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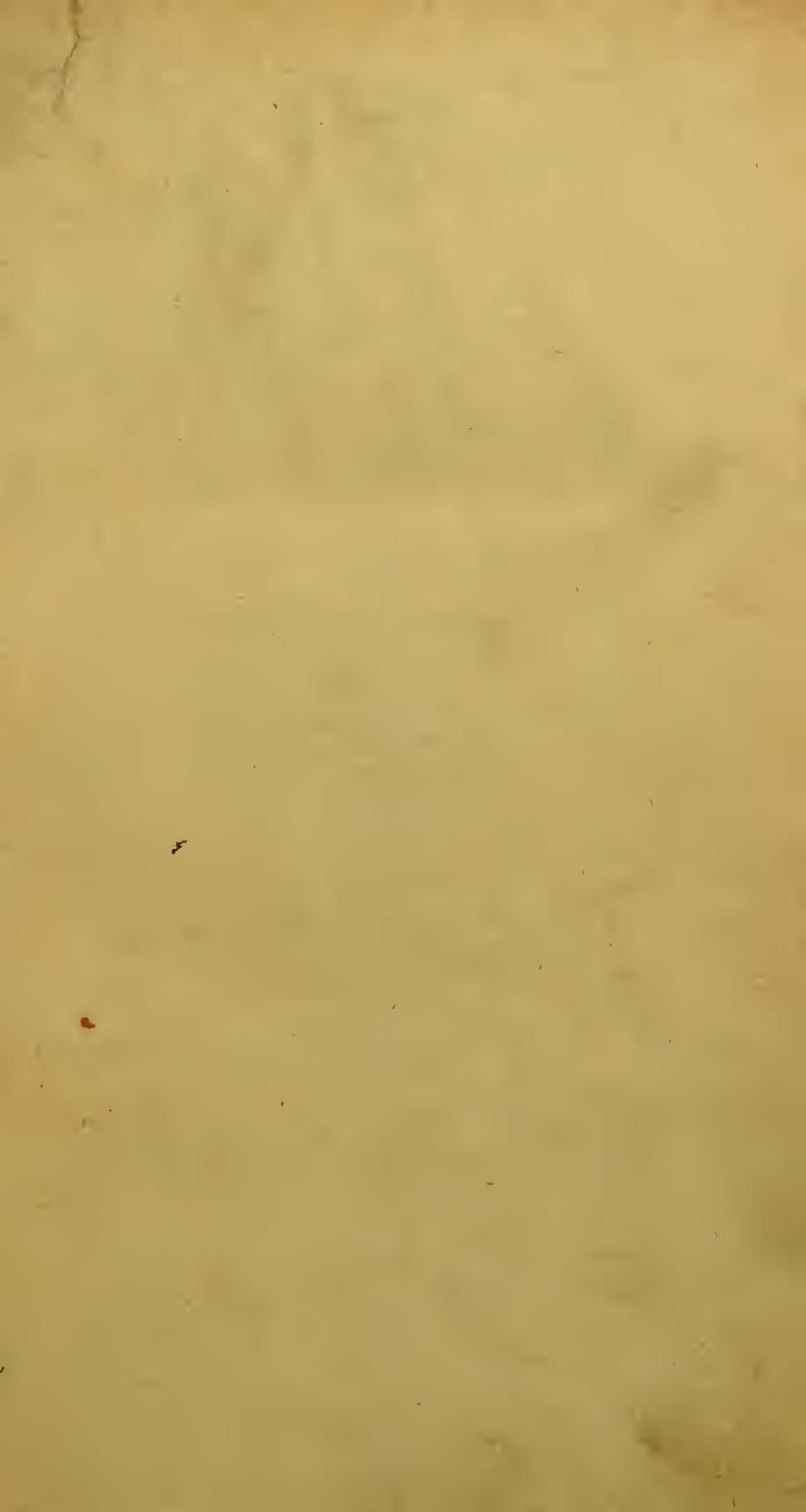
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THE
LONDON PRACTICE
OF
PHYSIC.

WHEREIN THE
DEFINITIONS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES,

WITH
THE PRESENT METHODS OF CURE,

ARE CLEARLY LAID DOWN:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED PROPER TABLES,

Exhibiting the DOSES of MEDICINES, and the QUANTITY
of PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MERCURIALS, in the
Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY;

AND COMPLETE

INDEXES of the DISEASES and MEDICINES.

The whole calculated for the General Use of

YOUNG PRACTITIONERS.

THE SIXTH EDITION.

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

L O N D O N,

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, R. BALDWIN,
J. WALKER, AND T. N. LONGMAN.
IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1797.



INTRODUCTION.

THE following Work, the result of many years experience, owes not its present publication to lucrative views, or the vanity of becoming an author. The only motive which induced the editor to this undertaking, was his sincere desire of making himself useful to the young practitioner. On this occasion, the learned physicians, and authors of the present age, have been consulted, and the latest improvements, in the art of healing, introduced.

Health is so great a blessing, that every attempt directed towards its preservation, must, at least, deserve some small share of public approbation. The air we breathe has a great effect upon our bodies; it is well known that we can exist much longer without food than without air; and the salubrious quality of this element redounds greatly to the well-being of the human frame; it is therefore of the utmost consequence, in all our investigations of diseases, to inquire very minutely into the state of the atmosphere; since we may probably have more occasion to recommend a change of that, than of diet; the latter of which we sometimes consider as the immediate cause of indispositions, when, in reality, it may be from a fault in the air.

The seasons, in our climate, vary so much and so suddenly, that it requires the greatest attention to guard against their effects, in the care of our cloathing, and in a proper regard to the non-naturals. North and north-east winds are esteemed bracing and healthy; yet, to the valetudinarian, south and south-west winds are

much more comfortable. Dry seasons are more healthy than wet: in winter we eat with keener appetites, and digest better, than in summer. The temperaments of the air have a great influence over the tempers and dispositions of the human body; and I have known persons of a gay, chearful, and easy turn, who, in consequence of long-continued easterly winds, have become irascible, peevish, and morose.

We should be particularly careful in the choice of our food: perhaps many of the complaints, so frequent in this city, arise from our inattention to this article. The luxury of the age, and the fashionable mode of high and expensive eating, are not only a disgrace to our reason, - but are destructive also of our fortunes and constitutions.

A variety of dishes introduces a variety of diseases. Those are the wisest men who live the most simply, and eat moderately. Rich sauces, spicy ragouts, and *entremets* heightened with the fragrant aromatics of both the Indies, however savoury and pleasing to the taste, are most assuredly the destroyers of the very best constitutions. The beauties of a *desert* may be admired by the eye; but beware how you indulge your palate with too many confections, and sweet-meats: nothing palls the appetite so much, nor is so hard of digestion.

Full and hearty suppers, even though we may have had little or no dinner, are of dangerous tendency: they cannot well be too light and sparing.

Bread well baked, made of pure flour, and one day old, is the best. The flesh of animals, in the vigour of age, is the most proper; mutton is preferable to any other butcher's meat, but more especially if the animal be about six years old.

INTRODUCTION.

GALEN has observed, “ That pork is the most nourishing food for strong and robust men, who are much used to strong and violent exercises.” The Athletæ, who were trained up for the Olympic games; fed upon it; and whenever they altered their method of living, became less vigorous, and less fit to enter the lists. Notwithstanding this, it is remarkable that pork, fed in London, is far from being wholesome diet.

Fish taken out of stagnant or standing waters, and such as are of a fat or slimy nature, are not easily digested: sea-fish, on the contrary, are light and nutritious. They are best and easiest of digestion, when boiled; fried and roasted, they are not quite so salutary and nutritious; and if cooked soon after they have been caught, they are better than when kept for some days.

Water, which constitutes so great a part of our drink, and which is, the most natural, as well as the most wholesome beverage, should be limpid, and pure; light, with respect to its specific gravity, and without taste or flavour. Our common water in London should be strained through a filtering stone, or remain for some considerable time in earthen jars or vessels, so that it may be purged of its impurities, which will, by this means, subside to the bottom. In general, if water mixeth uniformly with soap; or if peas are soon boiled to softness in it, no inconveniences need be feared.

Our sleep as well as our exercise, should be moderate. —Ease and luxury are the banes of health; many evils have arisen from an inactive life, and an indulged appetite.

HIPPOCRATES informs us, “ That the passions of the mind have a very great influence on our bodies, and

are of infinite consequence in the regulation of our health."

Every excess is an enemy to Nature: too great a plenitude, as well as too violent an evacuation is dangerous. —Habits should not be too suddenly changed; the great secret of preserving health, lies in a just knowledge of proportioning our way of living to our exercise; for as moderate aliment nourishes, so does violent exercise debilitate: we must therefore keep up the due equilibrium.

More dangerous and more acute diseases happen in consequence of repletion, than from a contrary state. The symptoms of a plethoric habit, a heavy, and interrupted respiration; a sense of weight and fullness in the day, and restlessness at night; uneasy frightful dreams; pain, lassitude, flatulency, attended in some habits with a diarrhœa, and in others with troublesome dysenteries, a florid complexion inclining to red, a heavy pain of the head, an inclination to sleep during the day, are likewise symptoms of this habit. Temperance, exercise, and gentle evacuations, are, in general, the best cure.

Immoderate exercise is generally followed by loss of appetite and loathing of food. This will sometimes be attended with a pain and heat in the bowels, costiveness, rigors, or shiverings, weakness, lassitude, and even with a syncope or fainting. In this last case we may have recourse to a glass of wine, but with moderation: warm bathing, quiet and comfortable sleep, and a moist nourishing diet, will have very happy and desirable effects.

There remains a greater evil, and yet not attended to, which is more alarming as it affects the fair sex; and which, I am persuaded, is very distressing to them; I mean the little regard they have to keeping their legs
and

and feet warm.—This salutary measure is unhappily neglected by them, when, at the same time, their heads are frequently loaded with wool, and artificial and unnatural curls, to the disgrace of nature and of their own charms, as well as to the ruin of their health and constitutions.

We may easily account for the *puny-race* so frequently seen in the families of our nobility and rich citizens, when we consider that dissipating and pernicious custom of *tea-drinking*; nay, what is of still more dreadful consequence, the too great indulgence in wine and spirits, card-playing, and late hours; than which nothing can be more prejudicial. Hence chiefly arises that long and dismal catalogue of complaints which accompanies chronical diseases. It is a pity that coffee is not substituted for tea, since it is a much more wholesome, especially when it is boiled over-night, with an equal proportion of milk. This not only renders it a palatable, but a very desirable breakfast. Coffee strengthens the stomach; tea, on the contrary, relaxes it.

They who indulge themselves much in hearty meals of high seasoned meats, should drink largely of cold water, either during dinner or afterwards; this might save many the trouble and expence of going to Bath, Buxton, Tunbridge, or other places where that element is found to restore the health and appetite lost by intemperate living.—Old men should eat less, and drink more than young men. Too free an use of the bottle is destructive, especially to young people. BACCHUS and VENUS are deities to whom they should by no means too ardently devote themselves: they enervate both the body and mind.—Sobriety, Temperance, and Virtue, insure vigour to the constitution, and keep

the understanding free and undisturbed.—This happy state cannot but be the wish of all men, for, as JUVENAL rightly expresses it.

Grandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

Before we conclude the introductory part, to THE LONDON PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, it may not be amiss to observe, that the Work hath received, in its present state, great additions and improvements; among the rest, the author hath thought proper to range the various diseases of which he treats, in a *Systematical Order*, after the manner of the celebrated SAUVAGES, and others; the prescriptions have titles added, and an index being given referring to them, the book contains the most complete modern extemporaneous pharmacopœia now extant.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIFTH EDITION.

IN an age like this, where Science and Arts are making large strides towards perfection, the Professors of Medicine have a just claim to no small share of public approbation: their assiduity in expunging former errors, clearing away doubts, and making improvements in every department, merit the highest praise; particularly, as they have laid aside all hypothetical reasoning, and depend chiefly, if not altogether, on experiment and practical observation for establishing their doctrines.

These truths are readily evinced to every common reader; when he observes the modes practised in different medical seminaries; when he views men of the first abilities forming themselves into societies, and communicating to the world the various improvements which occur to them in the routine of private practice; all which to collect, and of them to give clear and succinct views, is the business of the following sheets.

It

It cannot on this account be expected that the diffuse reasoning, and the various arguments, however well founded and strongly supported, on different subjects, should have place in a work where simple recitals of facts, and conciseness, form its excellence: those things therefore can only be considered which constitute the basis of a sound and rational practice.

Hence has particular attention been paid to the description of diseases; and those symptoms which most commonly make their appearance, enumerated; and from thence such a selection in each complaint taken, as form the pathognomic or certain signs of their existence: to which succeed the most approved methods of treatment, whether preventive, palliative, or curative.

Such then the nature of this performance, there can little doubt remain of its meeting with general support: and notwithstanding, from the great increase of its size, much may be expected; on the perusal, it is hoped, the improvement will be found fully adequate.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Editor of the present Work has spared no pains, or attention, in revising the Work, and making such additions, as might supply every useful practical information, which has occurred since the publication of the former Edition—great attention has been paid to pointing out the particular symptoms, by which the nature of each disease may be discovered;—and selecting those medicines which from the best authorities have been considered as the most efficacious;—and specifying the times through the progress of the disease, when they will be most properly applied; and under what accidental circumstances the general plan ought to be altered, supplying the reasons for the alteration;—in fine, every step has been taken in order to render the work as compleat as the nature of such publication will permit; by the perusal, the young practitioner will find his end answered; as he will have a
concise

concise history of each disease, with appropriate remedies of efficacy, supplied to him in a short compass;—the older practitioners it will serve as a memento to refresh their memories, and afford them an extensive *Copia Medicaminum*—which points it is hoped will stamp considerable value on the present performance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.	iii. to viii.
PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.	ix.
ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SIXTH EDITION.	xi.

CLASS I.—SECT. I.

OF FEVERS	Page 1
CONTINUED FEVERS IN GENERAL	1

CHAP. I.

Simple continued, and Inflammatory Fevers, Page 4.—CHAP. II. Nervous, or Slow Fever, 18.—CHAP. III. Putrid malignant Fever, 30.

SECT. II.

MIXED FEVERS	Page 45
--------------	---------

CHAP. I.

Milk Fever, 46.—CHAP. II. Puerperal, or Child-bed Fever, 50

SECT. III.

REMITTENT FEVERS	54
------------------	----

CHAP. I.

Simple Remittent Fever, 57.—CHAP. II. Angina Maligna, or Putrid Sore Throat, 65.

SECT. IV.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS, OR AGUES	70
-------------------------------	----

SECT. V.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS	83
-----------------	----

CHAP. I.

Small Pox, 84.—Of Inoculation, 96.—CHAP. II. Swine, and Chicken Pox, 103.—CHAP. III. Measles, 107.—CHAP. IV. Scarlet Fever, 114.—CHAP. V. Erysipelatous Fever, 117.—CHAP. VI. Miliary Fever, 121.—CHAP. VII. Aphthose Fever, or Thrush, 126.

SECT. VI.

CHAP. I.

Hætic Fever, 129.—CHAP. II. Pulmonary Consumption, or Phthisis Pulmonalis, 133.—CHAP. III. Tabes, 142.—CHAP. IV. Worms, and Worm Fever, 145.

CLASS II.—SECT. I.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS	152
------------------------	-----

CHAP. I.

Phlegmon, or Superficial Inflammation, 152.—CHAP. II. Furunculus, Boil, or Bile, 159.—CHAP. III. Paronychia, or Whitlow, 160.—CHAP. IV. Pernio, or Chilblain, 162.—CHAP. V. Inflammation

Inflammation of the Breasts or Nipples, 164.—CHAP. VI. *Hernia Humoralis*, or *Inflammation of the Testicles*, 167.—CHAP. VII. *Phimosis*, and *Paraphimosis*, 170.—CHAP. VIII. *Ophthalmia*, or *Inflammation of the Eyes*, 171.—CHAP. IX. *Angina*, or *Quinsey*, 180.

SECT. II.

INTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS - - - - 185

CHAP. I. *Phrenitis*, or *Inflammation of the Brain*, 185.—
CHAP. II. *Pleurisy*, or *Inflammation of the Pleura*, 188.—
CHAP. III. *Peripneumony*, or *Inflammation of the Lungs*, 195.—
CHAP. IV. *Gastritis*, or *Inflammation of the Stomach*, 200.—
CHAP. V. *Hepatitis*, or *Inflammation of the Liver*, 203.—
CHAP. VI. *Nephritis*, or *Inflammation of the Kidneys*, 207.—
CHAP. VII. *Cystitis*, or *Inflammation of the Bladder*, 210.—
CHAP. VIII. *Hysteritis* or *Inflammation of the Womb*, 211.

CLASS III.

OF PAINFUL DISEASES - - - - 215

CHAP. I.

The Gout, 215.—CHAP. II. *Rheumatism*, 225.—CHAP. III. *Lumbago*, or *Sciatica*, 235.—CHAP. IV. *Head-ach*, 237.—CHAP. V. *Tooth-ach*, 243.—CHAP. VI. *Dentition*, 247.—CHAP. VII. *Otalgia*, or *Ear-ach*, 248.—CHAP. VIII. *Cardialgia*, or *Pain and Uneasiness in the Stomach*, 250.—CHAP. IX.—from *Arseric*, 255 ;—*muriated Quicksilver*, 259 ;—*vegetable Poisons*, 259 ;—*Opium*, 260.—CHAP. X. *Colic*, its different Species, 262 ;—*bilious*, 263 ;—*flatulent*, 265 ;—*hysterical*, 271 ;—*inflammatory*, 273 ;—*Iliac Passion*, 277 ;—*Nervous Colic* 280.—CHAP. XI. *Colica Meconialis*, or *Colic from Retention of Meconium*, 287.—CHAP. XII. *Stone and Gravel*, 289.—CHAP. XIII. *Ischuria*, or *Suppression of Urine*, 295.—CHAP. XIV. *Hæmorrhoids*, or *Piles*, 302.

CLASS IV.

SPASMODIC DISEASES - - - - 308

CHAP. I. *Tetanus* ;—*Opisthotonos* ;—*Episthotonos*, or *Emprosthotonos*, 308.—CHAP. II. *Trismus Tonicus*, or *Locked Jaw*, 312.—CHAP. III. *Hydrophobia*, or *Canine Madness*, 314.—CHAP. IV. *Spasms*, and *Convulsions*, 322.—CHAP. V. *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus's Dance*, 326.—CHAP. VI. *Epilepsy*, 329.—CHAP. VII. *Hysterical Disease*, 336.—CHAP. VIII. *Palpitation of the Heart*, 342.—CHAP. IX. *Singultus*, or *Hiccough*, 344.—CHAP. X. *Cough*, 346.—CHAP. XI. *Tussis Convulsiva*, or *Whooping Cough*. 352.

CLASS

CLASS V.

INABILITIES, AND PRIVATIONS - - - 357

CHAP. I. *Apoplexy*, 357.—CHAP. II. *Coma*, *Lethargy*, and *Carus*, 363.—CHAP. III. *Vertigo*, 364.—CHAP. IV. *Catalepsy*, 366.—CHAP. V. *Palsy*, 368.

CLASS VI.

MENTAL DISEASES - - - 374

CHAP. I. *Melancholy*, and *Madness*, 374.—CHAP. II. *Furor Uterinus*, 381.—CHAP. III. *Hypochondriasis*, or *Hypochondriac Disease*, 383.

CLASS VII.

ASTHMATIC DISEASES - - - 389

CHAP. I. *Peripneumonia notha*, or *bastard Peripneumony*, 389.—CHAP. II. *Asthma*, 393.

CLASS VIII.

CACHEXIES, OR HUMORAL DISEASES - - - 402

CHAP. I. *Dropsy*, 402.—CHAP. II. *Tympany*, 420.—CHAP. III. *Chlorosis*, or *Obstruction of the Menses*, 423.—CHAP. IV. *Atrophia*, or *nervous Consumption*, 428.—CHAP. V. *Jaundice*, 432.—CHAP. VI. *Lepra Arabum*, or *Elephantiasis*, 441.—CHAP. VII. *Lepra Græcorum*, or *Leprosy of the Greeks*, 444.—CHAP. VIII. *Scurvy*, 449.—CHAP. IX. *Scrophula*, 453.—CHAP. X. *Rickets*, 461.—CHAP. XI. *Lues Venerea*, 466.

CLASS IX.

FLUXES - - - 479

SECT. I.

ALVINE FLUXES - - - 479

CHAP. I. *Diarrhœa*, 479.—CHAP. II. *Dysentery*, 486.—CHAP. IV. *Cholera Morbus*, 494.

SECT. II.

HÆMORRHAGES - - - 498

CHAP. I. *Bleeding at the Nose*, 498.—CHAP. II. *Vomiting of Blood*, 501.—CHAP. III. *Hæmoptoe*, or *Spitting of Blood*, 503.—CHAP. IV. *Menses immoderate*, 507.—CHAP. V. *Abortion*, 512.—CHAP. VI. *Accidents attending Delivery*, 514.

SECT. III.

HUMORAL DISCHARGES - - - 516

CHAP. I. *Diabetes*, 516.—CHAP. II. *Fluor Albus*, 521.—CHAP. III. *Gonorrhœa virulenta*, 527.—CHAP. IV. *Gleet*, 533.

CLASS X.

TUMOURS - - - - - 537

CHAP. I. *Bubo*, 537.—CHAP. II. *Cancer*, 538.—CHAP. III. *Warts*, and *Corns*, 544.

CLASS XI.

SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY - - - - - 547

CHAP. I. *Bites and Stings of venomous Creatures*, 547.—CHAP. II. *Guinea Worm*, 549.—CHAP. III. *Burns*, and *Scalds*, 550.—CHAP. IV. *Pimples*, and *Tetters*, 551.—CHAP. V. *Ring-worms*, *Shingles*, and *Chops*, 553.—CHAP. VI. *Tinea*, or *Scald-head*, 555.—CHAP. VII. *Scabies*, or *Itch*, 557.

CLASS XII.

LOCAL DISEASES - - - - - 561

CHAP. I. *Gutta-Serena*, and *Leucoma*, 561.—CHAP. II. *Freckles*, and *Sun-burn*, 565.—CHAP. III. *Baldness*, 566.—CHAP. IV. *Deafness*, 567.—CHAP. V. *Anorexia*, or *Loss of Appetite*, 570.—*Dyspepsia*, or *faulty Digestion*, 574.—CHAP. VI. *Fames canina*, 576.—CHAP. VII. *Vomiting*, 577.—CHAP. VIII. *Procidentia Ani*, & *Uteri*, 581.

Alphabetical Table of the Doses of Medicines
and Drugs - - - - - Page 583

Table for computing the Quantity of Purgatives,
Opiates and Mercurials in the Compositions of
the London Dispensatory - - - - - 586

Index of Diseases and Remedies specified in the
following Work - - - - - 588

THE
LONDON PRACTICE
OF
PHYSIC.

CLASS I.

OF FEVERS.

SO DENOMINATED, BECAUSE THEY RUN ON WITHOUT ANY INTERMISSION, OR CONSIDERABLE REMISSION, FOR A NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS.

SECT. I.

CONTINUED FEVERS.

AS fevers are the most frequent of all diseases, in a work of this kind they claim our first attention: and before we enter into specific accounts of different fevers, it may be useful to give a general idea how they may be discovered at their approach: for in this state of the disease, great good may be done by the gentlest means, and the alarming mischiefs which are too apt to succeed a

careless inattention be at this period prevented.—Fever sometimes invadē gradually, sometimes suddenly.

When they come on *in the first mode*; a languor, debility, with soreness of the flesh, such as people feel after severe exercise or labour, attend: pain also, and heaviness of the head; loss of appetite, or nausea, with a clamminess of the mouth: these are succeeded by excessive heat, violent thirst, and inability to sleep, perhaps without any previous sensation of excessive cold, or with only slight and transient shiverings.

When *in the second*, they always make their attack with an uneasy sensation of excessive cold, attended with weakness and loss of appetite: the cold is frequently accompanied with rigor, or shivering; oppression about the præcordia, and with nausea or vomiting. Hence we may define a fever a combination of excessive heat, thirst, loss of appetite, weakness, and inability to sleep.

We shall now speak of those of the continued form, which are of five kinds; the *simple*,—*inflammatory*,—*nervous*,—*putrid*,—and *mixed*: and first, of the simple, and inflammatory fever.—The *simple continued* manifests

nifests itself by no distinguishing signs of inflammation, no very distressing nervous symptom, nor any evident corruption of the fluids; and where the heat cannot be said to be either of the truly inflammatory or of the putrefactive kind, the oppression, nausea, and weakness, are not extreme; and the head, though usually much pained, remains tolerably clear; the pulse, though frequent, is uniform, and without any remarkable hardness.

But where there is great vascular strength, and firmness in the constitution, the blood dense and copious, replete with the red cruor, should the continued fever here make the attack, the heat and dryness will be raised to the highest degrees; and the gross particles being forced into vessels which only suffer the finer and more subtile fluids to pass in a state of health, by the force of the stimulus applied to the heart and arteries, will distend the vessels, and, distracting the sensible fibres, produce redness, and flushing of the face and eyes, accompanied with violent pain in the head and other parts of the body. This species of fever, from the full, strong, hard, and rapid pulse, and the remarkable excess of heat which distinguishes it, is termed *the in-*

flammatory fever. By these descriptions we shall readily judge how to distinguish one of these from the other, though they both belong to one class.

CHAP. I.

OF THE SIMPLE CONTINUED, AND INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

IT was necessary to make the distinction above, as some slight difference may be observed in the treatment; but some authors concisely set down the symptoms of both unitedly, making them only form one fever; as follows:

The signs are, first, a shivering; which, if great, is succeeded by a proportionable degree of heat, and a quick pulse; sometimes the pulse is sluggish, sometimes full and strong; the heat soon becomes universal, and varies according to the degree of fever; there is great uneasiness and anxiety; pain in the back and head; a dryness of the tongue, mouth, and fauces; and unusual thirst.

THE CURE IN GENERAL.

Where the symptoms are in the milder degrees, in the simple continued fever, the affair may often be trusted to nature; enjoining abstinence in the patient, free dilution, and keeping in bed to encourage perspiration: but if there is a good deal of oppression and heat, the pulse full, and rather hard, some few ounces of blood must be taken away.

Dr. Mead lays it down as a rule, that all fevers require bleeding in the beginning; but instances daily occur where great mischief arises from this practice. Bleeding may be necessary at the beginning, in young persons particularly; and the more so if the pulse be full and strong; though this requires caution, more especially in London, where inflammatory diseases soon assume a different appearance, and require management varying from what they do in the country. The pulse will best direct us how much blood may be taken away, and when and how frequently it may be repeated. It is to be remarked, however, that persons lately come from the country require larger and more frequent

bleeding than those who have been resident in London for any time. Care however is necessary, in all cases, not to reduce the patient too much, lest he should want strength to carry him through the disease. After this, if the body is costive, a solution of some of the neutral purgative salts with manna, in weak white wine whey, should be taken once in three or four hours, till it procures three or four alvine evacuations, and at bed-time a gentle anodyne; such as the following:

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
 Sp. ætheris nitrosi gutt. xl.
 Træ opii, gutt. xv.
 Syrupi papav. err. ℥iij. m.

For this will not only tend to compose and quiet any little disturbance that the constitution might have experienced, but assist in taking off the spasmodic constriction, which we conclude exists in fevers.

If in the succeeding day the febrile symptoms still continue, such as the heat and oppression; the skin remains dry, the tongue foul, and the night has been restless; let the subsequent cooling mixture or powder be had recourse to:

℞ Aquæ menth. sativæ ℥vj.
 Antimonii tartarisati gr. i℥.

Syrupi

Syrupi cayrophill. $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ m.
F. julepum. Vel,

℞ Cretæ pp. ʒij.
Antimonii tartarifât. gr. i℥.
Sacchari puriss ʒi. m.
F. pulvis.

These may be so divided, that a sixth, a fourth, a third, or half a grain, may be given, according to the age and constitution of the patient, once in three or four hours.

Small diluting liquors are to be used freely; and where there appears a putrid tendency, they may very properly be acidulated. Barley-water, baum and sage-tea, whey, &c. are very proper drinks. For food, panada, barley-gruel, or light puddings; but all kinds of animal food should be absolutely forbidden; even light broth, though made of the lean part of fresh meat.

An emetic will be very proper, especially where a nausea, or the suspicion of a foul stomach, indicates it; bleeding being, if necessary, first premised, especially in full plethoric habits.

Indeed in all cases, where vomits are requisite, in full habits, bleeding should be had recourse to previous to the administration of them; and to omit it in plethoric constitutions, is generally attended

with great inconveniences during the progress of the fever, and sometimes with immediate danger; and where there appears no fullness to require the use of the lancet, it will be right to administer some aperient medicine, particularly in costive habits, before recourse should be had to emetics, it always is a safe and prudent practice.

Haustus Emeticus.

- ℞ Vin. ipecacuanh. ℥i. f. haustus vesperi sumendus.
Bibat largos decoctionis flor. chamæmel. haustus vel
aquæ hordeatæ, ad ciendas vomitiones.

Pulvis Emeticus.

- ℞ Pulveris Ipecac. gr. xv. ad xxv.
Antimonii tartarifati, gr. i. vel ij. m.

Vel, Pulvis Antispasmodicus.

- ℞ Antimonii tartarifati, granum unum, pulv. e chel. e.
c. ʒß m. f. pulvis sumendus e cochlearibus duobus
cujusvis vehiculi idonei.

This last frequently vomits, procures a stool, produces a diaphoresis, and terminates the disease. After the operation is over, and three or four hours allowed for the stomach to settle, let the antimonial julep or powder be again returned to, and continued in the same manner, allowing the patient to drink freely of diluting liquids.

Some recommend the subsequent powder, to be repeated every two, four, or six hours:

Pulvis Febrifugus.

- ℞. Crem. tartar. p. iij.
Nitri p. ij. m. f. pulv.
Dof. gr. x, ad ʒß.

If this course is applied in time, we shall generally succeed ; but should the symptoms increase, the head-ach grow more distressing, and no sleep be procured, more blood must be taken away, unless the patient be remarkably weak, and the pulse sinks ; the antimonial continued in small doses, and if the body is not kept open by this remedy, a glyster should always be thrown up in the evening.

But notwithstanding these efforts, should the fever run on beyond the fourth or fifth day, the symptoms encreasing in violence, we may look upon it as established, and will continue for some days longer : however the simple-continued fever seldom exceeds the fourteenth day ; during which time the patient must be supported by sheathing sub-acid drinks ; and such thin diet as the stomach can relish, and bear with ease. As to medicine the following julep is recommended :

℞. Kali. ʒiss.

Succ. limon. recens expres. q. s. ad. perfectam saturationem, deinde adjiciantur. Aq. menthæ sativæ. ʒiij.

Antimonii tartarif. granum.

Sacch. purif. ʒij. m.

Sumatur cochlearia duo. vel tria, tertiâ quâvis horâ.

This, where there is any foulness of the stomach, will; on taking the first or second generally produce vomiting, keep the bowels free, and dispose the cutaneous pores for giving way to the sweats when the time comes for their being thrown off. If the head becomes much affected, and the pain there very distressing, blistering between the shoulders, and bathing or fomenting the feet, will bid fair to procure ease, and dispose the patient to rest. In case of acidities in the stomach and bowels, magnesia alba may be given with the julep above; and towards the close of the fever, if the pulse begins to flag, and there appears a necessity for rousing nature, give wine-whey, wine and water, or sometimes pure wine, and prescribe the following julep:

℞. Aquæ menth. pip. ℥vj.

Sp. nuc. mosch. ℥i.

Sp. ammon, comp. gut. lx. ad c.

Confectionis aromat. ℥ij

Syrup. croci ℥ ℞. m.

If the urine lets fall a copious sediment, the pulse becomes full, equable, soft, and less frequent, whilst the pores of the skin give way to a plentiful and general sweat, and, at the same time, the patient's senses return, after having slept, we may expect a
favour-

favourable termination, which is generally completed from the eleventh to the fourteenth day, the force of the disease being first broken on the former, gradually subsides to the latter, the pulse falling four or five strokes in a day, till it gets even below its natural rate. And here it may be necessary to observe, in order to guard the young practitioner against giving too favourable a prognostic upon the apparent melioration of some of the symptoms above enumerated; for in those cases he will often be deceived, and the disease return with exaggerated violence. The symptoms should *all* tend to the same point, and continue for two or three days before we can depend upon the disease being conquered. If the urine lets fall a copious sediment, a sweat be kept up, and the patient feels himself much alleviated, still should the pulse continue its quickness and frequency, the cause is not subdued, and the train of uneasy symptoms may again return.

The *inflammatory fever* differs little from this, except in the violence of the symptoms, and the peculiar diathesis or disposition of the constitution, which is of an inflammatory nature.

ture. Hence, the heat in this case is much encreased, the pulse frequent, strong, and hard, the urine high-coloured, and the functions of the sensorium a little disturbed.

In the beginning of this fever we must bleed, and estimate the quantity of blood to be taken away, from the degrees of strength and violence of the symptoms; and if the pulse, in six or eight hours, be little or not at all softened, and the febrile symptoms do not abate, it must be repeated a second time, though not in the same quantity; and, indeed, a third, if the symptoms continue to be urgent. But when the fever is advanced beyond the fourth or fifth day, bleeding is deemed improper, lest nature should be disturbed in her operations in forming a crisis. However, there are cases which will require a repetition in the more advanced stages of this disease, and those in full and strong habits, where the lungs are threatened with inflammation, which we may infer from the oppression, and great difficulty of breathing; or where the brain is in danger of being surcharged with a load of blood, which will manifest itself from the severe pain in the head, with high delirium,

delirium, succeeded by a coma. In these cases, bleeding at any time of the disease will be proper, and may possibly relieve the patient.

But, however, if the pulse is high, and inflammatory symptoms continue, to the pulvis febrifugus add acids and gentle laxatives.

In *case of nausea and sickness*, give antimonials to create vomiting; and procure alvine evacuations, so that the primæ viæ may be cleared from any acrid saburra, or bile, or indigestible food; then persist in small doses, as before directed; and should these symptoms continue, give

Haustus Salinus.

℞. Aq. menth. sativæ ℥i.

Succ. limon. ʒ β.

Kali p. p. ʒi.

Spiritus nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani āā ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

To this may be added, when a cough attends,

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) ʒ β.

And if required to be more sudorific,

Vin. ipecacuanh. gt. xxx. vel vini antimonii gt. xv.

In case of costiveness, inject the following clyster :

Enema

Enema Laxativum.

℞. Decoct. pro enemate ℥x.

Ol. olivar. ℥ij.

Magnes. vitr. ℥ij. m.

If a cough be accompanied with pleuritic symptoms, repeat the bleeding, then blister, and give

Mistura Oleosa.

℞. Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.

Ol. amygd. d. ℥vi.

Sal. c. c. ℥i.

Syr. tolutani ℥℥ m. et capiat cochlear. j. tussi urgente.

To this may be occasionally added,

Tincturæ opii camphoratæ, gutt. xxx. ad l.

If a diarrhœa comes on, provided it be not critical,

Mistura ad Diarrhœam.

℞. Aq. cinnamom. ℥iv.

Elect. e scordio, ℥ij.

Spiritus nuc. moschat, ℥iij. m.

Sumat cochlearia duo post singulas fedes liquidas.

It should be observed with respect to diarrhœas, that they should never be too suddenly checked in fevers, more especially in the beginning.

But, if urgent, small doses of ipecacuanha, of two or three grains, may be very proper ; or,

Mistura Astringens.

℞. Misturæ cretac. ℥iv.

Tinctur. cardam. comp. ℥℥.

~~————~~ Catechu. ℥ij. m.

If these fail, add tinctur. opii, or give it from gutt. ij. to gutt. xx. occasionally in aq. cinnamom. or any other suitable vehicle; or,

Bolus ad Diarrhœam.

℞. Conf. arom. theriac. Androm. āā gr. xv.
Pulv. rad. contrayer. ʒß.
Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.
Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bol.

Vel, Haustus ad Diarrhœam.

℞. Aq. cinnamom. ʒi.
Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.
Sacchar. ʒi. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

Broths of all sorts, and malt liquors, should be here avoided; and every thing which can encrease the force of the circulation too powerfully.

In *coliquative sweats*, from too relaxed a state of the solids, and at the end of fevers, attended with a turbid lateritious sediment in the urine, the following may be used with great advantage:

Haustus Peruvianus.

℞. Pulv. cort. Peruv. crass. ʒi.
Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. ℥i ʒ. ad ℥i.
Sub finem coctionis adde canell. alb. contus. ʒi.

℞. Hujus decoct. ʒi ʒ.
Acidi vitr. dilut. gutt. x.
Spiritus nuc. moschat.
Syr. tolutani. āā ʒi. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Haustus Rosaceus.

℞. Inf. Rosæ. ʒi ʒ.
Spiritus cinnamom. ʒij. m. f. haustus.

Every thing which is drank should be cool,
the

the bed-cloaths not weighty, nor the air of the room warm or close.

If a *delirium* should come on with watching, the pulse will then be the best guide to direct us in our future measures; if it proceed from inflammation, give a clyster, cooling and nitrous medicines, and bleed. Leeches applied to the temples often do more service than general evacuations. But if it be attended with spasms, with a *subfultus tendinum*, and with a low, depressed pulse, blister the neck and arms, and apply the following plasters to the feet, after bathing the legs and feet very well in warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes:

Emplastrum Stimulans.

℞. Emplastr. picis burgund. p. ij.

———— cantharidis. p. i. m. ut f. emplastr. plantis pedum applicandum.

Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

℞. Pulv. c. myrrh. c.

Confect. Damocrat. āā ʒi.

Castor. pulv. gran. iv.

Aq. distillatæ ʒ i ʒ.

Syr. tolutani. ʒi. ut f. haust. sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should a diaphoresis succeed upon this, and the urine deposit a turbid, well-charged sediment, such as is observed in intermittent fevers, the bark will properly come in to finish the cure, especially if any remission appears;

pears ; in which case it is our sheet-anchor, and may be given in the form just now mentioned. The common bark is through this work in general prescribed—but the red, or yellow bark, may often with advantage be substituted in its place, as both of them are more powerful in their action, and may be given in much smaller quantities, to produce similar effects.

In case of *bloody urine*.

Pulvis Astringens.

℞ Pulv. e. tragacanth. c. ʒi.

Nitr. gr. v.

Bol. Armen. ʒß f. pulvis quâq. secundâ vel quartâ horâ e cochl. iij. Infus. rosæ sumendus, quibus instillantur tinctur. opii guttæ tres, in singulis dosibus.

The bark and dilute vitriolic acid is here also very requisite.

A *singultus* may be relieved by blistering the back, the *mistura è moscho* Ph. Lond. vel. *mist. seq.*

Mistura Juniperi.

℞ Ol. Juniperi ʒi.

Sacch. alb. ʒiij.

Sp. vini Ten. ʒiß.

Aq. distillatæ ʒviij. m. cap. cochl. ij. quandocunque urgeat singultus.

Interdum fit cum tinct. opii gutt. lx.

When the skin continues dry, and the fever has got to a dangerous stage, the warm bath may be useful ; as there have been in-

stances where this has brought on a favourable crisis ; but a vapour-bath is better, as it may be applied when the patient lies in bed. —Hence all the inconveniences of the former will be avoided, and every good purpose answered. See a pamphlet of Dr. Denhman's on this subject.

Many of these fevers run to a considerable length, without any remarkable or uncommon symptoms. Our business, in this case, is to watch and assist nature in her motions and intentions ; to check the impetus of the blood ; and to moderate it so as to keep it, as much as possible, within its due bounds.

CHAP. II.

OF THE NERVOUS, OR SLOW FEVER.

AS the inflammatory fever consists in an affection of the vascular system, in which there is an intenseness of motion ; this is founded on the nervous, which experiences those morbid affections constituting fever. Hence, in constitutions where the blood is poor and thin, and the nervous system remarkably

markably susceptible of impressions, when a fever seizes, the heat is seldom high, the pulse neither full nor strong, though quick and irregular, and the thirst seldom so violent as to create any great degree of uneasiness: but as the solids are in general in a state of morbid relaxation, the pores of the skin, for the most part, allow the subcutaneous fluids to ouze forth in clammy sweats, while the weakness is still more remarkable than in the inflammatory fever; and there is a much greater tendency to spasm, and to the other symptoms, which depend on disorders of the nervous system. Hence this fever is not so rapid in its progress, nor of so short duration as the inflammatory species; therefore called *slow* or *nervous*. This fever is brought on by excesses of any kind, bad food, too thin cloathing, a moist air, grief, &c.; and is frequently epidemic, after warm and moist weather; and prevails most in low and damp situations. People who drink freely of wine are observed to be the least subject to this complaint.

It may be distinguished by the following symptoms:—Dread of dying, which is sometimes so great that the patient fears to shut

his eyes; a pale and despondent look, light chills and shiverings, great lassitude and weariness all over the body, a sighing, amazing anxiety, and dejection of spirits, pain, load or giddiness in the head, loathing of food, a white tongue, with a brownish or yellow mucous list running along the middle of it, sometimes covered over with a thin white mucus; and after the fever is formed, and has continued some days, grows dry, red, and chapped, but little or no thirst; the lips are dry; there is a nausea, sometimes encreased so far as to occasion retching, which brings up nothing but insipid phlegm, difficulty of, or oppressive breathing; a weak, quick, and unequal pulse; the pulse, heats, and chills, are very fluctuating and unequal; sometimes a sudden glow and florid colour in the cheeks, while the tip of the nose and ears shall be cold, and the forehead perhaps in a dewy sweat; pale, limpid urine, with a dull sense of pain and coldness in the back part of the head, and drowsiness, but without sleep; at the first, better when in the air. All the complaints generally encrease towards night. About the time the patients have been confined in bed seven or eight days, the pain
and

and heaviness in the head becomes much more distressing and severe, and they are tormented with a noise and buzzing of the ears, which are the prelude to a delirium, which is seldom violent, but rather a continual muttering and faltering in their speech, which as the fever advances, encreases, and, in some cases, the power of pronouncing is lost altogether. Sometimes miliaria eruptions, and profuse sweats strike out in this fever, but seldom give any relief. When the ears, face, and head are cold, the face seems flushed. The extremities are cold, while the blood is determined to the head. And there is great sensibility to light and noise.

The nervous fever hath no regular critical days, nor is there often any thing completely critical happens. On the seventh day symptoms increase. If the patient dies, it is usually on or before the fourteenth day; if they can be supported to the twentieth, or thereabouts, they commonly escape. A continuance of this fever sometimes occasions idiotism, which goes off as the strength returns.

An erect posture causing fainting, is, with cold, clammy sweats, a sign of great debility.

In the advanced stages of this fever, if the *tongue* and *hands tremble* when moved, weakness is extreme; if *aphthæ* appear numerous and crop after crop, or if they are confluent or large, or brown; if *swallowing becomes difficult*; if *profuse sweats break forth* all at once, without bringing any relief, but, on the contrary, still weakening more and more; and *loose watery stools*; or if an *hiccupping comes on*; if the *pulse sinks considerably*; or if *miliary eruptions* appear, there is great danger: if the *extremities grow cold*; the *nails become pale or livid*; and the *pulse so quick*, that it may be said to tremble and flutter rather than to beat; if *from being exceedingly susceptible of impressions, fearful and starting* at the least noise, the patients *become quite insensible and stupid*, so as scarcely to be roused by the loudest noise, or affected with the strongest light, we may expect a fatal termination, for the delirium now ends in a constant dosing, the stools, urine, and tears steal off involuntarily, general convulsion ensues, and soon closes the scene. On the contrary, an *early moisture on the skin*, a *salivation without aphthæ*, or a *constantly moist tongue, deafness, swelling of the parotid glands*
angry

angry eruptions about the nose and mouth, a *moderate diarrhæa*, &c. are favourable symptoms.

As in the inflammatory, so in this kind of fever, the fate of the patient usually depends on the management during the first few days. The cure is effected by a gradual change in the moving power, not by discharge of blood, &c. as in inflammatory fevers; or by stool, as in putrid ones.

A more generous diet than is allowed in inflammatory fevers, should take place here; thin chicken broth, beef tea, or panada, and light jellies, should be allowed. The drink may be light cordial liquors, increasing gradually from the weaker to the stronger; mustard whey is useful; and toward the height of the disease, wine and water, cool wine-whey, or even pure wine, may be plentifully allowed; when we find the pulse soft, and full upon its use, it may be indulged in considerable quantity, for it has been known to allay delirium and procure sleep in these fevers, and has been taken with success to the quantity of some quarts in the course of twenty-four hours: the indications for giving it with such freedom,

are, when we find *the pulse soft and low*, and *the patients in a comatose delirium*. If the patients long *exceedingly*, as is sometimes the case, for cold water, they may be indulged; for it is only in cases of topical inflammations that cold drinks may be hurtful. Avoid every kind of fatiguing exercise. In the beginning, a gentle vomit of ipecacuanha, or a lenient clyster, may be very useful. Avoid costiveness by small doses of P. rhab. —tinct. Rhœi; —kali tartarificatum; —manna, &c.

Remedies of the mild, diaphoretic, and cordial kind, seem to promise the best success, and should be given throughout; but hot stimulants, must be avoided.

Hauftus Diaphoreticus,

℞ Rad. Serp. V.

Contray. āā ʒii.

Coque parum in aq. font. ad ʒxij.

℞ Hujus Infus. ʒij.

Aq. pimento ʒß. m. f. Hauft.

quarta vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Ut opus erit. adde tinct. opii gutt. v.—x.

℞ Sp. ætheris nitrosi ʒi. (cum vel sine camph. gr. x.—ad. ʒss.) cujus cap. cochl. parv. inter singul. Hauft. in quôvis vehiculo idoneo.

It is of great consequence in this disease to confine the patient in bed, to keep him calm, in the dark, and never, if possible, to
let

let sleep be wanted in the night. Order him to drink freely, yet not so as to promote a profuse sweat; pedilaves three or four times a day are useful; much sweating in these fevers is not only very improper, but extremely hurtful, and might often prove of fatal consequence. If the skin is dry, give the *aqua ammonia acetata*, & *mistura camphorata*.

But we are to expect the greatest relief from blisters; and *their early application*, if they are applied before the patient keeps his bed, so much the more proper; for, if we wait till there is great disturbance in the nervous system, the sense of hearing, feeling, and seeing, grow more acute than natural; the stimulus of blisters may increase the distress; *if not therefore applied in the beginning, they must be postponed till there appears some degree of insensibility*. They should first be applied to the legs; suffered to lay on till they have produced their effects; then taken off; the blisters snipped, *but not dressed with any acrid plasters*; for it is the stimulus here wanted, not the serous evacuation. *If the head should be affected with stupor and drowsiness*, and the use of blisters become requisite,

requisite, they should be applied to the head; some think, if laid on the back, they answer every purpose.

Light antiseptic drinks to support nature, are of the utmost consequence throughout, especially in summer. Wine is the most powerful cordial and specific; old hock or Rhenish are the best. It should always be moderately diluted with water. During the use of wine, attend to the pulse, and direct it more or less freely, as it renders the pulse slower, firmer, and more distinct;—made into negus is perhaps the best mode of giving wine in these cases. If pains come on like the colic, bleeding and evacuations are injurious; for, in general, such pains are spasmodic, and yield best to cordials and small doses of anodynes.

Bolus Cardiacus.

℞ Castor, ℥i.

Croci, gr. vii.

Pulver. arom. gr. iii.

Conf. alk. q. s. ut fiat bolus, quartis vel sextis horis sumendus superbibendo haustum, mixturæ e moscho vel camphoratae.

Haustus salinus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. ammon. acetat. ℥ss.—3vj.

Conf. aromaticæ ℥i.

Syr. Tolutani ℥i. m. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

Adde confect. damocrat. ℥i. loco confect. aromaticæ, si occasio indicaverit; horis intermediis sumat sequentis mixturæ cochl. ij.

Mistura

Mistura Cardiaca foetida.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.

Spirit. nuc. moschat.

— ammoniæ foetid. āā ℥℥.

Syr. Tolutani. ℥ij.

Adde pro re natâ, tinct. opii camphoratæ, ℥i vel
℥i℥.

If *restless*, with a dry skin, and *delirium*, much relief may be expected from fomenting the extremities.

If a *diarrhæa* attends, small doses of the Pulv. rhab. vel vinum Rhæi. cum tinct. opii gutt. ij.—v. &, ut opus erit, repetend.

The *subfultus tendinum* is best relieved by tinct. opii, gutt. x. This may be repeated every four hours, until the patient sleeps. It may be given in the mistura e Mosch.

If a *remission* should appear after the fever has continued a week or longer, the bark will be found essentially serviceable, infused in claret, either alone or with an equal quantity of water.

It is useful in preventing mortification, which in the latter end of fevers are sometimes apt to occur in the place where blisters have been applied, or where there has been much pressure from lying so long. It also stops colliquative sweats.

If an *intermission* appears, with turbid urine,
&c.

&c. throw in the decoction of the bark with cordials; or,

Infusum Corticis Peruviani Vinosum.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peru. ʒi.

Vin. al. Grub. (Claret) ℥ i.

Stent simul per horas duodecim, deinde cola, et capiat æger cochl. ij. secundâ quâque horâ.

Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Pulv. cort. Per. ʒß.

Aq. cinnam. ʒi.

M. f. haust. secundis vel tertiis horis sumendus.

If the bark should not sit well upon the stomach, it may be given in glysters.

If *convulsions* should supervene, musk is the chief remedy.

Haustus Moschatus.

℞ Mosch. gr. x. ad ʒi.

Aq. distillatæ. ʒi.

Tinct. valer. simp. ʒiij.

Syr. zinzib. ʒij. m. haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Mosch. gr. x. ad ʒi.

Infus. valer. ʒiß.

Tinct. valer. simp. ʒiij.

Syr. zinziberis. ʒij.

When *aphthæ* appear, accompanied with ulcerations in the throat, emollient and detergent gargles are proper. Be careful not to interrupt or disturb the *aphthæ*; instead of stimulating gargles, employ soft ones.

Gargarisma Rosaceum.

℞ Decocti ficuum ʒiv.

Mel. rosæ ʒi.

Tinct. myrrh. ʒß. m.

If *viscid phlegm* should disturb the swallowing or breathing, gentle emetics of ipecacuanha, or oxymel scillæ, are adviseable, though the stage be a late one.

If these do not operate sufficiently, we should have recourse to small doses of tartarised antimony.

At *the decline of the fever*, the bark and snake-root should be joined to the cordial medicines, interposing now and then a little rhubarb, to carry off the putrid matters in the first passages.

Blisters, some advise and affirm, may be applied at any time of the disease, with safety and advantage. Their stimulus is wanted, not their discharge. Apply them first on the lower extremities, then on the upper; heal the first immediately, and apply others: thus a proper stimulus will be continued. When this fever is neglected, to raise it to a proper type, let the common drink be rum and water, wine and water, and good wine - whey; give nourishing spoon-meats, and apply blisters to each arm and each foot. Thus a kindly perspiration comes on, the patient feels lighter to himself, and the disorder begins to vanish.

In order to restore the patient, a light nutritious diet, (such as chocolate, jellies, sago, and salop; which last should be always boiled some minutes before it be taken, as it is of a crude heavy nature without boiling; broth of lean mutton and beef, whittings, flounders, soals, &c.) should be advised, and taken judiciously, often in small quantities at a time. The patient should get into the country, where he can enjoy a healthful air, moderate exercise on horseback, and drink asses's milk in its greatest perfection.

CHAP. III.

OF THE PUTRID MALIGNANT FEVER.

THOSE fevers on which we have before discoursed seem not to have had much injury done to the crasis of the blood, at least previous to, or at the commencement of the disease: but we frequently meet with appearances and symptoms that manifest high degrees of corruption and acrimony, and shew the crasis of the blood to be much dissolved or broken as the fever advances, particularly

ticularly those which begin with high degrees of inflammatory heat: for from these causes the blood often transudes through the pores of the subcutaneous arteries, or perhaps corrodes them, and escapes into the cellular parts of the skin, raising up the cuticle, and forming spots of various hues. But there is another species of continued fever, which, from the very onset, appears to have the fluids in a corrupt or depraved state: hence the name of this fever which we are treating of, called *putrid*, from the evident tendency to putrefaction. The morbid matter which gives rise to putrid fevers appears in some cases to be generated gradually in the body, and is deemed the consequence of feeding on ill-cured animal food, without a sufficient quantity of sound vegetables to correct the putrescent tendency. *At other times* putrid fevers are caught by infection, and are caused by those subtile matters called miasmata, which take their rise in different ways, and are capable of being conveyed to distant places. *The most distinguishing symptoms of this fever are,*—more remarkable degrees of weakness, oppression, and nausea, either from the first attack, or very soon ensuing, than what are met with in any other species;

species ; and this extreme and sudden prostration of strength is, for the most part, accompanied with as remarkable a despondency, or dejection of mind ; or, what is still more alarming, with an uncommon degree of insensibility, and want of apprehension.

Putrid malignant fevers are preceded by a vertigo, or giddiness, and confusion in the head : the head is sooner attacked in this than in nervous fevers, and often is affected with a pain in its fore-part, which shoots into the eye-brows, one or both, and the bottom of the sockets ; the eyes at the same time appearing full, heavy, and as it were inflamed ; at other times they have a yellowish cast : both proofs of the dissolution of the blood. The patient from the first attack feels an excessive burning inward heat, which far exceeds the degree of cold that alternates with it, attended with nausea and vomiting ; great and sudden prostration of strength ; he is heavy, very much dejected and watchful ; and in case of any sleep, is not at all refreshed by it : the pulse is sometimes at the first hard, tense, and quick, but soon becomes languid, slow, small, and unequal : the pulsation of the carotid and temporal arteries

teries inconsiderable: there is great oppression at the præcordia, *tinnitus aurium*, *subfultus tendinum*, *delirium*, *coma*: the tongue in some is clean throughout the disease; but, in general, though only whitish and moist in the beginning, grows daily more dark-coloured and dry, until at length it becomes almost black; and this blackish tinge does not disappear for some days, even when the fever terminates in a favourable crisis. The urine is equally various with the pulse, both depending on diversity of constitution, especially in cases where the fever originates from infection, and where the putrescent diathesis is very prevalent, the urine is thin, crude, and often very offensive in its smell, the nausea and oppressive sickness never abate, and it is usual for the patients to fetch deep, heavy sighs often, and seem, as it were, to pant for breath: there is also an aversion to animal food sooner and greater than in any other fever. The thirst at first is but moderate, but increases every day as the fever advances: no kind of drink pleases, but all seem either bitter or mawkish. But when the case grows very bad, the patient loses the sense of thirst; notwithstanding

ing the tongue, together with the lips and teeth, are at this time parched up, and covered with dark-coloured fordes. On the fourth, fifth, and seventh day, *petechiæ* often appear without relief, which are therefore rather symptomatical than critical. The nearer they approach to a livid or blackish colour, the more alarming their appearance; though, if they continue of a brighter red, the more favourable the prognostic.

The pain, heaviness, and confusion of the head, which are among the first symptoms, are soon followed by delirium, different in degree in different subjects, in some accompanied with tossing and restlessness, in others with a dosing and lethargic disposition; and it is observable, that in these cases, where the patient is in this comatose state, the pulse is sometimes not quicker, weaker, or more irregular, than in the time of perfect health. Fevers of this kind are mostly accompanied with remissions in the beginning, which become less perceptible in their increase: they are ever attended with considerable danger, even when the symptoms seem most favourable.

Some epidemic fevers are *originally* putrid; others,

others, though arising from common causes, degenerate, by continuing beyond a certain time, into a putrid state, especially where bilious humours prevail. Though contagion is said to be a general cause of putrid and malignant fevers, yet the bad management of inflammatory and nervous fevers is a very frequent one.

At the onset of putrid fevers, from the fulness and strength of the pulse, sometimes they put on the appearance of those of the inflammatory type; but the pulse soon flags, especially after bleeding, and sometimes sinks so low, that it can never be raised. Hence, *where great debility is observable at the first attack, and the patient seems scarce able to support himself, blood should be taken away, if necessary, with very great caution; for this extreme weakness is a sure sign of a putrescent diathesis.*

A griping in, and swelling of the belly, are sometimes early symptoms: whenever they occur, if they abate not in proportion to the stools, a mortification takes place in the bowels, and the event is fatal. Numerous and dark-coloured aphthæ, hickup, cold sweats,

fætid urine and *stools*, are amongst the threatening symptoms.

Sometimes an itching angry rash, or scabby eruptions appears about the nose, lips, and corners of the mouth; these are favourable symptoms. *A-deposition from the urine*, if not high-coloured, is good: and *deafness* coming on in the decline is also favourable.

These fevers are different in point of their duration, some terminating in death in the course of seven or fourteen days; but when they surpass twenty-one, recovery is the common consequence; yet there are instances of putrid fevers running on to six weeks; but these could not be attended from the first with a putrescent state of fluids.

The favourable signs are—when the pulse grows stronger, and more equable; the senses begin to clear up; warm sweats break out in moderate quantity, and the patient lies under them without tossing or raving, the urine at the same time shewing marks of concoction, by depositing a whitish sediment.

The unfavourable or fatal signs are, when the pulse sinks, grows more quick, and intermits; the tendons start; the tongue falters; the
fea-

features change ; the sick person lies on his back in a comatose state, slides down in the bed, and is constantly fumbling with his fingers, and picking the bed-clothes. When cold clammy sweats break out, the urine and fæces come away involuntarily ; the hypochondria being tense, and the extremities cold.

With regard to the CURE, all food must be avoided that has not a tendency to acidity ; plentiful dilution with small red wine, old hock, and orange-juice, mixed with water, whey, barley-water, small beer, &c. with a very free use of acids, will be proper.

Bleeding in general is hurtful in this fever, unless particularly indicated by the pulse and constitution, shewing a tendency to inflammation.

Some eminent practitioners think that there is one period, at the beginning, for taking away blood ; but the pulse in these cases will always be the best guide. *No time is to be lost in these kinds of fever ; for whatever is to be done, should be done immediately, and in the beginning.* After the operation of bleeding, *if that be found necessary, on account of the hard pulse and head-ache, we should*

begin the cure by giving small doses of emetic tartar, with neutral salts, or senna, and repeating them every third or fourth hour, till they either vomit, purge, or throw the patient into a plentiful sweat: but as the patient is to be supported throughout, if at the first attack the debility should be so great as to forbid bleeding, all other profuse discharges are also to be avoided. Vomits and purges are most directly proper to evacuate the putrid matter, which seems first and principally to be in the first passages. Besides laxatives by the mouth, during the first stage, give a glyster every twenty-four hours, of the common decoction, or, in want of it, warm water. After these, give as follow;

Haustus Camphoratus.

℞ Misturæ Camphorat. ʒi.
 Tinctur. serpent. ʒi.
 Aq. Amm. acet. ʒiij.
 Syr. croc. ʒi. ut f. haustus sumend. sextis horis.

Haustus Theriacalis.

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ʒiʒ.
 Nitr. gr. vi.
 Misturæ camphoratæ ʒi.
 M. f. haustus ut jam dictum sumendus.

A gentle diaphoresis is to be encouraged and kept up, by very small doses of antimonium tartarifatum, or vinum antimonii; or,

Haustus

Haustus Sedativus Diaphoreticus.

℞ Aq. Amm. acet.

Aq. distil āā ʒvj.

Liquor. miner. anod. Hoffm. gutt. xv. syr. papav. alb.
ʒi. m. f.

Haustus bis vel ter in die sumendus.

After the necessary evacuations from the primæ viæ this effectually supports the cuticular discharge ; but still, if necessary, a stool must be daily procured by a few grains of rhubarb or other gentle laxative.

Blisters in the beginning of this fever are of no use ; but when patients begin to grow comatose and insensible, then they are often succeeded by happy effects.

London porter has been lately recommended in this fever for drink, and apparently with good success : the patient may drink it at pleasure, and particularly before being exposed to a cooler air. Some physicians advise their patients to be carried into the open air (during the height of the fever) or otherways exposed to it, as is practised in the small-pox, and that particularly when a profuse colliquative sweating is brought on by bad management ; and have thereby occasioned a favourable change sooner than could otherwise have been expected ; with which, a free use of the bark

and cordial liquors, they have rarely failed to effect a cure. Due evacuations being made by vomit and stool, the bark is to be given freely, without waiting for either intermission or remission. It acts in a double sense, both as a tonic to brace up the debilitated fibres, and as an antiseptic, to correct the putrescent state of the fluids; and must be given as soon as the dissolution of the blood is perceived, either from numerous petechiæ, or hæmorrhages. In the latter of which it is usual to give the vitriolic acid along with the bark; if this does not check the bleeding, give the following:

Bolus. Aluminosus.

℞ Pulv. stypt. Ph. Ed. gr. xv. pulv. tragacanth. gr. xx.
Syr. croc. q. s. ut fiat bolus, 4â vel 6â quavis horâ
sumendus.

The following may possibly be very useful;

Mistura Febrifuga.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. fortior. ℥viij.
Cenf. aromaticæ, ℥ij.
Tinctur. serpent. ℥℥.
Aq. alexet. spirituos. cum aceto ℥i℥.
Syr. croc. ℥℥. m. sumat. coch. iv. larga tertiâ
quâque horâ.

If the stomach cannot bear the bark in substance, a very strong decoction, in which some of the finer part of the powder is retained, should be given; but if the patient

can

can take it, *less than two ounces of the powder, in twenty-four hours, cannot be depended on.* Some, who cannot keep either the powder or the decoction, will drink three or four pints of the cold infusion in a day and night, with sensible advantage. During this free use of the bark, a stool should be procured every day.

In stupors, attending this fever, blisters may be applied advantageously to the head. Though blisters are not thought to be so useful in these as in nervous fevers, yet the violent head-ache which attacks in the beginning is relieved by a blister on the back. The following preparation of the bark deserves attention ;

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒij.

————— aurant ʒi.

Rad. serpent. Virg. ʒij.

Croc. Anglic. ʒi.

Spirit. vin. ten. vel.

Spir. vin. Gallic. ʒiʒ. stent simul per dies aliquot,
deinde coletur liquor.

℞ Hujus infusion. ʒi. ad ʒʒ.

Acid vitriol. dilut. gutt. x. vel. xij. & ex quovis
vehiculo idoneo, exhibeantur, secundâ, quartâ, vel
sextâ quâque horâ.

The following forms of giving the bark have been praised by eminent authors :

Mistura

Mistura Peruviani.

℞ Rad. Serp. Virg. cont.
 Cort. Per. pulv. āā ʒiij. coque in aq. font. fbi. ad
 dimidium; colaturæ adde.
 Sp. cinnam. ʒiʒ.
 Syr. e cort. aur. ʒij. m. capt. coch. iv. quartâ vel
 sextâ quâque horâ.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani Alexipharmaca.

℞ Cort. Per. pulv. ʒij.
 Flav. cort. aur. ʒiʒ.
 Rad. serp. Virg. ʒij.
 Croci Ang. ʒiv.
 Coccinel. ʒij.
 Spt. vin. gal. ʒxx. fiat infusio, clausa per dies aliquot
 (tres saltem quatuorve) deinde coletur. Of this may
 be given from ʒi. to ʒss. every fourth, sixth, or
 eighth hour, with ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of
 dilute vitriolic acid, out of any appropriate draught
 or diluted wine.

There are some symptoms in this disease
 which require particular attention when they
 make their appearance.

If *violent vomiting* comes on, it may be re-
 strained by the succeeding draught;

Haustus Salinus Effervescent.

℞ Kali pp. ʒj. aq. menth. sativ. ʒj. syrup. croci ʒij. m.
 & adjiciatur succi limonum ʒʒ. dum effervesceat,
 deglutiatur haustus, & horâ quâvis quârta vel
 sextâ repetatur.

This is considered as correcting the collu-
 vies in the stomach, and flexure of the duo-
 denum; and thus may be of use in remov-
 ing part of the source of the fever, and short-
 ening the disease.

Infusion of common mint, called mint
 tea,

tea, is in this case very useful ; a tea-cup of which may be taken now and then ;—and has commonly produced very good effects.

If a *profuse diarrhœa* should supervene, and threaten to sink the patient's strength, it must not be restrained suddenly ; we should therefore try only small doses of ipecacuanha every third or fourth hour, in order to promote a diaphoresis, and by that means relieve the bowels ; for sometimes this diarrhœa proves critical. Mild opiates are recommended ; and a few drops of *tinctura opii*, properly repeated, will check a symptomatic colliquative diarrhœa. Wine, and panada, with orange juice, and a free generous regimen, must be ordered, and closely adhered to, according to the exigences of the case.

After these fevers, *people sometimes become dropsical*, or *have œdematous legs* : tonics and strengtheners, *not purgatives*, as in other dropsies, are the remedies in this case.

Towards the decline of all fevers, as to what kind of food is most proper, the taste of the patient is generally the best guide.

In eruptive fevers it is commonly allowed that the patient should be kept in bed, for
 fear

fear of checking the eruption. But this does not always prove true, for sometimes the contrary will happen; and sitting up out of bed has even been found favourable thereto.

The air of the patient's room should be kept as pure and well ventilated as possible, and the floor be frequently sprinkled with vinegar. And after the disease is conquered, the place of confinement may be best cleared from infection by fumigating it with brimstone, or gunpowder.

To prevent a relapse, it may be proper first to give a lenient purge, or two, by which an accumulation of any offensive matter in the primæ viæ will be avoided, and then we must attempt to recover the tone of the viscera, and to strengthen the habit in general, by means of light and easily-digestible food, moderately taken; by exhibiting aromatic bitter infusions of orange peel, calamus aromaticus, camomile flowers, or lignum quassia, together with the use of chalybeate waters, and gentle exercise.

S E C T. II.

IF a practitioner is capable of conducting his patient judiciously through the four foregoing fevers, he will be properly qualified for being consulted in every species of fever, be the denomination what it may.—For all fevers, whatever name they take, either are of the simple continued—inflammatory—nervous—or putrid kind ; participate of symptoms belonging to more than one,—or assume in their progress different types—and must be managed according as their nature verges more to one than the other—Hence authors have given a genus of fevers under the term of

MIXED FEVERS ;

FOR in practice we very often find, that violent continued fevers are so indistinctly marked, and accompanied with the symptoms both of the inflammatory and nervous, or putrid kind, so equally blended, or running into one another by such imperceptible gradation, that there is no particular species they can be referred to. Thus extreme
nausea,

nausea, and total loss of strength, which are distinguishing signs of the putrid fever, are often found along with great heat, and a quick, hard, and strong pulse, which are pathognomic signs of the inflammatory fever. These symptoms appearing at the same time, are obvious proofs of both the nervous and vascular system being morbidly affected; and hence such fevers are properly stiled mixed fevers; hence, however, the symptoms are combined.

We must take the indications of cure from those symptoms which are most pressing, and appear to demand most the antiphlogistic, the cordial, and antispasmodic, or the strengthening, and antiseptic course: according as we happen to find the signs of inflammation, nervous disturbance, or putrefactive diathesis to be chiefly prevalent.

CHAP. I.

OF THE MILK FEVER.

THIS fever generally arises about the second, though oftener on the third or fourth day after delivery; at which time

the patient's sleep becomes more disturbed, attended with unpleasant dreams; and sometimes does not sleep the whole night through; an inquietude comes on, and sometimes pain in the head; the pulse rises and becomes quicker, a chillness is also felt through the course of the spine of the back, between the shoulders, and often through the whole machine, which is succeeded by an increased heat. The breasts begin to be painful, distended, and tumified, shooting frequently to the axillæ. Respiration becomes in some degree more laborious, the lochia decrease, and, at the same time, on account of the tension of the neighbouring parts, the arms are moved, not without some inconvenience.

If the patient is permitted to rest quietly, let her take freely of thin diluting liquids, and thin diet; in four and twenty hours these inconveniences subside by a general sweat, sufficiently copious, particularly about the chest, and the breasts fill with milk; or it continues a day or two, and ends spontaneously on the inflammation ceasing in the breasts, and the milk flowing freely, at which time there are often profuse sweats, or large
quan-

quantities of pale urine. Or, if the milk is suddenly repelled, the patient is sometimes relieved by a diarrhœa.

In some women, indeed, of good constitutions, this fever is found so slight, that except passing rather a restless night there is nothing of any moment occurs, especially if the infant is put to the breast.

If it should prove violent, especially in young women of a plethoric constitution, we should abate the inflammation by bleeding: however, this is rarely necessary. But, in every constitution, the body must be kept open by gentle cooling cathartics, or clysters. The breasts may be drawn by the child, in preference to any other person, or contrivance; but if the mother does not design to give suck, by some proper person, by whom no pain will be given by sucking, and only so as to lessen (not empty) the fulness of the breasts. But this is rarely required.—If the breasts are hard, very turgid, or inflamed, emollient fomentations and cataplasms may be applied to them. The common poultice of bread and milk, with the addition of a little oil, may be used on this occasion; and warm milk, or a decoction of elder-

elder-flowers, for a fomentation, or such as are made partly of emollients, partly of discutient aromatics, in which a proper proportion of Venice soap has been dissolved; all these should be boiled in milk, by which they lose much of the volatile stimulus of the aromata, and are particularly useful, when there is an infarction of the breasts, along with an inflammation, not very violent. But where there is great heat, redness, and pain, then the most emollient remedies are to be preferred. The patient should use a thin, slender diet, consisting only of panada, or some other farinaceous substances. Her drink may be barley-water, milk and water, weak tea, or the like. See *Inflammation of the Breasts*.

This fever is seldom of any great consequence, if the patient is judiciously managed—but sometimes a fever of a very dangerous nature attends lying-in women, and very often terminates fatally, for want of being properly treated at the onset—which fever is by young practitioners considered as the milk fever at its commencement;—it will be necessary for every practitioner to be extremely careful of avoiding this fatal error—

for if that fever termed the *puerperal fever* should be neglected within the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours, little can be done by the art of physic to avert the fatal catastrophe:—The truth of which will be discovered in the account of

CHAP. II.

THE PUERPERAL, OR CHILD-BED FEVER.

THE puerperal fever is a disease peculiar to lying-in women; and though it happens so frequently, yet it hath, till of late, been strangely overlooked by authors, even those who have written professedly on fevers.

It commonly begins with a rigor or chilliness, on the first, second, or third day after delivery, followed by a violent pain and soreness over the whole hypogastric region. There is much thirst; pain in the head, chiefly in the forehead and parts about the eye-brows; a flushing in the face; anxiety; a hot dry skin; quick and weak pulse, though sometimes it will resist the finger pretty strongly; a shortness in breathing; high-coloured urine, and a suppression of the lochia. Sometimes vomiting and purging

ing attend from the first; but in general, in the beginning, the belly is costive: however, when the disease proves fatal, a diarrhœa generally supervenes, and the stools at last become involuntary.

There have been several treatises written lately upon this disorder; but as the authors are not agreed as to the cause of the complaint, nor the proper mode of treating it, I shall not pretend to give any precise method of cure. In general, the good sense of the physician will teach him that, when the pulse is strong, and the pain, heat, and thirst, are great, bleeding, laxatives, and the antiphlogistic regimen will be requisite: on the contrary, when there is great debility, the patient must be supported, and all evacuations carefully avoided.

This fever has been considered in different stages to partake of the inflammatory and putrid type, or may even commence with the latter, practitioners have been cautioned therefore to be careful in the method they adopt; and have been advised to regulate their plan according to the type the fever assumes, whether tending to the inflammatory or putrid type; from the last of which

patients seldom or ever recover when it takes place.

This fever at different periods has been epidemic ; and generally commences about the second or third day after delivery, with a violent rigor or shivering fit, succeeded by a great degree of heat, rapid pulse, and severe pain in the abdomen, very tender to the touch, occasioning on pressure great uneasiness, without any hardness being felt, and frequently without even any fulness. There are also a number of deceitful remissions, the first of which takes place in twenty-four hours after the attack, and these remissions often usher in an aggravation of symptoms ; hence should we always be very cautious in our prognostications.—Though in general fatal, some instances of recovery take place, and that by crisis on the eleventh day, by a sweat, diarrhoea, and more rarely by external abscesses of the abdomen.

On the first attack, within the first twelve, or twenty-four hours, success has attended by very copious bleeding, to the amount of twenty, or twenty-four ounces—afterwards a diarrhoea was brought on by the administration of some purgative medicines, and continued

through the whole course of the disease—The purging was induced, and continued in the following manner—Immediately after bleeding, the purgative bolus was given.

℞ Pulveris jalap ʒij.
Calomelunos, pp. gr. iij,
Conserv. rosæ. ʒss.
Syr. rosæ. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

This speedily and certainly brought on the diarrhœa, which was kept up by the subsequent mixture :

℞ Mixturæ salinæ ʒvj.
Syr. de rhamno ʒij.
Vel,
Pulveris jalap. ʒj.
Sumatus uncia una propriis intervallis.

So as to produce five or six motions every day, without intermission, for the first three days; after which the medicine was continued in diminished doses, till the disease entirely ceased—and at night an opiate was administered.—This method, though apparently severe, has been attended with the happiest success.—See DR. GORDON'S *Treatise on the Epidemic Puerperal Fever of Aberdeen*.

Ipecacuanha also by some has, in this fever, been esteemed specific, given in doses of seven grains and a half, exhibited twice, at the distance of an hour and a half between each dose—this occasions both vomiting and purg-

ing.—In the same manner it is repeated the following day; if there is no remission of the symptoms, is even continued to the third or fourth day. A favourable remission being procured, wine is then to be thrown in, and the symptoms of irritation obviated by opium—Afterwards we must proceed as in cure of putrid fever.

S E C T. III.

THE fevers already treated on, derive their names, except the first, from the specific nature of the malady, the parts of the constitution immediately affected;—or the time at which they occur.

Those which immediately follow with the simple continued fever, are denominated from some particular appearances they assume during their progress, and always belong to one or more of the foregoing classes, whether *remittent*—*intermittent*—*eruptive*—or *hectic*—But

REMITTENT FEVERS

ALSO have other names annexed, and of them great variety—arising either from
some

some attendant symptoms—the cause from whence they are supposed to originate—the season of the year in which they appear—or the places wherein they have been observed to rage with some degree of violence—as *bilious* fever—*yellow* fever—*marsh* fever—*autumnal* remittent—*West-Indian*—*Bengal*—and *camp* fever.

Fevers of the remittent class are such as never totally lose their febrile appearances, but have their violence for a time abated, which returns at determinate periods; indeed, many of them, with chilliness, or yawning, coldness, or some similar spasmodic effort, with a subsequent encrease of heat and other symptoms, without any evident cause, or procatartic principle. But sometimes in their course they often so nearly resemble continued fevers that they are not to be distinguished but by the most attentive and accurate observation. They are indeed of a middle nature, between the continued and intermittent, partaking perhaps more of the nature of the last than first, from their yielding to nothing with so much certainty as the bark,—from their arising from the same cause, *marsh miasma*; in the same

places,—at the same season of years, each of them being epidemic together; and very often in the same man, the same disease which appears, sometimes exhibits an intermittent type, sometimes that of a remittent.

These fevers generally proceed in the following manner:—They begin with yawning and stretching; nausea, or bilious vomiting, and a sensation of cold; then succeed extreme heat, thirst, pain of the head, back, and stomach; restlessness; difficulty of breathing, and generally delirium. The pulse is now hard, though seldom very full; the tongue white and moist; with a yellowness very perceivable in the whites of the eyes, and sometimes over the whole body. These symptoms continue for two or three days; sometimes for five or six; at length, a sweat breaking out preserves the patient, and renders him tolerably easy for a few hours; but the fever again rekindles, sometimes with, sometimes without the cold fit. After the continuance of a certain number of hours, different in different subjects, this second fit spends its force, and again remits; to which a third accession of the usual symptoms succeeds; and in this manner the disease proceeds, till death,

death, or perfect recovery. This will furnish a general idea of remittents, which practical utility divides but into two species, inflammatory and putrid. *In the first* the symptoms of excessive heat, thirst, and pain, all run remarkably high, attended with a dry skin, and a strong, full, and hard pulse.---*In the last*, the symptoms of nausea, vomiting, oppression, extreme weakness, and dejection; with discolouring of the skin, and weak pulse, shew plainly the putrefactive diathesis.

C H A P. I.

OF THE SIMPLE REMITTENT FEVER,

THIS Fever generally comes on suddenly, and begins with a sense of debility, and a very great lowness of spirits. These symptoms are attended with a greater or less degree of chilliness, a giddiness, nausea, pains in the head and loins, and trembling of the hands; the countenance is pale, or has a yellow cast, the skin is commonly dry, the eyes dull, and sometimes yellow, the pulse quick and small, and the breathing generally difficult: as the paroxysm increases, the
nausea

nausea becomes more violent, or there is a vomiting of bile. Sometimes bile is also voided by stool. The tongue becomes foul, a delirium follows; a slight moisture appears on the face, and from thence spreads to the other parts, and a *remission* ensues. On the fever's remitting, the pulse returns almost to its natural state.

This is *the mildest degree of this fever*; but when the disorder gains strength, or is very violent, the remission is scarcely obvious, and is immediately followed by another paroxysm, wherein all the symptoms are increased. The mouth, teeth, and inside of the lips, are not only covered with a black crust, but the tongue becomes so dry and stiff, that the patient's voice can scarcely be heard. And *when the disease proves fatal*, the matter of the different excretions becomes almost cadaverous; the stools are involuntary, the pulse quick, small, and irregular; a cold sweat is diffused over the whole body; the face becomes convulsed; the patient is employed in feeling and picking the bed-clothes; then comes on a *subfultus tendinum*, and convulsions, with which the scene closes. *The more favourable symptoms are, inflamma-*
tory

tory spots in the last stage of the disease, particularly on the breasts, arms, or belly: the greater the number of petechiæ, the more hope of an happy issue. A copious and universal perspiration; and the repeatedly voiding great quantities of urine, are very beneficial. To these, as favourable prognostics, the absence of the dangerous signs may be added.

Men of strong rigid fibres, and valetudinarians, are very liable, in the hot dry months, to severe bilious fevers. In both the danger is great, but greatest and most speedily so in the robust. Women, children, and those of a tender habit are more rarely affected; nor are the symptoms in these patients so alarming.

If the pulse be *full and hard*, and the *heat intense*, bleeding may be performed; but this is to be ordered *with some caution*. Though the strong tense pulse, with laborious breathing, may indicate bleeding, and the patient feels himself more light and easy, his pulse more soft and open, yet in a few hours, the symptoms will be more or equally violent, and the patient low, feeble, and very dejected, with rigors and an insupportable load in
the

the precordia, &c. This should be peculiarly attended to in hotter climates. But when there is a staring wildness of the eyes, with redness in them, inattention to the attendants, a profuse bleeding at the nose, a proneness to action, the pulse low and feeble, pain in the hypogastric region, &c. a few ounces of blood may safely be taken away.

After this operation, if required, or if not, give the

Mistura Laxativa.

℞ Decocti hordei. ℥iij.

Mannæ ℥ij.

Pulp. tamarind. ℥ ℞. solve et adde,

Antim. tartar. gr. ij. ut f. mistura, cujus capiat cochl.
iv. omni horâ donec alvus bis vel ter responderit.

After the evacuations, which should be first upward, then downward, the saline draughts may be given, in order to bring the fever sooner to a crisis, or to regular intermissions. Every mitigated period should be watched, and not a moment neglected, in which proper medicines may be given, to secure complete, though short, remissions. To promote perspiration, give the *tartarised antimony*, in small doses *with nitre*, in any convenient vehicle; if this fails, after giving a few doses, add to each, a *small quantity of camphor*; or join the *mild antimonials with ipecacuanha*

cacuanha and *camphor*; and, if needful, immerse the patient in a *tepid bath of water and vinegar*. As soon as a remission is perceived, the bark is to be thrown in, repeated very frequently, and in a sufficient large quantity, during each remission, in such a manner and form that a *dram, or two scruples, may be given, and repeated every second or third hour*, so that five or six drams may be taken in the course of ten or twelve hours, lest the opportunity should be lost of giving a sufficient quantity of the medicine; as the fits about this period, that the bark is admissable, are apt to become double, and the fever to run into a continued form.

Infusum Peruvianum.

℞ Vin. Rhenan. ℥i.
Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj.
Stent simul per xij. horas, deinde cola, et capiat æger cochl. iv. omni horâ.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoct. hordei. ʒiʒ.
Pulv. cort. Peru. ʒj.
Tinc. cort. Peru. f. ʒʒ.
Syr. symp. ʒij. m. ut f. haustus omni horâ sumendus, inter paroxysmos.

Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Aq. cinnam.
— distill. sing. ʒvi.
Pulv. cort. Per.
Syr. e cort. aur. sing. ʒi. m. fiat haustus omni horâ sumendus.

If the bark should vomit, or purge, a few drops of tinct. opii may be added to each dose. *One ounce and an half of the bark is generally sufficient to put a stop to the fever; but it is to be continued daily, though in small doses, till the patient has recovered his strength.*

The bark, though it does not always immediately put a stop to the progress of the fever, yet it invigorates the system, prevents the more dangerous symptoms, and brings on the crisis much sooner, and with less distress than where things are left to themselves.

It is a mistaken notion which has prevailed relative to the bark exerting too much of a restraining power, and thus suppressing natural discharges; for its exhibition has been succeeded evidently by a laudable separation in the urine, with warm, profuse, universal sweats, and plentiful bilious stools; though it effectually restrains all those premature and colliquative sweatings, which are common in these and intermitting fevers.

The patient's drink may be pure water, toast and water, or barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, cream of tartar, or spirit of vitriol. The air in the patient's room
should

should be kept as pure and cool as possible, and he should be as much exposed to it, as he can well bear.

A frequent repetition of some proper laxative is necessary, to clear the alimentary canal from indurated, &c. colluvies, which are always generating during the progress of this disease. If the milder laxatives fail, give five *grains of calomel with half a drachm of rhubarb for one dose*, which, if necessary may be assisted with oily glysters. Costiveness must be opposed with resolution.

Before we quit this subject, it is necessary to observe, that in cold climates, a too early use of the bark in this fever is hurtful; but that in hot climates, such as the East or West Indies, unless recourse be had to the bark *on the very first remission*, though imperfect, the fever is apt to assume a continued and dangerous form.

In the remittents of an inflammatory type, too early an exhibition of the bark may be dangerous. Their cure should be begun with bleeding, cooling purges, and small doses of antimonials, to break the force of the fever, and procure a remission; then the bark may be given with advantage; but in those of a
putrid

putrid form, after proper evacuations have been made with mild purgatives, such as *manna*, *sal polychrest*, *tartarised kali*, &c. and the nausea and vomiting have been relieved by repeated doses of anti-emetic mixtures, the bark may be freely exhibited, which generally completes the cure.

If this fever attacks a female patient, on or near the time of the menstrual evacuation (which is most frequently the case) and either suppresses or prolongs that discharge, the event is generally fatal, unless relieved by free bleeding, or such medicines as promote or restrain the discharge, (as one or the other is required.) Bleeding therefore is more necessary in the first part of the disease, in such cases, than ever is observed with respect to men, and the more vigorous of either sex, who labour under this disorder.

Cleanliness is a great promoter of health, and a strict observance of it in all instances is peculiarly refreshing to the sick, in this and all other disorders of the putrid and the bilious kind.

C H A P. II.

OF THE ANGINA MALIGNA, OR PUTRID
SORE THROAT.

THIS fever is a putrid remittent of the eruptive species, accompanied with an ulcerated fore throat. It is epidemic at times in the different countries in Europe, very fatal among children, and, for the most part, has for its associate a scarlet efflorescence on the skin. The inflammation is here more of the erysipelatous than of the phlegmonic kind. It comes on with a giddiness of the head, chilliness, or shivering, followed by great heat; and these interchangeably succeed each other during some hours, till, at length, the heat becomes constant and intense. There is at the same time a languor, sickness, and vast oppression; the pulse is small and depressed, but extremely quick; the breathing frequent, and laborious; the skin excessively hot but not perfectly dry; the tongue moist, especially toward the root, covered with a whitish, soft mucus, like cream. Sometimes a nausea, a vomiting, or purging, or both, attend; there is a pain in the head, foreness of the throat; the eyes are

inflamed

inflamed and watery, as in the measles ; there is a faintness and anxiety, together with a florid colour on the inside of the throat and tonsils. Instead of this redness, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, is sometimes to be seen surrounded with a florid red ; and on the second or third day of the disease, the face, neck, breast, and hands, to the finger ends, become of a deep erysipelatous colour, with a sensible tumefaction ; a great number of small pimples, also, of a more intense colour than that which surrounds them, appear on the arms, and other parts ; though the efflorescence on the skin does not always accompany this disease ; when it does it generally appears on the third day, but brings no relief ; on the contrary, the oppression, difficulty of breathing, and nausea, increase oftentimes with purging ; and the patient, who by this time begins to grow delirious, is either constantly tossing in bed, or lies in a comatose state ; the strength which hitherto has kept up more than might be expected, now entirely fails ; the breathing becomes more laborious, and swallowing difficult ; and, before the sixth day, life ends by suffocation.

The

The forenefs of the throat is attended with floughs, which ulcerates, different from what happens in the aphthofe fever; the parotid glands commonly fwell, and are extremely painful; a delirium frequently comes on, with heat and reftleffnefs, efpecially towards night; and a gentle and agreeable fwat breaks out towards the morning, and a remiffion enfues, which fometimes gives this difeafe the appearance of an intermittent: a faintnefs, nevertheless, ftill attends; the pulfe is quick and fmall; in fome foft and full, but feldom hard. An offensive bad tafte in the mouth is perceived in this difeafe, and (in the otherwife weak and infirm, who are chiefly the fubjects of it) an acute pain affects the head.—The breath is infectious, and fhould therefore be guarded againft.

This fever moft frequently occurs in the latter part of the autumn: and attacks children and people with lax habits.

We fhould allow ftrong whey made with mountain, or any other rich wine, very freely; fage tea; and, in cafe of great ficknefs at the ftomach, mint tea, negus, or other

acidulated drinks, will be useful, if they do not run off by stool.

The patient should be kept in bed moderately warm.

Bleeding should be attempted *with the greatest caution*, and *nothing should induce us to prescribe it, without the inflammatory symptoms run at the beginning extremely high*; for it disposes the blood to run too rapidly into a putrescent diathesis, and hurries on the fatal symptoms dependent on that cause. Indeed all evacuations, except gentle sweats, are generally injurious in this disorder; and therefore, if a looseness and vomiting should come on, and prove violent, notwithstanding the complaints in the throat, and other symptoms, may seem to indicate their utility, they should be checked by stimulants and opiates. Though on the first attack of the disease, *a vomit is highly salutary*, not only in cleansing the stomach and intestines of any fordes which may be lodged there, and assist in aggravating the complaint, but by very often putting a total stop to the disease. An emetic, therefore should be exhibited, and chamomile tea drank plentifully, by
which

which means you may, in a great measure, stop the sickness, and prevent a supervening looseness, which very frequently attends in this disorder; and then order thus:

Hauftus Alexipharmacus.

℞ Aq. alexet. simp. Ziß.

———— spir. cum aceto ʒiij.

Pulv. rad. contrayerv. 3ß.

Confect. aromat. 3ß.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ꝑiß.

Syr. croc. ʒij. m. ut f. haustus tertiâ, vel quartâ
quâque horâ repetendus.

To this draught may be added 5 or 6 drops of muriatic acid.—*If loose stools should come on :*

Mistura Sedativa.

R^x Aq. cinnam. ℥vi.

Elect. e scord. ziiij. m. et sumat cochl. ij. post singulas fedes liquidas.

If the tonsils are much swelled, rub the throat with the *lin. volat.* or *blister* behind the ears, or round the throat, and between the shoulders, and prescribe the following gargle:

Gargarisma Detergens.

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥i.

Rad. contrayerv. contus. zij. coque per semi horam;
colaturæ adde.

Acet.

Tinctur. myrrh. āā ʒi.

Mel. optim. ʒij. m.

This should be often used, and the parts be
F 3 cleansed

cleanfed with it, by injecting with a fyringe ; and if the floughs do (which are a fpecies of gangrene) not foon feparate, touch them with the following, by means of a probe, armed with a piece of foft rag :

Gargariſma Detergens.

℞ Gargarifm. preſcript. ℥ij.
Oxymellis æuginis, ℥i. m.

Vel. Gargarifma Acidum.

℞ Aq. diſtillatæ ℥iv.
Acidi muriatici gut. vi. vel. q. ſ. ad grat. aciditat.
ſæpius utend. pro gargarifmate.

By this method the floughs will feparate, and the fymptoms in general abate ; but will leave the patient languid, weak, and low, with ſome hectic appearances. At this time it will be proper to order the cortex, with the addition of acid. vitriolic. dilutum, and preſcribe aſſes milk, a country air, generous diet, and gentle exerciſe.

S E C T. IV.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS, OR AGUES.

THIS fever takes its name from there being a total ceſſation of all febrile affection between the paroxyſms : as in remittent fevers, there is only an abatement or mitigation

gation of the symptoms; so in this, there is a total freedom, and the patient feels, during that interval, as if not oppressed with the disease. Intermittents have been divided into *vernal* and *autumnal*—*endemical* and *epidemical*—also into QUOTIDIAN where from the termination of one fit to the beginning of another the space of twenty-four hours is consumed;—*tertian*, where that of forty-eight—*quartan* where of seventy-two;—and when longer *erratic*.—They have also been farther divided, but these divisions seem to be of no practical use;—as the modes of cure in all are very similar.—And here we must observe, that a *quartan* is more difficult to cure than a *tertian*, or *quotidian*, which last is often conquered by half an ounce of good bark.—*Quartans* frequently extend from autumn to spring.—An *autumnal* ague is more difficult to cure than a *vernal*.—*Quotidians* and *double tertians*, (that is where a *tertian* returns every day the paroxysms being unequal, but similar every other day) especially when they anticipate the hour of their return, are apt to change into continued fevers, and are then attended with greater danger.

C H A P. I.

INTERMITTENT Fevers have three regular stages, viz. the cold fit, the hot fit, and the sweating.

The first begins with yawning, stretching, pain in the back, and at the ends of the fingers; to these succeed great coldness and shivering, which last is sometimes very violent. There is also a difficulty of breathing, with great oppression, nausea, and frequent vomiting; the lips and cheeks are pale; the nails livid, and the whole skin shrivelled up, and contracted; the pulse is weak but quick; and the urine, if any is made during this stage, is thin, crude, and diaphanous.

This cold fit will sometimes continue four or five hours, in other cases not last longer than half an hour, but in general it remains between one and two hours; afterwards *the hot fit* commences, in which the sickness, anxiety, and difficulty of breathing remain, but go off by degrees as the pulse gets fuller and stronger; along with the heat there is excessive thirst, violent head-ach, and frequently delirium; sometimes, in very dangerous cases, a degree of stupidity, or coma.

The

The breathing is quick, but free; the pulse strong, full, and rapid; the urine high coloured.

How long this fit will continue is not certain, it has no determinate period, but as a *sweat comes on*, which generally does, all the febrile symptoms vanish, and appear to be carried off by this cuticular evacuation. Then succeeds the interval of ease, which is different according to the species of the intermittent.

Profuse sweats must never be promoted in the course of intermitting fevers; for by such methods you weaken your patient to such a degree as to render the distemper dangerous, and the cure difficult.

At the beginning of fevers, it is very often, nay almost always, impossible to tell whether they will turn out continued, remittent, or intermittent; and, therefore, if any thing is necessary to be done, the state of the constitution will point out of what nature it must be. If the pulse is full, and the habit plethoric, *bleeding* will be required; if the stomach appears loaded, or foul, an *emetic* should be exhibited; and should it fail to clear the intestines, some proper
purgative

purgative should be given; or an *emollient glyster* thrown up. Indeed a *vomit* should *scarce ever be omitted*, when the fever has put on, and manifested its intermittent type. Four spoonfuls of the following may be given, and continued at proper intervals, till it has produced its effects.

Julepum Laxativum.

℞. Infus. fen. ℥v.
Tinctur. fen. ℥j.
Syr. rosæ ℥ij.

Vel,

Pulv. rhubarb. gr. xxx. nuc. mosch. ℥ß. m.

If no nausea or sickness attend, some think the *tinct. aloes*, vel *pil. ex aloe cum myrrha*, preferable to an emetic; the aperient medicine though must be given in the intermission, immediately after the fever hath ceased, so that its operation may be over before the return of the next fit.

Then let the following draughts be administered;

Hauftus Salinus.

℞ Aq. menth. fativæ ℥i.
Sp. nuc. mosch. ℥i.
Succ. limon. ℥iij.
Kali præparati, ℥i.
Syr. tolutani. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Diaphoreticus,

℞ Aq. amm. acetat.
Aq. cinnam. āā ℥vi.

Sp.

Sp. ammon. comp. gut. xxx.

Syr. papav. albi ʒi.

F. haust. h. f. fumendus, superbibendo libram dimidiam feri lactis.

By these means, very often the disorder will be conquered; but should they fail, and the febrile affections still keep their ground, *antimonials*, as in cases of continued fevers, may be had recourse to. Let the fever be of what nature it will, the method here laid down will be proper; but, if in some time it clearly shews it to be a species of intermittent, if the paroxysm appears regular, passing through the cold, hot, and sweating stages, and the intermission is attended with an even, steady, soft pulse, and a well-charged urine, we may boldly venture to throw in the bark; but otherwise it is of great consequence to be wary in the exhibition of it; as it, if not well timed, might be productive of very dangerous obstructions.

Hauſtus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoct. cortic. Peruv. ʒiʒ.

Tinctur. cort. Peru. f. ʒij.

Pulv. cort. Peru. ʒi. ad ʒj.

Syr. simp. ʒi adde, si opus fuerit, tinctur. opii guttas duas.

Electarium Peruvianum.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒi.

Conserv. corticis aurant. ʒʒ.

Syr.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. electarium, cujus sumat n. m. molem, secundâ quâque horâ absente paroxysmo.

Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Ammoniacalis.

℞ Pulv. cortic. Peruv. ʒiij.

Cinnam. ʒß.

Sal. ammon. purif. ʒi. f. pulv. vi. quorum sumatur i. quart. quâque h. cum haustu. seq.

Haustus Cardiacus.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ʒvi.

Sp. cortic. aurantiôr. syr. croci. āā ʒij.

Sp. lavend. c. ʒi. m. f. haustus.

Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Aluminosus.

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒß.

Alumin. rup. g. iv.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.

Sacchar. alb. q. f. f. pulvis.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ʒiß.

Sp. menth pip. ʒij.

Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒi.

Syr. simp. ʒi. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus. Adde tinctur. opii guttas duas, si opus fuerit, ad præcavendam diarrhœam.

It is necessary to observe, and should be considered as a practical rule, *that patients should, during the intermission, take as much bark as is sufficient for the prevention of the return of the paroxysm.* Adults generally require from six to eight drams; and the continuance of the apyrexia will point out the times in which it ought to be taken. In a *quotidian*, the bark ought to be given *every second hour*; in a *tertian*, *every third or fourth*; in a *quartan*, the first day free from febrile

febrile affection, the medicine may be omitted; but *the second and third* should be taken *every second or third hour*.

This medicine, properly administered, seldom fails to stop the return of the fever in a short time; then, in order to prevent a relapse, after this has happened, the medicine should still be continued every fifth or sixth hour for two or three days; then twice a day for one week; and once a day for another; the patient avoiding night air, and refraining from any sort of food that is cold, flatulent, and watery.

Some stomachs will not bear the bark either in substance or decoction; in which case it may be agreeably taken in the following manner:

Infusum Peruvianum.

℞ Cort. Peruv. optim. pulv. ℥j infunde per 24 horas in aq. distill. frigidæ ℔i. Colaturæ ℥i℔. adde spirit. cinnamom. syr. tolutani āā ℥i. f. haustus, pro re nata sumendus.

In gross habits, it is often necessary to mix *hydrargyr. c̄ sulph.* with the bark.

If a *chlorosis* attends,

Bulus Peruvianus Chalybeatus.

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℔i.
Ferri rubig. præp. gr. vi.
Pulv. rad. serpent. Virgin. gr. viij.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut. f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should the bark agree in no form by the mouth, inject the following clyster :

Enema Peruvianum Opiatum.

- ℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ij. coque in aq. font. ℥i. ad
℥ss. Colaturæ turbidæ adde elect. e scordio ℥ss.
m. f. enema.

The following forms have perfectly succeeded in particular cases :

Electarium Peruvianum Tartarifatum.

- ℞ Cort. Peruv. ℥i.
Cons. flor. rorismar. ℥ss.
Kali prep. ℥ij.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut. f. elect.

Infusum Peruvianum Vinosum.

- ℞ Vin. rub. ℥iv.
Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ij.
Flor. centaur. minor. mss.
Lign. sassafras ℥iss. infunde hæc omnia per 24 horas
super cineres calidas in vase optime clauso, deinde
cola; sumat ℥iv. hujus infusi. mane & vesperi.

Electarium Peruvianum Amarum.

- ℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel.
—— e Myrrh. c. āā ℥ss.
Sal. ammon. crud. ℥iij.
Ferri rubig. præp. ℥ij.
Cort. Peruv. optime & recenter pulv. ℥iss.
Syr. e cort. aurant, q. s. ut f. elect.

Decoctum Peruvianum Chalybeatum.

- ℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ij. coque in aq. pur. ℥iv. ad
℥iiss. colatur, cui adde.
Vin. ferri ℥iv. m.

Much depends on the goodness of that excellent drug the bark, with which such mighty things are done in medicine: its taste and colour are the chief signs by which
to

to distinguish its goodness; its inside should be of a yellowish, reddish, or rusty iron colour; its outside of a light ash colour, and its rolls should not be much larger than goose quills; it should break close and smooth, and prove friable between the teeth; its taste should be very bitter, astringent, and in some degree aromatic.

When bark fails of curing, it has been said to be owing either to its not being taken a sufficient length of time, given in too small doses, or in an improper form. Six drams of powdered bark in a julep, warmed with some spirituous water, is the most effectual mode; but if this cannot be submitted to, and a quantity requisite cannot be taken, bark glysters may be given.

Enema e Cortice.

℞ Extracti corticis ʒʒ.

Aq. distillatæ ʒiv.

Ol. olivar. ʒʒ.

Tincturæ opii gut. vj. vel viij. injiciatur enema quartâ quâque horâ vel sæpius, si opus fuerit.

For children the dose of the extract, and tincture of opium must be proportionably lessened.

When the bark is prepared by decoction, and kept in the shops, a little spirit should always be added, and the bottle shaken when used;

used; it should not be kept above four or five days in summer, nor above a week in the winter season.

After an ague is cured by the bark, no purgative, or even laxative, must be given for a great length of time.

Pyrmont water, and *riding on horseback*, will assist much in securing the body from farther attacks; and where the viscera are perfectly sound, cold bathing may be of great use in preventing a return of these fevers; and the bark should be taken at the end of every two or three weeks, and repeated at proper intervals occasionally.

When the Peruvian bark has failed, the following method has been known to succeed in the cure of a tertian:

Bolus Amarus.

℞ Pulveris flor. chamæm. ʒj.

Syrupi simp. q. s. f. bolus tertiâ quâque horâ deglutiendus, absente febre.

Small doses of *rhubarb* and *calomel* have also been found very serviceable in intermittents. *Vomits*, likewise, given at intervals, have proved often an effectual cure.

Bitters joined with *chalybeates* have frequently had the desired effect.

Hausius

Haustus Amarus Chalybeatus.

- ℞ Infus. gentian. comp. ʒiʒ.
 Vini ferri. ʒij.
 Tinct. arom. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Tormentilla given in substance, and in large quantities, by itself, or joined with gentian, has cured intermittent fevers. *Alum*, also, administered in a large dose an hour, or little more, before the coming on of the fit, has prevented it.

The following have been prescribed to great advantage in some intermittents, where the fits have been irregular :

Haustus Amarus Stomachicus.

- ℞ Flor. chamæm. pulv. gr. xv.
 Aq. menth. pip. ʒiʒ.
 Tinct. cardam. compos. ʒiʒ. m. ut f. haust. ter in die sumendus per quatuor dies ; & deinde sumatur haustus infra præscriptus mane & vesperi per decem dies.

Haustus Peruvianus Acidus.

- ℞ Pulv. cort. Peru. ʒj. coque ex.
 Aq. font. ʒbiʒ. ad colatur. ʒbj.
 ℞ Colat. liquoris ʒij.
 Elix. vitr. acid. gutt. xxx. m.

In general, in an irregular ague, the first indication of cure is to bring it to be regular. This is done partly by time, and by saline, or emetic and laxative medicines.

Opium has been found very effectual in removing intermittent fevers. The proper
 G time

82 INTERMITTENT FEVERS, OR AGUES.

time of giving it is *half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit.*

Hausius Anodynus.

℞ Dec. hordei. ʒiʒ.

Tinct. opii gut. xv. ad xx.

Sp. nuc. mosch.

Syr. papaver: alb. āā ʒij. m.

The opium relieves the head-ach and fever, and promotes a profuse sweat.—Dr. Lind, (who introduced this practice) gives the opiate in about two ounces of the tinct. sacra, when the patient is costive, ordering the bark immediately after the fit. Thus the fit is shortened, and the intestines cleansed before giving the bark.

For children labouring under this disease, a waistcoat with powdered bark quilted between the folds of it has been of service: also bathing in a semicupium, made of a decoction of the cortex; or rubbing the spine, at the approach of the fit, with a mixture of equal parts of *tinctura opii* and *linimentum saponis*. If these should not produce the desired effect, two or three tea-spoonfuls of the *syrup. papav. alb.* may be given in the hot fit. And for the entire removal of the disease, after purging with the *magnesia alba*, one drachm of the *extract. cort. Peru.* with a few drops
of

of the tinct. opii, may be given in a clyster, and repeated every three hours, for a child of about a year old.

Pills made of cobwebs have been known to cure the ague. Indeed there are few disorders that have such a multiplicity of empirical remedies recommended for the cure; Dr. Lind has collected no less than forty, in his *Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates*, p. 297.

S E C T. V.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

ALL such fevers are denominated eruptive or exanthematous, as are constantly attended with some eruptions chiefly on the skin—owing to some specific infectious or contagious matter received by some means into the constitution, that is predisposed to favour the progress of such matter, and produce febrile effects in the habit; for there must be such a predisposition prevalent before the effects peculiar to each can be produced—for if such a predisposition be wanting in constitutions at the time any

of these fevers are epidemical, the effects peculiar to contagious or infectious matter cannot be produced—thence it happens that many people escape from these diseases, though living in the same places, and in the same mode with those who labour under any of these maladies; whilst others, who have once had some of these complaints, live the remainder of their lives free from the attack, and probably for the same reason—because that predisposition can never again take place in a constitution which has been previously affected—and these fevers receive different names, according to the nature of the eruption—viz.—small-pox—chicken or swine-pox—measles—scarlet fever—erysipelatous fever—miliary fever—aphthous fever or thrush—and these we shall proceed to treat of in the order here set down.

C H A P I.

OF THE SMALL-POX.

THE small-pox are commonly divided into two sorts; the distinct and confluent.
The

The first symptoms of the distinct sort are like those of most other fevers, a sensation of cold, shivering, great oppression, nausea, and vomiting, with pain in the head and back, excessive heat and thirst, straightness about the præcordia, drowfulness, sometimes a degree of delirium, and, in young children, convulsions, *which in them are considered as a favourable symptom.* In strong plethoric patients the pulse is frequent, full, and hard; the eyes red and sparkling, the skin moist and soft.

About the second, third, or fourth day from the first seizure, little red spots are seen, like flea-bites, *which feel hard in the skin*, when pressed with the finger; *which hardness distinguishes them from other eruptions, particularly the measles*, which at their first appearance can seldom be felt in this manner, being rather efflorescences, not elevating the cuticle; and these spots appear on the face, hands, and fore part of the arm, neck, and upper part of the breast, successively, attended with restlessness.

The pain, sickness, oppression, and febrile affections, decrease as the eruption ap-

pears, and, except the skin continuing hot and moist, go off in a day or two. About the sixth day from the attack, the pustules begin to swell, grow hot, and painful, and round their basis the colour of the skin appears of a florid red; the whole face, and particularly the eye-lids, are soon after so puffed up that the eyes are often closed; and the whole countenance so changed and inflated, as to have scarcely any resemblance of the natural features. Now the febrile symptoms begin to be rekindled, and encrease until the ninth, tenth, or eleventh day, according to the particular circumstances respecting the quantity of eruption, and severity of the disease. The pustules on the ninth day are at their state; and now the face and eye-lids swell; and, if numerous, the eyes close up; the hands also begin to tumefy; the pustules having many of them acquired the size of peas, and being arrived at complete maturation, and filled with yellowish pus, begin to turn of a dark colour, to dry, and become rough; on the tenth day, on the face; on the eleventh the swelling subsides, and, as that happens, the hands and feet puff up, and the pustules do

do not fall till the fourteenth or fifteenth, when the pustules begin to scale off.

In the confluent kind all the above signs are greatly aggravated; the spots are more red, thick, and close, and the spaces between them much more inflamed; livid spots also frequently attend. This kind of pock first appears about the fourth or fifth day, and comes to its state about the fifteenth. The fever does not give way on the eruption, as in the distinct. *A spitting, in adults, is a regular symptom in the confluent small-pox, from the sixth day till after the crisis,* the sudden stoppage of which is attended with dangerous circumstances, unless it be succeeded by a remarkable swelling of the hands. A diarrhœa, in children, often precedes this kind of small-pox.

In cases where the surface of the body is, in a manner, entirely covered over with the eruption, and this hardening into a continued crust, what with the absorption of the purulent matter, what with the offensiveordes from the intestinal canal, and what with the obstruction of the cutaneous discharges, the blood again appears to be affected with a morbid acrimony, which

raises a new fever, that frequently destroys the patient, in spite of every effort to avert the fatal catastrophe.

This secondary fever, so called, ought, perhaps, rather to be attributed to the incomplete separation and expulsion of the variolous matter; and from hence, also, proceed nausea, and want of appetite, hectic heat, inflammations of the eyes, œdematous swellings of the hands and feet, abscesses, and untoward ulcers, especially in scrophulous habits, and foolishness, a degree of delirium, without fever, a cough, and other phthical symptoms. The surest remedy for every one of these complaints is the cortex, as a tonic, an antiseptic, and corrector of acrimony, and grand restorative; joined to a proper course of diet, change of air, and the prudent interposition of cathartics.

The danger of this disease is generally estimated by *the number and nature of the pustules, and chiefly by those on the face; also, by the manner of their coming out; the more slow and regular their appearance, the more universal will be the separation of the*

variolaous matter. The fewer there are in the face, and about the throat, or on the breast, or the neck, the better.

Where it is fatal, the patient generally dies on the eighth or ninth day, in the distinct kind; and on the eleventh in the confluent.

The regimen should be determined by the symptoms and seasons of the year: the patient for instance, must be kept warmer in winter than in summer: a hot regimen, *at all times*, is now *justly* and universally exploded.

The diet should be light, and not heating; the apartment should be kept cool, and the patient sit up some hours every day, if the strength will permit.

The drink should be cold water, or barley-water, milk and water, milk-porridge, barley gruel: small white-wine whey, in some cases may be allowed. Attenuating drinks cannot be too much inculcated in either the distinct or confluent pock; but, above all, the free admission of pure air.

It appears obvious, that the small-pox is to be treated according to the nature of the fever which accompanies it; *if the disease should*

should seize people whose constitution labours under an inflammatory diathesis, and have the symptoms of an inflammatory fever, copious bleeding, and that repeated if the symptoms do not abate on the first evacuation, is necessary; antimonials in small doses, with nitre, and cooling sub-acid drinks; and glysters to empty the bowels. If, on the contrary, those of an opposite temperament, who have been exhausted by previous disorders, or who have weak and relaxed fibres, with a poor and thin state of fluids, and should steal on in a gradual way, like a nervous fever, we must endeavour to rouse the languid animal motions, by giving warm wine, or strong sack-whey, with some drops of compound spirit of ammonia in each dose; and, on no account, to attempt to lessen the quantity of blood, or give any thing that may bring on a number of loose stools: a gentle emetic will be beneficial, as its action may not only tend to promote the eruption, but, also, by unloading the stomach, may remove the heavy sickness, and relieve the anxiety.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati. granum.

Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Sy. simp. ℥i. fiat haustus.

But

But should we know the fluids to be in a putrescent state, and a putrid fever be the associate, bleeding must, *by all means*, be avoided, and such steps taken as have been before advised, in fevers of that type.

In case of a looseness, decoct. cornu cervi cum cortic. cinnamom. will be a proper drink; but we should be very circumspect how we check the diarrhœa, unless it be too violent.

Hauftus Absorbens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ. ʒiʒ.

Sperm. cet. (v. o. f.) ʒi.

Pulv. e. chel. cancr. g. xv.

Spirit. nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani. āā ʒi. f. haustus sumendus sextâ, vel octavâ quâque horâ. Adde pro re nata, nitr. purissimi gr. v. ad ʒʒ.

If the symptoms go on properly, and a costiveness attends, many choose to procure a stool by an emollient clyster every second or third day; others omit it till the ninth day; but this last cannot surely be maintained as a reasonable practice; since experience evinces the propriety of keeping the bowels gently and regularly open.

After the eruption is complete, syr. papav. albi ʒi. with aq. distillat. ʒi. for a child of four years old, and so in proportion, every night, is strongly recommended by

many

many practitioners ; provided the body be not costive ; a circumstance, as just now remarked, *which should be carefully guarded against.*

If a vomit hath been omitted in the beginning of the disease, a nausea, and sickness at the stomach, will frequently be the consequence ; in this case, let the patient drink plentifully of warm water to empty the stomach, or give a gentle emetic ; or a little white-wine whey, under such a circumstance, will afford relief ; or,

Haustus Salinus.

℞ Aq. distillat. ℥i.
Succ. limon. ℥iij.
Kali. pp. ℥i.
Syr. tolutani.
Sp. nuc. moschat. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque
horâ sumendus.

If a diarrhœa continues troublesome,

Mistura Restrings.

℞ Aq. cinnamom. ℥iij.
Elect. e scordio ℥ij. f. mixtura cujus sumat cœchl.
i. vel ij. pro re natâ.

In some cases of the confluent pox, anodynes are by no means indicated in a diarrhœa, as it may be a critical discharge of part of the variolous matter by the bowels. If the suppuration does not go on kindly, and petechiæ appear, the bark should be given.

In

In case a *delirium* and *lethargic symptoms* come on towards the *crisis*, with *restlessness*, and *difficulty of breathing*, blisters must be immediately applied to the legs and arms; but, above all, there should be a full admission of pure air, with as much cold water for drink as the thirst requires, and the bowels should be constantly kept open.

Gentle cardiacs, in almost all cases of this kind, should not be omitted.

Hauftus Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.

℞ Aq. distillatæ. ℥i.

Alexet. spirituof. cum aceto ℥ij.

Spirit. ætheris nitrosi gutt. xxx.

Syr. tolutani ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

To this may be added, in the room of the spirit. ætheris nitrosi, kali acetati. vel sal succin. from five grains to half a scruple; or lac. ammoniacum with the oxymel scillæ.

By all means support the patient, about the time of the crisis, with plenty of diluting liquors.

An anodyne should, in this case, be given to a full dose.

In case of *bloody urine*, give some of the following:

Bolus Aluminosus.

℞ Alum. ℥ß.

Conf. ros. q. f. bolus tertiis vel quartis horis sumendus bibendo libere, infusum ros.

Hauftu,

Haustus Peruvianus Astringens.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Alum. rup. gr. v. ad ℥℥.
 Tinct. cort. Peruv. f.
 Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ
 sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Astringens.

- ℞ Alum. ℥℥.
 Gummi rubri astring. ℥i.
 Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv.
 Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ quâque
 horâ sumendus; superbib. cochl. iv. sequentis.

Julepum Stypticum.

- ℞ Infus. ros. ℥viiij.
 Tinct. styptic. ℥℥. m.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus Opiatus.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Spir. cinnam. ℥i℥.
 Acid. vitriol. dilut. gutt. x.
 Syr. croc. ℥i.
 Tinctur. opii gutt. quatuor, f. haustus quartâ
 quâque horâ sumendus.

Mistura Restrings.

- ℞ Infus. rosæ. ℥viiij.
 Spirit. cinnamom. ℥i℥.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i℥. f. mixtura cujus sumât
 cochl. ij. subinde. Bibat æger libere in emulsione
 communis cum duplici gum. Arab. quantitate.

This symptom (viz. bloody urine) sometimes attends the beginning of the small-pox, and is joined with great pain in the back; in such the eruption never rises. All whom I have seen under these circumstances have died.—Bleeding in this case is esteemed injurious, though the pain may seem to indicate it.

Some

Some physicians have lately recommended mercurials in the confluent small-pox, so as to raise a gentle ptialism; this practice has in several instances been attended with success, though mercury has not been given to the extent of producing salivation—and undoubtedly merits farther consideration.

Gentle purgatives are recommended towards the decline of this distemper; such as infus. sen. tinctur. sen. sal. Rupellens. vel kali tartar. afterwards stronger cathartics, such as the extract. colocynth. cum aloe gr. xv. vel, ʒi. pro dosi, & repetend. ad quatuor vel sex vices.

Some greatly disapprove of severe purges after the small-pox, supposing that they bring on various diseases: such as scrophulous tumours, &c. It is most certain we often find, where they have been neglected at proper intervals, that many troublesome disorders ensue; such as strumous ophthalmies, swellings, &c. which, when they do happen, are best removed by alteratives and mild evacuations.—But if such complaints should arise, in tender habits, from too severe purging, or should not submit to the former method, we must have recourse to the cortex,

tex, and to asses milk: perpetual blisters, and, in gross, scrophulous subjects, issues, at the decline of this disorder, will be of infinite service.

Small doses of calomel are very successfully used after the small-pox, and injure the tender constitution less than profuse purging.

OF INOCULATION.

INOCULATION is the happiest method of communicating the small-pox: yet, notwithstanding the great success that generally attends it, it requires preparation, with respect to the subject of inoculation, and discretion, with respect to the operator. The patients should be sound and healthy, or at least free from acrimonious humours.

Whilst children are at the breast before the time of getting their teeth, is considered as the best period for inoculation.—Should that time be past over, the next appears to be from two years, and upwards; nay some practitioners give it the preference, as the proportion of children dying before that period shews how much they are liable

liable to diseases of other kinds. Indeed very young children are subject to have a great number of pustules, which always indicate danger.

As to the seasons for inoculation, there is no reasonable objection to be made to any, unless some epidemic state of the air prevails.

With regard to the preparation, the great point is thought to lie in reducing the patient if in high health, and in strengthening him if weak; also to clear the bowels from all crudities. In order to effect this, it is proper to abstain from all animal food, broths, butter, cheese, eggs, spices, and fermented liquors; and enter upon a diet of puddings, gruel, sago, milk, rice, fruit, greens, potatoes and vegetables; with the use of tea, coffee, and chocolate. This course is to be pursued for a week or ten days; during which time he is to take three preparative pills; or the medicine may be given in the form of a powder, and taken in currant-jelly or syrup, going to rest; and the next morning purged off with a dose of Glauber's salt dissolved in barley-water or water-gruel.

The first dose should be given at the en-

H

trance

trance of this course; the second, three or four days after; and the third, on the eighth or ninth day; and the inoculation should be performed the day after the last dose has been taken. Some cases may occur, of weakly patients, where the above plan, both as to diet and medicine, may be dispensed with; and boiled chicken or any light food may very judiciously be administered: and where a few alteratives, such as æthiops, for some days, with a gentle purge or two, may be sufficient.

The *preparative medicine* is to be composed of *prepared calomel*, and *crabs' claws*, of each eight grains, and *one eighth part of a grain of tartarised antimony*. These should be intimately mixed in a glass mortar. This quantity is a full dose for a healthy man or woman; and it must be regulated in proportion to the age and constitution.

For girls of ten or twelve years I have commonly given three grains of calomel, and three of crabs' claws, and one sixteenth part of a grain of tartarised antimony.

Notwithstanding what has been said on preparation, previous to inoculation, it must be acknowledged that many eminent practitioners

titioners now doubt its efficacy, and boldly inoculate all persons in health without any previous preparation. Perhaps this method is not less successful, but it will scarcely ever be so acceptable to the patients or their friends, simplicity and want of mystery being always disliked by the majority of mankind.

As to the manner of communicating the infection; a little of the matter is to be taken from the place of insertion, if the patient is under inoculation, or from a pustule, if in the natural way, on the point of a lancet. This is to be introduced in that part of the arm where issues are cut, deep enough to pass through the scarf-skin, and just to touch the skin itself. It is in general proper to make two of these punctures, close to each other, in order to render the infection more certain. Neither bandage, plaster, or covering is to be applied.

Many recommend the taking the matter in a crude state or during the eruptive fever; and it seems indifferent whether it be from a patient who has the small-pox in the natural way, or by inoculation.

The sooner the operation is performed

after taking of the matter the better—it appears to be more certain in producing its effects, and shews much more early signs of its having taken place.

About the third day after the operation, the small punctures appear inflamed. At that period it will be proper to give *three grains of prepared calomel, and as much crabs' claws, with one-tenth part of a grain of tartarised antimony*, very intimately mixed, going to rest, in the form of a powder or pill; purging the patient next day briskly with *jalap* or *vitriolated natron*. This should be repeated about the sixth or seventh day, and by many is again practised during the eruption. About the sixth or seventh day, pains come on in the arms, which indicate the eruption; then follow pains in the head, back, loins, &c. with a foetid breath, and bad taste in the mouth. And now, the eruption being completed, little remains to be done, but to give a gentle laxative draught of *infusion of senna and manna with ʒi. or ʒij. of tartarised kali*, provided the feverish symptoms run high.

Should the small wounds not appear inflamed, but remain pale and flat about the edges

edges, with other unfavourable appearances, then the powder or pill first ordered must be given over-night, and purged off next day.

At this period it is indispensably necessary to keep the patient out of bed, and to let him have as much free air as possible, either by walking out, or (if the weather forbids that) by having the windows up, and that he be kept in gentle motion. Frequent cases have occurred of very tender, delicate girls, who chuse rather to sit by the fire than move about; yet, upon their having a window thrown up, and a glass of cold water given them, even when the fever ran high, pleasing sensations of relief were the immediate consequence.

The success of inoculation depends greatly upon this method of keeping the patient out of bed, and exposing him to the cool air during the eruptive fever.

I have inoculated with matter taken during the eruptive fever, and with matter in the mature state; but am not able to determine which is preferable, both having answered equally well.

I have never had a boil or swelling of any

kind complained of in this new method of inoculation; yet have had frequent experience of very troublesome swellings in the old way.

Three doses of physic, after the eruption is gone, seem necessary to be given at proper periods.

After the completion of the eruption, the mercurial antimonial medicine is recommended to be taken at proper intervals, till the pustules are brought to their height; and any light purging apozem may be used to procure a stool or two every day.

The patient, during this stage, if he be so unfortunate as to have many pustules, a thing which happens but rarely with skilful operators, should not be rashly carried into the open air, because nature may stand in need, and often does, of rest and nourishment; therefore, lying on the bed, and being at ease, must be the business of this state. A pleasant drink is ordered, at this period of the disease, by some experienced inoculators, to be made with *one part of diluted vitriolic acid, and two parts of sp. ætheris vitriol.* Half an ounce of this is to be added to three pints of barley-water, or as much pectoral decoction,

decoction, and is used to much advantage as common drink.

To conclude; the preparation in full habits of body seems mostly necessary; but in others it may be omitted: and inoculation has been as successful, where it has been performed after one calomel pill and a dose of physic, as after the long course. The laxative state of the body, with pure and cool air, during the eruptive period, appear always necessary: and these, contrary to former practice, are intended to abate any feverish symptoms, which are now looked upon as the greatest enemy, instead of nature's friendly agent as heretofore.

C H A P. II,

OF THE SWINE AND CHICKEN POX.

THE Swine and chicken-pox differ but in name, and are of a milder nature than the small-pox.

These pocks break out in many without any illness, or previous sign; in others they are preceded by a little degree of chilliness, lassitude, cough, broken sleep, wandering

pains, loss of appetite, and feverishness for three days. Most of the eruptions are the common size of the small-pox, but some are less; they are not confluent or numerous. On the first day they are reddish; on the second, on the top of most of them, *there is a very small bladder about the size of a millet-seed*: this is sometimes full of a watery, colourless, sometimes of a yellowish liquor, contained between the cuticle and skin. On the second, or at the farthest on the third day from the beginning of the eruption, as many of these pocks as are not broken, seem arrived at their full maturity; and those which are fullest of that yellow liquor very much resemble what the genuine small-pox are about the fifth or sixth day, especially where there happens to be a larger space than ordinary occupied by the extravasated serum. When the little bladder is burst by accident or rubbing, as happens sometimes on the first day, there forms a thin scab, and the swelling of the other part abates without its ever being turned into pus, as it is in the small-pox. The few which escape being burst, have the little drop of liquor contained in the vesicle at
the

the top of them turn yellow and thick, and dries into a scab. On the fifth day of the eruption, they are almost dried, and covered with a slight crust. The patients scarce suffer any thing through the whole progress of the illness, except some languidness of strength, spirits, and appetite. A proper regimen, with plenty of dilution, seems to be the chief intention necessary for the cure, with a few mild purges. *The principal marks by which the chicken-pox may be distinguished from the small-pox are,* the appearance on the second or third day from the eruption of the vesicle full of serum upon the top of the pock, and the crust which covers the pocks on the fifth day; at which time those of the small-pox are not at the height of their suppuration. Those who have once had the chicken-pox are not capable of having it again. It is proper to remark here, that they sometimes are so large, and come to such maturity, as to be mistaken for the small-pox. These instances have given rise to the supposition of some persons having had the true small-pox a second time; and where inoculators have been so unwary as to take infection from them, have, besides
injuring

injuring the reputation of the practice, occasioned some falling sacrifices to a fatal security. The predominant epidemic, and the way in which the infection had been received, should ever be enquired into before infectious matter is taken from a natural small-pock, attended with a very few eruptions.

There is a cutaneous disease believed to be a more malignant kind of chicken-pox, and thus described: the disorder is preceded for three or four days by all the symptoms which forerun the chicken-pox, but in a much higher degree; on the fourth or fifth day the eruption appears with very little abatement of the fever; the pains likewise of the limbs and back still continue, to which are joined pains of the gums. The pocks are redder than the chicken-pocks, and spread wider and hardly rise so high; at least not in proportion to their size. *Instead of one little head or vesicle of a serous matter, these have from four to ten or twelve.* They go off just like the chicken-pox, and are distinguishable by the same marks; besides which, the continuance of the pains and fever after the eruption, and the degree of both these, though there be not above twenty pocks, are what never
happen

happen in the small-pox. The mode of cure is similar to what has been delivered above,

C H A P. III.

OF THE MEASLES.

THE Measles are known by the appearance of small eruptions, resembling flea-bites, over the face and body; but particularly about the neck and breast, not tending to suppuration. Many of these spots soon join, and form red streaks, or suffusions, larger or smaller, which inflame the skin, and produce a very perceptible swelling of the face; each small spot is raised a little above the surface, especially in the face, where they are manifest to the touch; in the limbs and trunk they form only a roughness.

The signs are a general uneasiness, chilliness, and shivering, pain in the head, in grown persons; but, in children, a heaviness, and soreness in the throat, fever, sickness, and vomiting, as happen in most fevers; but the *chief characteristic symptoms*

are, a heaviness about the eyes, with swelling, inflammation, and a defluxion of sharp tears, and great acuteness of sensation, so that they cannot bear the light without pain, together with a discharge of serous humour from the nostrils, which produces sneezing. The heat, and other febrile symptoms, encrease very rapidly; to which succeeds a frequent and dry cough, a stuffing, great oppression, and oftentimes retching to vomit, with violent pains in the loins, and sometimes a looseness; at other times there is great sweating, the tongue foul, and white; the thirst very great, and in general the fever runs much higher than in the milder sort of the regular small-pox. The eruptions appear about the fourth or fifth day, and sometimes about the end of the third. On the third, or fourth day, from their first appearance, the redness diminishes, the spots, or very small pustules, dry up, the cuticle peels off, and is replaced by a new one. The symptoms do not go off on the eruption, as in the small-pox, except the vomiting; the cough and head-ach continue, with the weakness and defluxion on the eyes, and a considerable degree of fever.

On the ninth, or eleventh day, no trace of
redness

redness is to be found, but the skin assumes its wonted appearance; yet *without there have been some considerable evacuations*, either by the skin, kidneys, or by vomiting, the patient will not recover strength but the cough will continue, the fever return with new violence, and bring on great distress and danger. A similar method nearly as in the small-pox is here requisite; only in this case the patient should be in a moderately warm air, keep in bed, use great quantities of weak tepid drink, dilution being very requisite, as the disease is attended with inflammation; especially of the lungs.

Bleeding is absolutely necessary, if the fever be high, the pulse hard, the head and oppression heavy, and all the symptoms violent, and, if possible, before the appearance of the eruption: however, if it has not been done before, it must nevertheless by no means be neglected, or must be largely repeated, according to the urgency of the case; for as the lungs are chiefly concerned in this distemper, great regard must be had to them; and if the head and chest are much affected, blood ought to be drawn from the feet in preference to the arm.

Vomits are to be used with great caution here, as the blood is much agitated, and the pulmonary vessels much weakened by coughing. Though small doses of antimonials should be given every six or eight hours, and thin acidulated liquids be drank freely, and if costive, a glister given every day; and, indeed, the measles, in their dangerous state, ought in general, to be considered merely as a peripneumony.

The pediluvium is sometimes of use to relieve the head and chest; and steams of hot water received into the lungs, are often of service in relieving the cough and soreness of the throat.

Pulvis Sedativus.

℞ Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. purif. gr. x. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Potus Nitrosus.

℞ Decoct. hordei compositi, ℥i.

Nitr. pur. ʒij. sit pro potu ordinario.

After the appearance of the eruption, give an anodyne every night.

Haustus Anodynus.

℞ Decoct. pectoralis. ʒj.

Tinct. opii gtt. viij.

Syr. papav. albi. ʒij.

Acid. vitriolici diluti. gutt. vj.

Increasing or decreasing the opiate according

according to the age of the patient—and to alleviate the cough some of the following forms.

Linctus Balsamicus.

- ℞ Ol. amygd. d. ℥ij.
 Syr. violar.
 Syr. tolutani āā ℥i.
 Sacchar. cand. alb. pulv. ℥ij. m. f. linctus de quo
 sæpius æger lambat urgente tussi.

Vel, Linctus Anodynus.

- ℞ Syr. pector.
 —papav. erratic. āā ℥i.
 Ol. amygd. d. ℥℥.
 Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ℥ij.
 Acidi vitriolici diluti gutt. x. m.

Vel, Linctus Oleosus.

- ℞ Ol. amygd. d.
 Syr. violar āā ℥i.
 Sperm. cet. pulv. ℥ij.
 Conserv. ros. rub. ℥iv. m.

Emulsio Sedativa.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.
 Sal. c. cerv. gr. xii.
 —nitr. ℥ij.
 Ol. amygd. dulc. ℥i.
 Syr. tolutani ℥℥. m. sumat cochl. ij. subinde.

At the turn of this disease, when peripneumonic symptoms come on, gentle purging is necessary: if the cough be considerable, and the fever attended with a difficulty of breathing, bleeding should be again repeated, especially if the symptoms be urgent.

The belly should be kept soluble, and a blister applied between the shoulders, and
 made

made perpetual, if the cough continues obstinate. Issues between the shoulders, or a seton, are also of infinite service; and the antimonial powder should be often repeated, as prescribed in the whooping-cough. Repeated small bleedings are here also necessary.

An anodyne draught should be given every night, of syr. papaveris albi pro ratione ætatis.—If all these methods prove ineffectual, order the following decoction:

Decoctum Peruvianum Nitrosum.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiʒ.

Sal. c. c. gr. vi.

Nitr. ʒʒ.

Spir. nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani āā ʒi. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should livid eruptions appear, especially in adults, and after the pernicious use of a hot regimen, bleed, and give the bark with the dilute vitriolic acid.—*Where the blood is in a weak dissolved state, abstain from bleeding; and give asses milk, provided the hectic heat be not too great; also prescribe the bark, country air, butter-milk, goats whey, and order small doses of the tinctur. opii every night going to rest.*

A looseness succeeding the measles will
often

often give way to bleeding. It is by some ingenious physicians reckoned a great error to purge immediately after the measles, as this disease is supposed by them to be occasioned by a light active poison thrown on the skin; and which, after the disappearance, ought rather to be carried off by a natural perspiration, or gentle diaphoresis. Cooling lenitive medicines are always necessary after this malady, to carry off the remaining inflammatory state of the humours; and perhaps no disease requires a longer continuance of laxative or gently purging medicines. Others depend much on an early use of blisters, and generally observe that, by the following treatment, the usual bad consequences are entirely prevented: apply a blister, and continue its discharge from the first appearance of the disease; keep the bowels lax, also from the beginning and throughout; and for common drink give a small proportion of brandy with water. The blister is said to prevent the eyes from being affected, to moderate the cough, and prevents the disease from settling on the lungs.

Indeed throughout the whole course of
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the disease, the lungs are chiefly to be attended to :---for it is from the effect on them that the great danger of the malady depends; and relieving them, and curing their affections, affords the compleat cure of the disease itself.

C H A P IV.

OF THE SCARLET FEVER.

THIS fever takes its name from the scarlet efflorescence which appears on the skin of the whole body, not rising above the surface, attended with heat, dryness, and itching. It commences with a chilliness and shivering like other fevers, but without great sickness; and these are succeeded by heat, thirst and head-ach; sometimes in a very moderate degree, at others more violent.—*The skin is covered with red spots, more numerous, much broader, of a fuller red, but less uniform than those of the measles.* The eruption appears more like a red coloured effusion, than distinct spots, and by this may the scarlet fever be distinguished from the measles.

measles.—After two, three, or four days, the efflorescence disappears, the cuticle peels off, and there remains a kind of branny scales, dispersed over the body, which sometimes re-appears two or three times.

It generally appears towards the end of summer, and particularly attacks children.

Where the disease appears in this simple state, there is little required from art, but the kindly warmth of the bed, confining the patient to diluent drinks, abstaining from all flesh, and giving a gentle cathartic or two at the close of the distemper, when the skin is entirely peeled off and the symptoms vanished.

But SYDENHAM observes, “ that at the
“ beginning of the eruption *epileptic convul-*
“ *sions*, or *coma*, sometimes happen to young
“ persons and children; then it is highly
“ proper to *apply a large and strong blister to*
“ *the neck*, and *immediately exhibit a paregoric*
“ *of syrup of white poppies*, which is to be
“ repeated every evening during the illness,
“ and milk boiled with three times the quan-
“ tity of water must be given for ordinary
“ drink, and abstinence from animal food
“ enjoined.” Sometimes also the red erup-
tion

tion is intermixed with itching blotches like the stinging of nettles. The fever here is not usually more severe nor distressing than where these do not make their appearance, and requires no interposition, except the fever runs high; then bleeding and the antiphlogistic method may be had recourse to.

But the scarlet fever sometimes puts on a very malignant appearance. It then attacks with a chilliness, languor, sickness, and oppression; these are succeeded by great heat, nausea, and vomiting, with a soreness in the throat, a small quick pulse, and a frequent and laborious breathing. The tonsils appear inflamed and ulcerated, though not much swelled; and on the third day the efflorescence appears, but without any relief. When it proves fatal, it generally terminates, by a suffocation, before the sixth day.

This dangerous kind of the scarlet fever requires great caution and judgment in the method of cure. *Bleeding can hardly be ordered with safety*, but if inflammatory symptoms should prevail so as to indicate that evacuation, it must be made by scarifying, and afterwards applying cupping-glasses betwixt the shoulders, and repeating the operation as
occasion

occasion requires. The same precaution is also necessary in promoting stools; for antimonials, which are frequently so successful in other fevers, in this frequently bring on violent and dangerous purging: however, the body if costive must be kept open by gentle and emollient clysters. A blister should be applied between the shoulders, and another round the throat, if necessity requires it. If a putrescent diathesis be highly predominant, the chief dependence must be on the cortex, joined with snake root and cordials. If the bark should run off by stool, three, four, or five drops of tinct. opii may be added to each dose. See Angina Maligna.

C H A P. V.

OF THE ERYSIPELATOSE FEVER.

THE erysipelatose fever is a superficial inflammation, caused by a sharp, hot, acrid humour in the blood; and begins with a shivering and loss of strength, and may arise from a too sudden cooling after great heat.

In general it is termed *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire; and is called by some a *blight*.

This fever is generally preceded by cold and shivering, and succeeded by heat, thirst, restlessness, and other febrile symptoms. The face if that should be the seat of the complaint, swells suddenly with great pain, and a glossy, shining redness, inclining to yellow; abundance of scurf or small pimples appear, which often rise into little blisters, and spread considerably over the whole head, the eyelids in the mean time being closed up by the swelling, which is puffy; a difficulty of breathing sometimes attends. The pain, swelling, and other symptoms, conduce to the increase of the fever, till both are taken off by judicious management. The hot stage is frequently attended with a confusion of the head, and some degree of delirium; almost always with drowsiness, and perhaps a coma. The surface of the skin in the blistered places sometimes become livid and blackish. The inflammation usually continues for eight or ten days, with the fever and other symptoms. In the progress of the complaint, the delirium and coma attending sometimes go on increasing, and the patient dies apoplectic,

plectic, on the seventh, ninth, or eleventh day of the disease; but if not, the inflammation, after having affected a part, commonly the whole of the face, and perhaps the other internal parts of the head, ceases, as does also the fever; and without any evident crisis the patient recovers.

Great care and attention is required in the cure of this complaint; not to sink the fever too low by immoderate evacuations, nor prevent the discharge of the morbid matter by the imprudent application of cold or astringent substances, as there is evidently an acrimonious humour thrown off from the blood, and deposited in the inflamed vessels of the skin, from whence it ought to exude.

Though if attended with much fever, which it frequently is, bleeding is requisite; but in the common milder sort, gentle lenient purging will be sufficient, but must be repeated. There is not, perhaps, an acute distemper, which allows of these purges more freely than this, more particularly where the swelling has seized the head and face. After which,

Hauftus Nitrosus.

R^x Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. ʒʒ.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

But should the swelling suddenly sink, and the acrid humor appear to strike in, oppression or anxiety come on, and the pulse grow weak; or when it is in the face, attended with a low pulse and a degree of malignancy, blister the nape of the neck, or between the shoulders. Wine should be given with freedom; and the following:

Haustus Cardiacus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
 — alexet. spirituof. ʒij.
 Confect aromaticæ,
 Pulv. contrayerv. ʒ. āā ʒi.
 Syr. croc. ʒi. ut f. haustus sumendus sextâ quâque
 horâ.

Or,

℞ Aq. menth. pip. ʒiʒ.
 Sps. n. mosch. ʒij.
 Sal. e. e. gr. vʒ.
 Conf. aromat. ʒj.
 Syrupi croci ʒiʒ. m.

But if, on the contrary, notwithstanding the subsidence of the tumefaction, should the pulse and fever continue high, we must have recourse to bleeding, according to the exigencies of the case; and a purge be given, particularly if it affects the brain; blistering the lower extremities, and applying sinapisms to the feet, should not be omitted.

Once a day, or every second day, a stool or two must be procured.

Beware.

Beware of topical applications. Camphor, perhaps, would be no contemptible medicine, here, prescribed to be used both internally as well as externally.

Flannels wrung out of a strong decoction of elder-flowers, with the addition of a little of the liniment. saponac. and applied warm, have been recommended strongly, but at present it is generally allowed that it may be the safest and the best to apply a piece of smooth linen rag only over the part, impregnated with flour, or powdered starch, particularly when a thin watery humour weeps from the little vesications attending erysipelatoſe inflammation; and all greasy and resinous applications are to be carefully avoided.

C H A P. VI.

OF THE MILIARY FEVER.

THE miliary fever takes its name from the pustules or bladders, resembling in shape and size the seeds of millet. There are two kinds of miliary eruption, the white and the red, termed by medical writers, *purpura alba*, & *purpura*

purpura rubra : but the two are often intermixed ; though in both the contained fluid has a fourish smell, and is said to have a very acrid taste. This fever like other eruptive fevers, may be of different kinds, either of the *simply continued*, the *inflammatory*, *putrid*, or *nervous*. When accompanied by the first, it is generally of the mildest sort, for in this, before the eruption, the symptoms are moderate, no great pain, thirst or sickness ; the pulse rather depressed and hard ; till the third or fourth day these increase, when the eruption makes its appearance, chiefly on the neck, back, and breast, preceded by a copious sweat, of a fourish smell, a tingling sensation in the skin, particularly in the fingers, and an itching in those places where the miliary eruption is most plentiful. The eruption, replete with serum, having an inflammatory appearance, round the bottom of the small vesicles, is generally completed in thirty hours. The patient, all the febrile symptoms now subsiding, sweats plentifully, makes higher coloured urine, the pulse becoming at the same time gradually full, soft, and equal ; and at the end of seven days

days the eruption dies, and falls off in scales.

But when the fever is of the inflammatory type, the inflammatory symptoms, notwithstanding the eruption, go on increasing, the pulse continues quick and hard ; the urine pale and watery ; the tongue dry and white ; the face puffed up, and the head tormented with severe internal pain, incessant tossing, and inability to sleep.

When of the slow nervous, the pulse is weak, quick, and unequal ; urine sometimes turbid, sometimes clear ; the voice trembling, the tendons start, the head is confused, the sweats are clammy, with a disagreeable smell, the eruption never coming out, but appearing to lurk in the skin, without any sign of inflammation, or remarkable degree of heat. This fever continues at least three weeks, and is very apt to return.

When of the putrid, it is often attended with petechiæ, and always with such symptoms, as have been described in cases of putrid fever. (Page. 31, &c.)

The miliary fever frequently attacks delicate women after lying in. Some think that the miliary eruptions are merely accidental,

dental, not produced by any specific acrimony, whilst others maintain the contrary opinion, and consider it a distinct species, and not to be confounded with the petechial or spotted fevers, which are only varieties of the putrid. However, with respect to the cure, we must advert to the nature of the symptoms.

If the febrile symptoms run high, bleeding in the beginning before the eruption, will sometimes be necessary, which must be proportioned to the different circumstances of the patient's case; and then,

Hauftus Salinus Antimonialis,

℞ Succ. limon. ℥℔.

Sal. corn. cerv. ℥℔.

Vin. antim. gut. xxx. ad lx.

Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Syr. tolutani ℥ij. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

If, on the contrary, the fever should appear of the low nervous kind, cordial medicines are indicated, such as mixtures with confectio aromatica, ammoniâ pp. camphora, &c. but they must be given with great caution and moderation, and wine-whey may be allowed for drink: the patient must not be kept too warm.

When a violent pain in the head, coma, or delirium,

delirium, attends, a blister should be immediately applied betwixt the shoulders, it may be repeated as in the cure of nervous fevers, for it is allowed that in no febrile affection do blisters answer every good purpose more perfectly than in this species of the miliary; but in that accompanied with putridity, they cannot be expected to be of any material service, for when this happens, the cortex and wine are the chief remedies.

There is one symptom which often accompanies this fever, and requires great sagacity in properly conducting the patient under it; that is a purging; for though its continuance to excess may contribute greatly to imbecillitate the constitution, still if it is improperly checked by astringents, all the febrile symptoms will certainly be aggravated. In this situation we are to support the strength by vinous cordials, and divert the fluids to the surface by small doses of ipecacuanha, united with some absorbent.

C H A P. VII.

OF THE APHTHOSE FEVER, OR THRUSH.

THIS disease makes its appearance by little ulcerations in the mouth and fauces, of a white colour, affecting much the tonsils and uvula; and sometimes they have a yellow appearance. They are very frequently met with in young children, and are perhaps generally owing, in those tender subjects, to acidities in the primæ viæ. In adults this complaint is frequently accompanied with miliary eruptions; and may properly be said to be an effect of this fever; but the true aphthous fever may be thus described. There is a phlyctænous eruption seizing the internal superficies of the mouth, but the spots are small and roundish, very painful in the palate, in the tongue of the same colour, the apex perforated, which little ulcers, the cuticle being abraded, creep, and are very painful; thence in swallowing, sucking, and *with adults* in chewing, give great uneasiness. There is very often no fever, or a very small degree, unless the ap-
thæ

thæ should be complicated with the small-pox, &c. The colour of these is various; *commonly they are white in the middle, red in the circumference; in the tongue of the same colour.* But in the malignant apthæ, *the papulæ are brown, yellow, black, livid.*

In this disorder, for infants, nothing avails more than a little magnesia and rhubarb, with thin chicken-water. And the ulcers may be touched with infus. rosæ to prevent their spreading.

Emetics, are in this case useful, and laxative glysters, in order perfectly and expeditiously to clear the primæ viæ:—With this intent let the following be administered, if necessary—

Emeticum pro Infantibus.

- ℞ Vin. ant. gutt. v. ad. xij.
Lactis fæm. q. f. m.

Enema Laxativum.

- ℞ Infusul. pul. ℥ij.
Pulv. jal. gr. ij. ad iiij. cum
Sac. alb. gr. v. trit. m.

If this malady should be complicated with a venereal taint, regard must be had to that as a primary cause, and keep the mouth clean with some of the following gargles.

Gargarisma Hordeata.

- ℞ Decocti hord. c ℥ij.
Syr. moror. ℥vi. m. et adde mel. rosæ. vel acct.
pro re nata.

Gargarisma

128 APHTHOSE FEVER, OR THRUSH.

Gargarisma Vitriolicum.

℞ Zinci vitriol. gr. x.
Dec. hordei ꝑviii. m.

Gargarisma Detergens.

℞ Rap. fativ. q. s. coquantur in aqua fontis dein exprimatur succus.

℞ Hujus succi q. v. mellis vel sacchari pauculum m.

For children, after the primæ viæ have been cleansed, the following may be prescribed :

Mistura Absorbens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ꝑij.
—alex. spir. ꝑj
Pulv. e chel. c. c. ʒj.
Liquoris corn. c. gutt. x.
Syr. tolutani ꝑj. ut f. mistura, & sumat puer cochl.
minim. j. vel ij. subinde.

Mistura Tartarea.

℞ Aq. font. ꝑiv.
Aquæ kali gut. xxx.
Sacc. alb. ꝑij. m.
Sumat cochl. j. quarta quavis hora.

Mistura e Magnesia.

℞ Magn. alb. gr. x.
El e scord. ʒij.
Aq. menth. fativæ.
—cin. āā ꝑiʒ.
Syr. croci ꝑiʒ. m. sumat cochl. j. parv. quartis
horis.

In adult subjects, the apthæ in the mouth, and the ulcerations on the tonsils and uvula, attending this complaint, are distinguished from those in the angina maligna, by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by there not being a shining redness

redness all over the fauces, and other symptoms common to the malignant angina.

For the cure, the use of detergent and softening gargles are very proper.

Gargarisma Detergens.

℞ Decoct. hordei comp. ℥viiij.

Mel rosæ. ℥j.

Acet. distil. ℥iij.

Tinct. myrrh. ℥ij. ut f. garg. sæpe utend.

The *vitrum antimonii ceratum* has been recommended as very powerful in this disorder. The dose to a sucking child is *half a grain*; to a child of three or four years, *two or three*; to a boy of ten, *three or four*; and to an adult, *ten grains*.

S E C T VI.

HECTIC FEVER.

C H A P. I.

THIS is a kind of continued fever, which gradually, after the manner of chronic diseases, and without any remarkable prostration of strength, and with a slight encrease of frequency in the pulse, is apt to run on for many weeks, nay months, with the pulse becoming quicker after eating. This fever

has been called *irregular intermittent*, *symptomatic*, and *the fever of suppurations*; though it does put on something like the appearance of an intermittent; and by common observers may now and then be mistaken for it, yet it is clearly different; for *even in the clearest remission, and during the state of the greatest quietude between the fits*, there is usually a feverish quickness perceptible in the pulse, which seldom fails to exceed the utmost limit of a healthy one, by at least ten strokes in a minute, *hence the distinction is discoverable.* The *chillness* of this fever is sometimes succeeded by heat, and sometimes immediately by a sweat, without any intermediate state of heat, and the heat will sometimes come on without any remarkable chillness previous to it; and the chillness has been observed to go off without being followed by heat or sweat. The duration of these stages is seldom the same for three fits together.---The hectic patient is little or not at all relieved by the coming on of the sweat, but is often as anxious and restless in the sweat as in the chillness and heat. *When the sweat is over the fever will sometimes continue, and in the middle of the fever the chillness will return,*
which

which is a most certain mark of this fever. This hectic will return with great exactness, like a quotidian, tertian, or quartan, for two, perhaps three fits together, seldom or never for four; and the fit will now and then keep off for ten or twelve days, and at other times, especially when the patient is very ill, it will return so frequently on the same day, that the chillness of a new fit will follow immediately the sweat of the former. Pains like the rheumatism will often afflict hectic patients, even so strong as to require opium. Swellings of the neck, trunk, and limbs, will rise up almost instantaneously, but they are not painful, hard, or discoloured, and they continue for several hours.

Sometimes it will attack those in apparent tolerable health, in a violent and sudden manner, like a common inflammatory fever, bringing the patient into imminent danger, then abate, and little fever remain; but that has never ceased but with life. This though is rare. It commonly creeps on so slowly, that for some months people scarce think themselves ill, complaining only of being sooner than usual tired, of want of appetite, and of falling away, but if the pulse beat

ninety, perhaps an hundred and twenty times in a minute, there is the greatest reason to be apprehensive of the event.

Though there perhaps is no disorder, where the pulse is of more use to direct our judgement, without great caution, once in twenty times we may be deceived, if we trust entirely to it; for in that proportion, a patient with all the worst signs of decay, from some incurable cause, which irresistibly goes on to destroy his life, will not shew the least degree of quickness, nor any other irregularity of the pulse, to the day of his death. The cure of fevers of this class depend on artificial management, as scarce any is to be expected from nature, and as they are of such long continuance, the dietetic regimen is thought preferable to the pharmaceutic. Hence courses of goat's whey, asses' milk and fresh buttermilk, with the Seltzer and Bristol waters, are recommended, and oftentimes the bark is given with advantage, as it is found to moderate the sweats and prevent the violent paroxysms of the fever; but country air, cheerful company, and riding, or sailing, contribute most speedily to a recovery. Indeed there is little doubt, but if, before
the

the disease is gone too far, patients would take a sea voyage, many who are threatened with, or labour under a hectic fever, would have their lives prolonged.

This affords a general survey of the hectic fever, and the mode of management; but in some cases, other means will be found necessary, which we shall consider in the two following chapters, under the titles of phthisis pulmonalis, and tabes.

C H A P. II.

OF THE PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, OR PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

A Pulmonary consumption is attended with a cough, dyspnœa, a hectic fever, a total wasting of all parts of the body, and very often a spitting up of pus, proceeding from an ulcer, or tubercles in the lungs. An effort of nature to clear the lungs from any purulent matter irritating them, appears to be the cause of all the symptoms.

The causes inducing this are intemperance,—a very tender and delicate habit of body,—hæmorrhages,—pleurisy,—long con-

tinued coughs,—bad digestion,—severe study,—grief,—schrophula,—sometimes from a particular formation and straitness of the thorax, or an hereditary taint in the habit.

The *occasional cause* is almost always a cold caught from exposure to cold, damp, or night air, or from wet clothes.

It is discovered by the succeeding symptoms. In the beginning there is a dry obstinate cough, with a tone of voice more acute or shrill than usual; a weight and oppression of the breast, with difficult respiration in walking, flying pains and stitches, with uneasiness about the diaphragm, a fever which is constant, encreasing after eating, with a circumscribed rosy redness of the cheeks, while the rest of the face looks pale, and as it were dirty; and grows thin. The fever is attended also with a small, frequent pulse, in the evening and night encreasing; whence watching, much heat, and early in the morning a sweat. But the fever sometimes makes the attack like a peripneumony, with greater difficulty of breathing, sometimes with spit rather bloody, and afterwards with a more copious expectoration, which is purulent; hence thirst, high-coloured

loured urine, and emaciation encreases.—The spits in the beginning are few, difficult to be expectorated, viscid; then the fever remitting, they become more copious, of an ash-colour, rather sweet, or salt and acrid to the taste, foetid, yellow when dry, and very viscid; when thrown into water they fall to the bottom, unless supported by froth. Sometimes the spits are in the form of little, white, round lumps. When these symptoms are violent, an hæmoptoe soon attends, in which the blood thrown up appears thin, florid, and frothy; and afterwards it becomes paler, and then the discharge is gradually changed into pus. At length a colliquative diarrhœa comes on, suppressing expectoration; the nails grow curved, the ends of the fingers bulbous; the hair falls off, the body becomes extremely thin; and death, scarce ever foreseen by the patient, closes the scene.

The symptoms may be concisely described—Emaciation, and debility, attended with cough, hectic fever, purulent expectoration, coughing up of blood, and diarrhœa.

The phthisis may be considered of three
K 4
kinds;

kinds; 1st, where the cough is not attended with any expectoration, but of a white frothy phlegm, in small quantities, until near the close; 2d, where there is a remarkable expectoration of uncoloured viscid mucus at first, but in the progress changes to a yellowish, foetid, grey, or greenish matter; 3d, where large and frequent hæmorrhages happen from the pulmonary vessels.

In our mode of cure, the diet should consist of mild, light, nourishing food; jellies, viper-broth with eringo roots, thin chocolate, and milk; and above all, a milk diet should be directed, with country air, gentle riding on horseback, sailing in a ship, agreeable company, and Bristol waters drank on the spot.

Small repeated bleedings will be proper in the beginning, and even during the whole course of the disease, especially in young subjects. If the vessels are not tender, and no preceding hæmorrhage contraindicates, frequent ipecacuanha vomits, about æss taken thrice a week, with an anodyne at night, of pil. e styrac, gr. v. ad viij. with as much pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ, if necessary, and a constant use of butter-

milk,

milk, or goat's whey, in the country, may, perhaps, succeed better in this disease than any other method: and a decoction of the bark given at noon and evening, will greatly tend towards removing the fever, and strengthening the habit of body. I have seen its happy effects in a variety of instances; and even when the lungs were ulcerated, the symptoms have been restrained, and life rendered, in some measure, comfortable by it.

In a spitting of blood, treat it as directed under that article.

Pulvis e Tragacantha.

℞ Nitri.

Pulv. e trag. c. āā ʒi. m. fiat pulv. quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Potus Restrings.

℞ Infusi ros. ʒi.

Tinct. opii gutt. xii. m. bibat pro potu ordinario.

Here it is more requisite than in any other species of pulmonary consumption, to live in a pure and settled atmosphere, to observe extreme temperance of every kind.

If tubercles are not actually formed, and a fever attends, bleed in small quantity and often, and give aq. ammon. acetata, and gum ammon. combined with soap, and ferrum ammoniacale, and order issues and setons.

If there is little or no fever, you may prescribe chalybeate waters, and

Pilulæ Balsamicæ.

- ℞ Pulv. milleped. præp. ʒiij.
 Gum. ammon. opt. ʒi.
 Flor. benzoës, ʒij.
 Extract. croc.
 Balsam. Peruv. āā ʒß.
 Balsam. sulphur. anisat. q. s. f. pilulæ no lx. sumat.
 iij. ter in die cum haustu decoct. pectoral.

Several have found benefit from Seltzer water, and the sulphureous springs; and if with these courses they use riding, and live temperately, probably the mischief in the bronchial glands may be prevented; but as people in this complaint are apt to apply too late, still these remedies we are obliged to have recourse to as palliatives to prolong life.

If *the heat be considerable*, we must have recourse to butter-milk, or goats whey.

Here small bleedings repeated, with the use of the following draughts, have been much commended:

Haustus Refrigerans.

- ℞ Mucilag. sem. cydon. ʒi.
 Sps. nuc. m. ʒi.
 Aq. amm. acet. ʒiß.
 Syr. papav. alb. ʒij, f. haust. ter de die sumend. addendo
 haust. noct. tinct. opii gutt. vi. ad x. Venæsectio
 autem ad ʒiij, interim repetatur pro re natâ.

If the phthisis be confirmed, and ulcers formed, or if it proceeds from a vomica or an empyema,

empyema, and the matter be discharged, light balsamics, such as balsam. Gilead, with the cort. Peruv. anodynes, asses milk, and a healthful country air, are the only resources left.

Hauftus Balsamicus.

℞ Bals. Per. (vit. ov. sol.) gutt. x, ad ℥i.
Aq. cin. ℥i.
Sps. nucis mosch.
Syr. e cort. aur. sing. ℥i. m. f. haustus ter de die sumend.

Mistura Peruviana Balsamica,

℞ Pulv. cort. Per. ℥i.
Bals. Tolut. ℥i℥. coque ex.
Aq. font. ℥i℥. ad ℥i. colaturæ adde syr. lim. ℥i℥.
m. capt. ℥ij. ad ℥iv. ter quaterve de die.
Huic aliquando addatur tincturæ opii camphoratæ
℥℥.

Should the disease originally arise from a cough, proceed as directed under that article, &c.

And here we must remark, that nothing is more useful towards the relief of this disease, than perpetual blisters, issues, and setons, especially if there be a scrophulous diathesis.

In colliquative sweats give this :

Julepum Absorbens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vj.
Cinnam. ℥iij.
Margarit. præp. ℥ij.
Syr. balsam. ℥℥. f. julep. cujus sumat. cochl. iv.
subinde.

Where there are large discharges of discoloured

loured mucilaginous or purulent matter, the cortex also united with strengthening gums, and balsams, and the dilute vitriolic acid, with chalybeate waters, pure air, moderate exercise, chearful company, and particularly swimming or sailing, will be infinitely serviceable. Gentle emetics, frequently repeated, are attended with great advantages.

In almost all cases of hectic fever, the following draughts have been highly recommended :

Hauftus e Myrrhâ.

℞ Pulveris myrrh. ʒi.

Solve terendo in mortario cum

Aquæ alexeter. ʒvjß.

Sps. menthæ fat. ʒvj.

Dein adde,

Kali p. p. ʒß.

Ferri vitriolati, gr. xij.

Syrup. simplicis ʒij. m.

In haustus quatuor dividatur mistura quorum capiat
unus ter in die.

These were given, where not any great degree of heat, or thirst, nor any manifest sign of inflammation attended.

But where these were concomitants, and also flushings in the face, a hard pulse, a hot and dry skin, a hard and dry cough, with difficult expectoration, then from thirty to forty grains of nitre were added to the same mixture, and the kali omitted; and bleed-
ing

ing was occasionally repeated, according to the exigency of the symptoms.

In case of a diarrhæa,

Electarium e Succino.

℞ Conserv. rosar. ʒiſs.

Pulv. e succin. c. ʒij.

— e cretâ sine opio ʒij.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. molem
h. s. & summo manè vel pro re natâ.

The columbo root has here been found singularly serviceable, and small doses of cerussa acetata with an opiate.

If griping pains and bloody stools come on, inject the starch glyster cum opio, or chicken broth with anodynes.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

℞ Decoct. corn. cervi ʒvj.

Elect. e scord.

Theriac Andromach. āā ʒij. m. f. enema.

If there be a vomiting, order forty drops of the tinctura benzoës composita, with five drops of the tinctura opii in mint-tea; or the saline draught given in a state of fermentation.

In consumptions the following have been serviceable:

Bolus Opiatus.

℞ Pil. e Styrace, gr. viij.

Styr. tolutani q. s. ut fiat bolus omni nocte hora decubitus sumendus.

Mistura

Mistura Ammoniocalis.

℞ Lact. ammon.

Aq. cin. sing. ℥iij.

Sperm. ceti (vit. ov. sol.) ℥ij.

Syr. tolutani ℥i. m. capt. ℥ij. mane & vesperi.

Great good has been derived from the inhalation of æther, in which is rubbed down a proper quantity of the extractum cicutæ—or the azotic, mixed with hydrogen air—for an account of which consult Dr. Beddoes's *Considerations on the Medicinal Use, and on the Production of Factitious Airs.*—8vo. Bristol, printed for J. Johnson, 1796.

CHAP. III.

OF THE TABES.

THE Tabes is a general wasting of the whole body, attended with debility and an hectic fever, but without any cough, or spitting: *which last symptoms distinguish it from the phthisis.* It is generally occasioned by a collection of matter in some part of the body, but more particularly attends upon the inflammation of a scirrhus gland.

When it arises from an infarction, or supuration of the liver, it may be discovered by
a yellow,

a yellow, bilious, or brownish sediment in the urine; a fallow, or sometimes a yellowish complexion; with a fulness, pain or sense of weight in the right hypochondrium.— Sometimes also, and very frequently, a cough accompanies these symptoms; *but if the belly is tense, and there should be a frequent diarrhæa, with the common hectic symptoms, we may be pretty certain that it is the mesentery which is similarly affected.*

When it arises from excessive indulgence in libidinous pleasures, it discovers itself by frequent nocturnal emissions, and a constant discharge of mucus and seminal fluids from the urethra, pain in the small of the back, with a sensation of crawling down the spine, costiveness, and difficulty in making water, joined to the other symptoms of tabes. In order to form a cure, total abstinence from those lascivious excesses which first induced the complaint is absolutely requisite; and before the fever comes on, a course of asses milk, chalybeate waters, and the cold bath, may be successful; but after the hectic heats, and colliquative sweats have made their appearance, little is to be expected.

In the cure of this malady, a wholesome
air,

air, gentle exercise, and a proper course of mild diet, are particularly necessary. The body, if costive, must be kept gently open by eccoprotic medicines; but in case of a colliquative diarrhœa, it must be moderated by opiates, and the testaceous powders.

When a scirrhous in the liver, or mesenteric glands gives rise to it, the cure must be attempted by the deobstruent gums, with soap and mild chalybeate medicines, assisted by goats whey, asses milk, and the like. The myrrh draughts, as recited when speaking of phthisis, seems here to be an useful medicine. Small doses of calomel and cicuta should be tried, and mineral waters which abound with fossile alkali, such as Seltzer, Tilbury, Clifton, &c. If the scirrhous gland, or abscess, be situated externally, the cause is to be removed by opening the fistulous sinuses which confine the purulent matter, or by extirpating the part which supplies the fomes of the disease. The bark, in some of these hectic, is often of great service, to which may be joined other dietetic remedies proper in these cases, in order to attempt to correct the acrid and putrefactive nature of the offending matter,
if

if the cause should be so situated as to admit not of extirpation. It is observed, that the Bath waters are particularly hurtful in this species of hectic fever, as also in the phthisis, which they never fail to increase.

The following pills have been found extremely useful :

Pilulæ Ammoniacales.

℞ Gummi ammon.

Sap. dur. sing. ʒiʒ.

Ol. jun. gutt. xx. m. fiant pil: granorum trium,
sumat tres ter de die.

CHAP. IV.

OF WORMS, AND THE WORM FEVER.

WORMS, which infest the human body, are of four kinds; the *round*, like the common earth-worms; the *flat* and *short white worm*, like a gourd-seed; the *tænia*, or *long tape-worm*; and the *ascarides*, or *small white worms*, with *sharp pointed heads*. They are most frequently found in children, more especially when they are sucking, and are at the same time indulged with meat; for

L

their

their tender stomachs cannot digest solids. Such food, therefore, will corrupt, and produce worms.—They are known to exist by a nausea, with an inclination to vomit, looseness, whitish and turbid urine, flushing of one cheek in a circumscribed spot, hectic fever, faintings, intermitting weak irregular pulse, itching of the nose and of the anus, and convulsions: they also may produce hunger, loss of appetite, sometimes one, sometimes the other, voracity, costiveness, paleness, foetid breath, grinding of the teeth, and even death; add to these, the stomach and abdomen are sometimes much inflated. Besides these general symptoms, it has been observed, that *sudden gripings about the navel* denote the presence of the round worms;—*a weight in the belly, as if a ball were rolling about in it*, is held as a sign of the tania;—and *an itching about the anus, with a tenesmus*, are signs of the ascarides.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion, with a moderate allowance of red port wine diluted. A pint of water in which *ʒi. argent. viv.* has been boiled, is an useful drink. The lumbrici, or those like earth-worms;

worms; the flat short white worm, and the tænia, may be dislodged by some of the following remedies: Æthiops and rhubarb is chiefly proper for children, especially after purging, if they can bear that operation.

For adults,

Electarium Anthelminticum.

- ℞ Rasur. stan. (non pulv.)
 Conserv. rorismar. āā ʒij.
 Pulv. rhubarb. ʒij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect. ter vel quater in die sumend. cum haust. infus. rutæ. Semel quoque in septimana sumat seq. potionem:

Portio Purgans.

- ℞ Infus. senæ ʒijʒ.
 Tinctur. senæ.
 Syr. ros. solut. āā ʒʒ. m.

Pulvis Anthelminticus.

- ℞ Aur. musiv. ʒʒ. ad ʒijʒ. sumatur bis terve de die e quovis vehiculo.

Pulvis Anthelminticus cum Rheo.

- ℞ Hydrargyri cum sulphure ʒj.
 Pulv. Rhei ʒiv. m. & divide in chartulas viginti octo. Sumatur una quartis octavis vel duodecimis horis.

A grain of calomel taken in a pill going to rest, is very proper, which, in a day or two after, may be purged off with a few grains of rhubarb, proportioned to the patient's age and strength.

Pulvis contra Vermes.

- ℞ Hydrargyri cū creta.
 Magnes. alb. āā gr. vi. f. pulv. h. f. sumendus.

Mane seq. & merīdicumat. cochl. ij. decoct.
cort. Peruv.

Or, Pulvis Anthelminticus.

℞ Corallin. ʒi.

Æthiop. mineral.

Pulv. sem. fanton. āā ʒij.

Sabinæ ʒi. f. pulv. n^o xij.umat unam horâ somni
& mane ex quovis vehiculo.

Solutio Ferruginea.

℞ Ferri vitriolati ʒiv. solve in

Aq. cin.

Aq. distillatæ sing. ℥ss.

Sumat. ʒij. ad ʒiv. bis de die.

Pilulæ Aloeticæ.

℞ Aloes Socot.

Sap. duri sing. gr. xvi.

Mellis q. s. fiant pilulæ ix. fumatur una duæ vel tres
ter de die.

India pink-root, (anthelmia,) in powder to
ʒß. for children of three years old, has been
found a powerful medicine.

When given in infusion or decoction, ʒi is
a dose for a child of three years old.

*A decoction of the bark of the West-India
wild cabbage, or bulgewater tree, has been
found very effectual. Some make a syrup
with this bark.*

*The hairy substance of couage, or cowitch,
(slizolobium,) made into an electary with
treacle, and given from one to two tea-
spoonfuls fasting, often cures.*

So does *soap* from ʒij. to ʒi. in grown peo-
ple;

ple ; and *lime-water*, where the stomach has been chiefly concerned.

Sea-water has been experienced to be effectual in destroying worms in general in children ; and, for adults, perhaps nothing exceeds *the virtues of the sulphur springs at Harrowgate*, when drank upon the spot.

Against the *ascarides* in particular, a decoction of the leaves of favin in water, is very useful ; as are likewise clysters composed of decoctions of wormwood and rue, in oil, or milk, with a small quantity of aloes dissolved ; or, what is as efficacious, blowing the smoke of tobacco, by a proper contrivance, into the rectum, as none of the remedies above recited are capable of dislodging these worms, without the use of these glysters. Oil has also been considered as an useful remedy.

Hauftus Oleofus.

R̄ Ol. amygd. dul.

Aq. font. sing. 3 ℥.

Spir. c. c. gutt. xv. m. fiat haustus omni mane jejuno ventriculo sumendus.

In the tape-worm, garlic has been found a kind of specific, by swallowing a clove or two of it in the morning, and drinking Spa water after it. The couhage mentioned

above has been here recommended as particularly serviceable, as has also the poly-podium filix mas LINNÆI. The male fern, given in a large dose early in the morning, and about two hours after a strong purgative with calomel, scammony, gamboge, or some such strong purgatives mixed together. Brisk purges likewise are very proper; such as the extract. colocynth. comp. calomel, or tinctur. aloes: or ʒij. of the limat. stann. may be given every morning, for six or seven days, and then be purged off with sal cathart. amar. dissolved in water.

In attempting to expel the worms, the following method has been attended with success:

Pulv. Anthelminticus.

- ℞ Pulveris stann. gr. xv.
Sacch. alb. gr. x. m. sum. bis de die per decem,
dies, deinde.
- ℞ Calomelunos pp. gr. iij.
Conservæ. rutæ. ℥ß.
Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus nocte sumendus, & mane
haustus subsequens.
- ℞ Infusi. sen. ʒj.
Pulveris rhei. gr. x.
Vin. antim. gtt. iiijj.
Træ. aromaticæ. gtt. xx.
Mannæ. ʒiij. m.

But should the patient be affected with the ascarides, an hour after the above purge is given,

given, it will be highly beneficial, to promote the expulsion of these worms, to give a glyster composed of milk, with a portion of aloes therein dissolved, or some other of those remedies above recommended in page 149.

Whatever medicines have been made use of to destroy and expel the worms, it will always be of great service afterwards to prescribe a course of the bark, in decoction, or otherwise, to strengthen the whole habit, and by lime-water and bitters, with steel, to prevent a relapse.

In the worm fever, bleeding and blisters are often very necessary. Fomentations, and poultices of rue and wormwood, are also recommended to the abdomen; or rubbing the belly with ox gall,

CLASS II.

OF INFLAMMATIONS.

SECT. I.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

CHAP I.

OF THE PHLEGMON, OR SUPERFICIAL
INFLAMMATION.

AS all inflammations have for their immediate cause an excess or increase of oscillatory motion, and a diminution of the resisting power of the coats of particular sets of the smaller blood vessels, which occasions a distension of these vessels, a transfusion of the red part of the blood through pores in their coats, and its progress into the minuter branches, which in health appear to carry only the serous fluids; we say that the phlegmon is occasioned by an extravasation of the blood, or by its stagnating in the capillary vessels of the skin and parts adjacent, which being pressed on, at the same time, by the blood from behind, accumulates there.

The

The signs are a circumscribed swelling and hardness, heat, tension, pain, and inflammatory redness in the part, with a sense of throbbing, attended with a quick, full, and hard pulse; which increasing, the inflammation, if not ending in resolution, terminates either in suppuration, a mortification, or scirrhus.

It arises often from external causes, as wounds, bruises, &c. and when not critical, should be, if possible, resolved. For which purpose the diet should be slender and sparing, with refrigerating and diluting drinks, accompanied with rest.

Bleeding, in general, is highly necessary, and should be repeated occasionally; and afterwards stools must be procured by cooling purges.

Potio Solutiva.

℞ Infus. sen. com. ℥iij.ß.
Tinct. sen. ℥ß.
Kali tartarificati ℥iij. m.

Apozema Laxativum.

℞ Lact. Amygd. ℥i.
Mannæ ℥i.
Kali tartarificati ℥ß.
Nitri ℥ij. m. fiat apozema sumat ℥iv. omni horâ
donec satis purgaverit.

Hauftus Cartharticus.

℞ Natri vitriolati, ℥i.
Mannæ ℥ß.
Tinct. card. ℥iij.ß.
Aq. font. ℥iij. m. fiat haustus mane sumendus.

Pulvis

Pulvis Alterans.

℞ Antimonii tartarifati. gr. ſß vel gr. i.

Pulv. e chel. can. c. ʒi. m. ut f. pulvis mane ſumendus in lecto ex cochl. ij. feri lactis.

Afterwards,

Haustus Diaphoreticus.

℞ Aq. diſtillatæ. ʒi.

Aq. ammon acetatæ ʒiij.

Aq. alexet. ſpirituof.

Syr. ſimp. āā ʒi. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ ſumendus.

After general bleeding has been repeated ſufficiently, local bleeding may ſucceed, either by leeches or cupping; and ſhould the pulse begin to contraindicate the uſe of the lancet—ſome volatile ſubſtance may be given, if neceſſary, to aſſiſt nature—as ſal. c. c. ſpt. ammon. comp. &c. in the mean time, fomentations and emollient cataplaſms, by ſoaking ſlices of new bread in boiling hot water till they are perfectly ſoft, and ſtirring into it a quantity of linſeed meal; or, ſtirring a ſufficient quantity of linſeed meal into boiling water, may very properly be applied to the part affected. Lees of claret, thickened with bran, or bean-meal, and ſimple oxymel, ſoftened with oil of roſes to the conſiſtence of a poultice, have been much recommended.

Vel, Cataplaſma c. Cicutæ.

℞ Fotûs e cicutæ ꝥß.

Farin. ſem. lini, cicutæ, & avenæ. q. ſ.

Ol. olivar. ʒij. m. ut f. cataplaſma.

Vel,

Vel,

- ℞ Aq. litharg. acetati ʒj.
 —Distillatæ. ʒj.
 Mic: panis. q. f. misce.

Vel,

- ℞ Fomenti papav. albi. ℥j.
 Mic: panis, q. f. m.

This is very useful, and may have its powers encreased by adding a solution of opium, where parts are in an irritable state, and where pain ought to be alleviated.

Vel, Linimentum Repellens.

- ℞ Ol. hyperici.
 Aq. ammon. acetatæ, āā ʒij. ut f. linimentum.

Lotio Spirituosa,

- ℞ Spt. vinos rectif. ʒiv.
 Aq. Calcis. ℥ss. misce.

Lotio. Lythargyri Camphorata,

- ℞ Spt. Camph. ʒij.
 Aq. Litharg. acet. ʒj.
 —Distillatæ, ℥j. m.

The acetated litharge must be mixed with camphorated spirit, and afterwards the distilled water must be added, and forms an excellent lotion for topical application, where an intermixture of erysipelas is suspected.

Fotûs Discutiens.

- ℞ Fotûs comm. ℥2.
 Salis amm. crud. ʒij.
 Aceti.
 Sp. vini. rect. āā ʒij. f. fotus.

In

In order to produce quick intestinal evacuations, the following glysters may be given :

Enema Laxativum.

℞ Dec. com. pro enem. ℥viii.
 El. fennæ.
 Ol. oliv. *sing.* ℥i.
 Vin. antim. ℥iij. m. fiat enema.

Vel, Enema Saponaceum.

℞ Aq. tepid. ℥x.
 Sap. mollis ℥℥. m. pro enemate.

But if, notwithstanding all this, matter should begin to form itself, all evacuations must be laid aside, and the suppuration be encouraged, by adding linseed-meal, and white lily-root, to the common poultice, if thought necessary ; or,

℞ Rad. Lillii albi. ℥iv. Caricur. ℥j. Rad. cepæ vulg.
 contus. ℥iss. Galbani ℥ss. Pulv. sem. lini q. s.

The lilly roots and figs should be boiled and bruised ; the onions are to be afterwards added, and the galbanum previously rubbed down with the yolk of an egg. When the abscess is formed, it should be opened at the proper time of maturation, and the wound dressed with dossils of dry lint, laid on gently, and covered with pledgets of the ointment of yellow wax ; or ung. Arcæi may be used. In a few days, if the fore appears not clean, red precipitate, mixed with

ointment of yellow wax ; or the green basilicon, may be applied, to clean away the sloughs that often fill the bottom of the sore, which, when effected, the red granulated flesh will sprout up, and then dry lint and proper bandages will almost always complete the cure. But after opening the abscess, should there be found a thin acrid discharge, with slight hectic symptoms, the cortex must be administered, to bring on a kindly suppuration, and facilitate the healing of the sore. In some cases, mercurial alterants, and diætic decoctions, are requisite to correct the acrimonious state of the humours, and meliorate the discharge.

Inflammations arising from contusion are the most successfully treated by immediate and large bleedings, applying vinegar to the part injured, and procuring stools ; this last caution is particularly necessary to be attended to, especially in blows on the head, or legs.

But no external application, in the beginning exceeds the cataplasm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar ; or the following mixture :

Embrocatio Acida.

℞ Acet. distil. ℥i.
Acidi muriatici.

Sp.

Sp. lavend. c. āā ʒij. ut f. mistura, quâcum embrocetur pars affecta, bis vel ter die.

Vel, Embrocatio Discutiens.

℞. Sal ammon. crud. ʒi.
Acet. acerrim. ʒij. m.

This last may be used alone, or mixed, with an equal, or double quantity of water, as may seem most suited to the circumstances attendant.

Vel, Linimentum Repellens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒij.
Spir. ammon. comp. ʒiij.
Linim. Sapon. ʒi. m.

Vel,

Liniment. ammon. utendum est.

If the inflammation should be dispersed by any of these means, it will be necessary to strengthen the vessels, and brace up the parts; let the following be applied:

℞ Aq. calcis.
Aceti.
Sp. camph. āā ʒß. m.

Let cloths be dipped in this composition, and laid on the parts which have been inflamed two or three times a day.

CHAP. II.

OF THE FURUNCULUS, BOIL, OR BILE.

THE furunculus, or boil, is a small circumscribed tumor, or pointed tubercle, attended with redness, pain, and hardness, arising promiscuously in all parts of the body; these are seldom capable of being discolled; they commonly ripen or turn to matter, in the space of seven or eight days, and after the discharge of their contents, which is not the pus of a common abscess, not so fluid, but consists chiefly in firm sloughs, that form what is called, a *core*, frequently heal without much trouble.

The common bread and milk poultice may be applied, or, in some cases, gently adhesive and maturing plasters, such as the emplastrum commune, & commune cum gummi; and, when the suppuration is complete, if the pus does not make its own way, the tumor must be opened. In this kind of inflammatory tumor, the slough, or core, must be cast out before the sore will heal.

Cataplasma

Cataplasma Hordeata.

℞ Hordei Gallici p. iij.

Sem. lini.—p. i. tere simul & coque ex lact. vaccini,
f. q. ad. debitam consistentiam, & adde unguent.
flor. samb. q. f.

In some constitutions boils are repeatedly breaking out, and give great uneasiness and trouble; when this is the case, besides healing these by external applications, from time to time, a radical cure can only be expected from a course of proper alterants; for these depend upon a vitiated state of the fluids, which require to be corrected.

CHAP. III.

OF THE PARONYCHIA, OR WHITLOW.

THIS is a painful tumor, appearing on the finger ends, owing to an inflammation affecting the periosteum, and tendons adhering to it, from an acrid, very corrosive humour fixing itself there. It is sometimes attended with a fever, restlessness, great throbbing in the part, and a quick pulse; and the whole arm is frequently affected by it; the inflammation runs on to maturation, and sometimes to a gangrene.

Bleed-

Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and if the disorder increases, with a violent inflammatory tension on the parts, apply emollient fomentations, and cataplasms, and use the following :

Linimentum Anodynum.

℞ Unguent. althææ ℥ij.
 Sp. vin. camphorat. ℥ij.
 Opii gr. vi. m. f. linimentum.

Spiritus Camphoratus.

℞ Camphoræ ℥j.
 Sp. Vin. rect. ℥8. m.

Or,

Lotio. Ammoniæ Muriatæ c Aceto:

℞ Ammon. muriatæ ℥ij.
 Aceti.
 Sp. vin. rect. aa ℥8. m.

Or the

Lotio Lythargyri acetati camphorata.—See Phlegmon:

The cataplasms should be repeated, and opiates given at night to prevent a fever.—If, notwithstanding all these methods, the humour lies deep, and the part continues painful, we must endeavour to promote suppuration by the use of

Oleum Palmæ Camphoratum.

℞ Camphoræ ℥j.
 Olei Palmæ ℥8. m.

Here the camphor is to be reduced to powder, and the palm oil melted and suffered to become nearly cold, is to be mixed

M

with

with it; this must be previously rubbed upon the part when the poultices are used.

As soon as matter is formed and points outwardly, then the tumor must be opened with a lancet, and dressed with liniment. *Arcaei* for some days; then heal it with the *ceratum epuloticum*, &c. The sooner it is brought to maturation, there is the least danger of a caries of the bone.—In the simple whitlow a suppuration is readily procured, and very easily healed, the laudable pus being let out. But there is another called the malignant whitlow, or *Felon*; this is extremely dangerous, and is almost never cured, except by very early incision down to the bone.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE PERNIO, OR CHILBLAIN.

CHILBLAINS are small shining tumours on the fingers, toes, and heels, which form a whitish appearance at first, incline to a bluish cast, they itch violently, grow painful, and, at length, go off, sometimes with, some-

sometimes without ulceration. When they break in the heels, they are called *Kibes*.

These seldom appear but in the winter time. On the fingers they come in lumps; like a silver penny, (sometimes less) and are red, though they turn livid or blue; and when they break in the hands they are termed *Chaps*.

Linimentum ad Perniones.

℞ Ol. palmæ ℥i.

— macis per express. ℥℞.

Camphoræ ʒij. m. quo illinantur manus digiti, vel pedes, h. f. & mane pro re nata.

Warm spirit of rosemary, mixed with spirit. terebinth. will be very proper to wash them with. Dissolve two drachms of alum in half a pint of vinegar, and afterwards add the same quantity of brandy or British spirits to them, which apply by means of linen rags, and keep them wet upon the parts—or the following may be used:

℞ Solutionis saponis c camphorâ.

Aq. ammon. acet. āā ℥j.

Aq. ammon. pur. ℥ss. m.

This is sold under the name of *Steer's Opodeldock*.

In kibes nothing is better than the unguent. desiccativ. rub. with a little camphor, and the emplastrum c minio over all. If

the parts affected are rubbed with petroleum, it often preserves, and cures them. Diluted muriatic acid has been recommended for bathing the parts with before they break; and after they have broken, the steams of vinegar, and the common digestive ointment. It will be proper, now and then, to give some gentle purgatives; and, if the complaint is very violent, an alterative course of medicine might be useful before the approach of winter. Keep the feet and legs warm, avoid getting wet, and being much exposed to severe cold.

CHAP. V.

OF THE INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS, AND NIPPLES.

WHEN the breasts begin to be uneasy and tumefy, a few days after delivery, from the milk stagnating, a shivering is generally a preceding symptom; then succeeds inflammation, with febrile affections, sometimes more, sometimes less; a quick pulse, thirst, head-ach, and difficult respiration. If the pulse is full and hard, and the other
symp-

symptoms violent, we may have recourse to the lancet, and mild purgatives. Gentle diaphoretics may be prescribed, and spir. vin. camph. applied, or warm cloths, or emplastr. commun. cum camph. or rags dipt in brandy and put to the axillæ. Should pain, with inflammation, come on, apply a poultice with bread, milk, and oil, and an emollient fomentation. The following is generally, if applied in time, effectual ;

Fotus Anodynus Discutiens.

℞ Caput papav. albor. cont. quatuor coq. in aq.
fontanæ. ℥ij. ad ℥j. coletur & adjiciantur.
Sal ammon. crud. ʒvj. m.

Lotio Ammon. Muriatæ,

℞ Ammon. mur. ʒj.
Sp. rorismarini ℥j. m.

Linen rags are to be dipped in this, and kept continually on the parts. This has been highly recommended in the cure of milk breasts ; as has also the lotio ammoniæ acetata.

℞ Aq. ammon. acet.
Sp. vinosi rectific.
Aq. distillat. aa. ʒiiij. m.

Though many surgeons prefer the aq. ammon. acet. alone.—This must be applied in the same manner as above recommended.

If it does not yield to this method, and

suppuration cannot be prevented, it must be treated accordingly. But, in general, it is much better to let the tumor break of itself, than to open it, either with the lancet, or caustics. The ulcer is afterward to be treated according to the common rules enjoined in disorders of that kind.

If there be only a hardness in the breast, from coagulated milk, emollient cataplasms and fomentations are to be used, as likewise fresh-drawn linseed oil by way of liniment.

Chapped, or sore nipples, are very frequent with those who give suck; in this case the ol. ceræ is a very proper application; or fresh cream spread upon fine linen; or a solution of gum arabic in water. If the nipples be lax and moist, and more astringent applications be necessary,

Linimentum Astringens.

℞ Ung. adipis suillæ ʒʒ.

Pulv. bol. arm. .

—— amyl.

—— sacch. alb. āā. ʒi. m. ut f. linimentum.

The *oleum ovorum* has been much recommended.

It is almost needless to observe, that, whatever applications be made use of to the
nipples

nipples, they ought always to be washed off before the child is permitted to suck.

If an inflammation of the breasts be attended with a fever, the treatment must be the same as hath been already described under the head of *milk-fever*.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE HERNIA HUMORALIS.

THE Hernia humoralis is an inflammation first of the epididymis, and afterwards of the testicles, with pain and hardness, which often continues for a considerable length of time. It may be produced by the same causes as other inflammations, but commonly arises from venereal infection.

Bleed plentifully, repeat it as occasion may require, and treat the patient as in other cases of topical inflammation; suspend the parts in a bag-truss, and confine the patient to bed; apply Goulard's saturnine water, cold, or a mixture of vinegar and brandy; or some other of the discutient lotions, as in cases of phlegmon; or

Cremor. Lithargyri Acetati,

℞ Cremor. Lactis ʒj.

Aq. Litharg. acet. ʒj. m,

M 4

And,

And, if the swelling and inflammation be great, foment with the *fotus communis*, with the addition of a little *spir. vin. camph.* & *sal ammoniac*, and apply the bread and milk poultice with about $\text{ʒ}\beta$. of the unguent. *cærul. mit.*

If it should arise from the sudden stopping of a virulent gonorrhœa, that should be recalled again, if possible; for which purpose, after bleeding, if necessary, and a glyster, should the patient be costive, he must sit in a warm bath, or the steams of warm water, his testicles being properly suspended. From thence he should go to bed; a dry bag-truss being put on to support the testes, a warm bread poultice must then be applied to the penis, to solicit the discharge, and a full dose of opium should be given by the mouth, or the following glyster:

Enema Anodynum.

℞ Olei. lini.

Decoct. hordei. āā. ʒiv.

Tinct. opii. gut. xl. vel lx.

The patient should be kept low. If the running returns, relief is proportionably obtained; and, should it be requisite, the opiate may be repeated every twenty-four hours; and two or three times a day the
parts

parts should be exposed to the steams of hot water.

If these fail, vomit with ipecacuanha, and repeat it as necessity may require: some advise, for this purpose, the hydrargyrus vitriolatus, in doses of from one to eight grains; but on account of the roughness of its operation, it is not often used: and, in all cases, give now and then a few doses of some brisk cathartic; or the body may be kept open with

Elect. e Sennâ Compositum.

℞ Elect. sennæ. ℥iſs.

Rad jalap pulv.

Cryſtall. tartari ad ʒj.

Syrup spinæ cervinæ. q. ſ. ut fiat electarium exhibetur m. n. m. bis vel ter de die.

But if matter does form, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, it must be discharged by a sufficient opening, and proceed in the cure as in other cases of abscess; observing, that in those which arise from venereal virus, the mercurial course should not be omitted.

CHAP. VII.

OF THE PHIMOSIS, AND PARAPHIMOSIS.

WHEN the præputium cannot be retracted beyond the glans, the disorder is called *phimosis*; and when retracted, and cannot be drawn over the glans again, it is then termed *paraphimosis*.

These will generally yield to emollient cataplasms, unguent. hydrargyri, emetics, and brisk purgatives. Sometimes it may be proper, in the phimosis, to throw up an emollient or saturnine injection between the glans and prepuce, to keep the parts clean, prevent the matter from corroding, and heal the ulcerations which are sometimes the cause.

Injunctio Cupri Vitriolati Composita.

℞ Cupri vitriolati. gr. vj.

Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.

Lythargyri acetat. gtt. xx.

The vitriolated copper must first be dissolved, and afterwards the acetated litharge added. This liquid must be injected with a syringe between the prepuce and glans penis, and as its action is generally pretty considerable, the repetition must depend upon
circum-

circumstances, and used more or less frequently, according to the exigency of the case.

But it often happens that these diseases become so obstinate, from mismanagement, as not to yield to any medicines or external applications. In these cases the hand of the surgeon becomes necessary to slit, or even amputate, a part of the prepuce.

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE OPHTHALMIA.

AN OPHTHALMIA is discovered by a pain and redness of the eye, inability to bear the light with ease; and effusion of tears; of this there are two species, observed in practice most commonly—when the inflammation seizes the coats of the eye, most commonly the tunica conjunctiva, it is then named the *ophthalmia membranarum*; when small ulcers occupy the sebaceous glands of the tarsus, and discharge a glutinous, or puriform matter—*ophthalmia tarfi*.

The ophthalmia generally proceeds in the following manner: an inflammation attacks
the

the membranes which invest the eyes, especially the tunica albuginea, and is attended with a pricking pain, heat, and redness. This is only when the disorder is in a slight state, but when it is more violent, it is attended with great pain, tension, tumors, heat, and redness; sometimes with a pricking so great as if the eyes were stimulated by a needle or thorn fixed therein; they are filled with a hot humour, and a pituitous discharge, sometimes smaller, sometimes very copious in quantity, succeeds; and also a certain kind of fordes fill up the larger angles; and, when the disease is still more violent, the parts, even to the cheeks, swell, the arteries all around beat violently, the small vessels become turgid, and are conspicuous, which before were imperceptible in health, in the white portion of the eye. It sometimes extends itself to the retina, and very often makes the sight intolerable. It is most to be dreaded when an original disease; when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body sweats in the night.

It may be occasioned by any internal cause whatever, capable of producing an inflam-

inflammation, though it frequently proceeds from accidents. When attended with long continued head-achs, it is bad, and portends blindness.

All hot aromatic food, and wine, is bad : a low diet, rest, and keeping the part covered from the light, with plenty of dilution, will be here very requisite. When slight it may often be cured by external applications alone, but when considerable, we must bleed plentifully and repeatedly, more or less, according to the degree of inflammation. After copious general depletion, if the inflammation does not yield, apply leeches also to the temples, and the external angle of the eye, and cupping glasses between the shoulders; or, in children, bleed in the jugular; purge gently with infusion. kali tartarifat. &c. and order perpetual blisters, setons, or issues.—If great heat, dryness, and severe pain, shew that the disease is produced and supported by the increased oscillatory motion, and want of sufficient resistance in the coats of the vessels, emollients, and sedatives must be had recourse to. There are a variety of collyria ordered by different authors, many of them possessing high characters for their efficacy in particular cases; but, as the disease proceeds from different causes, and is supported by different

different states of the vessels of the eyes, much will depend upon the sagacity of the prescriber in the proper selection.

In inflamed eyes, where there is a great degree of irritation, the following has been considered a most useful application:

Collyrium Ammoniaë Acetataë.

℞ Aq. Ammon. acet.

Aq. Rosæ āā ʒj. m.

Let pieces of linen rags single be dipped in the collýrium, and laid over the eyes three or four times; and when dry, the superior one moistened a fresh; and it may be useful for a portion of the eye water, to pass between the eye-lids, and come in contact with the part immediately affected.—To this eye water is frequently added other ingredients according to the intent wished to be produced by the prescriber—as an equal quantity of camphorated mixture. To four ounces of the collyrium ammoniaë acetataë one dram of the compound powder of white lead—or forty drops of the tincture of opium, in order to render it more sedative. If the moisture of the eye, slight degrees of heat and pain, with an apparent flabby state of the vessels, shew it is from relaxation, astringent applications are our remedies. From these, therefore, according

to the circumstances of the case, we must apply

Collyrium Camphoratum.

℞ Spirit. camphorat. ℥iij.

Aq. rosæ. ℥ij. m.

Vel, Collyrium Vitriolicum.

℞ Aq. ros. ℥iij.

Zinci. vitriolati purif. 3℔.

Vel,

℞ Zinci. vitriol. 3℔.

Camphoræ. gr. x.

Aq. ferventis. ℥vj. m.

The vitriolated zinc and camphor are to be rubbed together—the boiling water poured on, and separated by filtration.—There are perhaps few collyria superior to those in which zinc forms an ingredient.

Collyrium Anodynum.

℞ Aq. ros. ℥iij.

Træ Thebaicæ. Ph. Lond. 1745. 3ij. m.

Or, let a drop or two of the Thebaic tincture alone be dropt into the eye affected two or three times a day.

Foment the eye with warm milk, or anodyne fomentations, and apply a poultice of white bread and milk over it twice a day. If an astringent application be indicated, the coagulum aluminosum, spread on a soft rag, is very proper. A thin solution of gum arabic has been recommended as an useful collyrium; and, at the same time, large doses of
nitre

nitre to be given frequently. The pediluvium may also be tried.

If it arises from a blow or bruise, and the eye be swelled and black, after bleeding, use the following :

Cataplasma Ophthalmicum.

℞ Conserv. ros. ℥iij.

Liniment. sapon. ℥℥. m. f. cataplasma oculo affecto applicandum.

Or, apply oatmeal, oil, and vinegar.

In case of a very considerable bruise or contusion,

Collyrium Repellens.

℞ Spirit. camphorat.

Acet. distillat. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. ammon. ℥i℥. m.

There is an inflammation of the eye very different from the common ophthalmia, which depends on, or arises from a laxity of the vessels, and is, for the most part, scrophulous, or rheumatic, and sometimes venereal ; which last is said to be distinguished by having the cornea more affected than common. If it arises from a venereal cause, mercurials must be directed.

Hauftus Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. ℥.

Solve in aq. cin. ℥i℥. fiat haustus bis de die sumendus.

But in the strumous or rheumatic ophthalmia, no evacuations will answer : if any, it

must be by small perpetual blisters ; and internally.

Hauftus Peruvianus Guaiacinus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiʒ.

Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xxx.

—— opii camph. gutt. xx.

Sp. nuc. moschat.

Syr. croc. āā ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, *Hauftus Rosaceus.*

℞ Infus. ros. ʒij.

Sp. cinnamom. ʒij. m. sumat. sextis horis. Urgente dolore adde haustui nocturno tinctur. opii gutt. x.

Bark, in any form, does much service in this case. Sir HANS SLOANE's liniment has also been of service, as well as in the diseases of the eye-lids depending on such complaints. Millepedes taken alive in a large quantity, hydrargyrus cum sulph. the decoct. sarsaparillæ have all been advantageously exhibited ; and so have the following powders :

Pulvis Viperinus.

℞ Viper. siccæ. pulv. ʒi.

Cinnab. antimon. præp. ʒʒ. f. pulvis bis in die sumend. ex haustu decoct. sarsaparill. & rasur. guaiac. āā p. æ.

Issues in the arms, or a seton in the neck, are sometimes necessary in these cases. Or perforations through the lobes of the ears, passing a skein of silk through them, and treating them like setons, by that means keeping up a continued discharge, which is thought more efficacious.

Small tubercles sometimes appear in the corners of the eyes and eye-lids, resembling a barley-corn; or a hail-stone, and affect them with inflammation; they are generally of long continuance, and very slow in their progress.

The best method of cure will be to discuss them with the unguent. hydrargyri fort. and give calomel. gr. i. in a pill at night for ten days, and repeat or desist just as you find it necessary.

An ophthalmia is sometimes occasioned by the eye-lashes turning inwards; and is then easily removed by plucking out the inverted hairs.

If there be ulcers on the eye-lids, the following liniment is recommended by Sir JOHN PRINGLE:

Linimentum Ophthalmicum.

℞ Unguent. ceræ. ʒv.

Ceruf. acet. ℥ i. quibus super porphyrite simul tritis, infillentur tinct. benzoës comp. ℥ij. Hujus paululum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolenti omni nocte imponatur.

In watery eyes, apply spir. rorismar. and give gentle evacuants, and alteratives.

The eye-lids frequently adhere together in children, which may become very troublesome. In order to remove this complaint, perhaps nothing will be better than to foment the eye-lids with warm milk and water, with
a small

a small spoonful of brandy; and afterwards apply a little unguent. tutiæ, with the addition of two grains of the zincum vitriolatum purificatum to ʒij. of the former.

If a sharp serum attends, correct it by proper alteratives, and gentle evacuations.

Here extract. corticis Peruvian. in small doses, is of great use.

Slight specks will sometimes be left upon the cornea after inflammation, and sometimes arise from other causes. To this case, the collyrium cupri ammoniati, though useful as a general collyrium, is peculiarly adapted.

℞ Æruginis. pp. gr. iv.

Ammoniæ mur. ʒss.

Aq. calcis recentis. ʒviij. m.

This must be introduced into the eye, in order to come in contact with the speck; and should it appear to be too powerful, by giving considerable pain, it may be diluted with an equal quantity of rose, or distilled water.

The following collyrium resembles the above in its qualities, and may be used in the same manner:

Collyrium Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Liquoris hydrarg. mur. gutt. j.

Aq. distillat. ʒiv. m.

In the treatment of the purulent ophthal-

mia in children, the following is strongly recommended :

Collyrium Cupri Vitriolati Camphoratum.

℞ Aq. cupri vitriol. camph. ʒij.

Aq. distillat. ʒiv.

C H A P. IX.

OF THE ANGINA, OR QUINSEY.

THIS is an inflammation of the throat, with pain and redness of the fauces; deglutition and respiration performed with difficulty; and for the most part attended with febrile affections. Frequently the uvula and parts adjacent are highly relaxed and inflamed, and liquids often rejected by the nose, with redness in the face.

Of this disease there are five species, four of them deriving their names from the particular parts of the throat affected, and one from the specific nature of the malady itself.

1. *Tonsillaris*—which is above described. Here the tonsils are chiefly affected.

2. *Pharyngea*—where the inflammation seizes the pharynx and œsophagus; then

no great degree of inflammation appears in the fauces, nor any remarkable external swelling, which, in the other case, sometimes happens; the internal heat and pain are extremely violent, the breathing very painful and difficult, and the voice becomes shrill and rattling.

3. *Parotidæa*.—In this the inflammation spreads from the parotid and maxillary glands, affecting also the ligaments and muscles, which raise up and connect the lower with the upper jaw. Hence, though there is seldom any remarkable degree of fever, the external swelling is very large, and very often severe pain in opening the mouth: here the complaint is called the Mumps.

4. *Trachealis*.—When the inflammation affects the membrane lining the upper part of the trachea, and the passage of air is almost filled up with a thick slough, having a fibrous or membranous appearance. It commonly makes its appearance with the ordinary symptoms of catarrh, but sometimes the peculiar symptoms shew themselves at the onset, which are a hoarseness, with a shrillness and ringing sound both in speaking and coughing, as if the noise came from a brazen tube. At the same time there is a sense of pain about

the larynx; some difficulty of respiration, with a whizzing sound in inspiration, as if the passage of the air was straitened. The cough is generally dry, and if any thing is spit up, it is a matter of a purulent appearance, and sometimes films resembling portions of a membrane; there is also a frequency of pulse, a restlessness, and uneasy sense of heat. The internal fauces are sometimes without inflammation, but frequently a redness, and even a swelling appears; sometimes there is an appearance of matter like that rejected by coughing: this disease is called the Croup.

5. *Maligna*—which has been before described under the title Angina Maligna, or Putrid Sore Throat.

The third of these, or the Parotidæa, is easily removed; bleeding once or twice, a smart saline purgative or two, with the application of some volatile on flannel, applied to the throat, is commonly sufficient. But, in going off, if a swelling of the testicles in men, or in the breasts in women, should come on, as is sometimes the case; and, on their receding, febrile symptoms of any consequence should attend, and threaten an affection of the brain, it will be proper to apply warm fomentations to solicit back the

the swelling; and, in case of failure, to have recourse to vomiting, bleeding, or blistering.

The first, or Tonfillaritis, requires that the diet should chiefly consist of water-gruel, weak whey, barley-water, and chicken-broth, drank warm.

Large bleedings, if the violence of the symptoms or fever require it, and repetitions according to the exigency of the case: then

Potio Purgans.

℞ Infus. senæ ℥iij.

Tinctur. senæ ℥vi.

Kali tartarificati ℥℥. f. potio statim sumenda.

If the symptoms are severe, apply blisters as near as possible to the parts affected, and to the back, and use this gargle:

Gargarisma Ammoniacale.

℞ Decoct. hordei comp. ℥vi.

Spirit. ammon. ℥℥. m.

A flannel well moistened with the linimentum ammoniæ is recommended by some; or the bread and milk poultice, with ℥ij. or ℥iij. of camphor.

Through the whole course of the disease purge gently, or throw up lenient clysters till the inflammation abates; then prescribe the following gargarism:

Gargarisma Vitriolicum.

℞ Infus. ros. ℥vi.

Mel. ros. ℥i℥.

Acidi vitriol. dilut. gutt. xx. m.

Antimonials have frequently been of great service in this disorder.

If a suppuration should come on, forbear evacuations, and order the vapour of emollient plants to be received into the throat through a funnel; and when the maturation is complete, puncture the abscess so that the matter may be discharged.

After which tincture of myrrh may be added to the last-mentioned gargle, and the cure finished by prescribing the bark, a milk diet, and gentle exercise.

In cases of great danger, where the respiration is much affected, the steam of hot vinegar, drawn in with the breath, does vast service; and where a suppuration has taken place, a vomit of ten grains of vitriolated zinc, purified, sometimes breaks the tumour, and snatches the person from the jaws of death.

The second, or Pharyngea, requires the same mode of treatment; for as far as relates to medical practice, there appears to be no difference betwixt the two, except the situation of the affection.

In

In the third, Trachealis or Croup, the seat of the disease appears to be the mucous membrane, which produces a kind of exudation similar to that found on the surface of inflamed viscera.

After copious bleeding, emetics should be given, and a large blister applied as near as possible to the part affected, vigorously pursuing the antiphlogistic regimen. There are some accounts of this too often fatal disease cured by the inhalation of the *azotic* mixed with common air, at an early period, by which the formation of the membrane which produces suffocation has been prevented.

S E C T. II.

INTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS,

C H A P. I.

OF THE PHRENITIS.

A PHRENITIS is an inflammation of the brain, or its membranes, with a constant delirium, and an acute continual fever.

The

The signs are, violent pain in the head, impatience of light, and noise, continual watchings, fierce delirium, redness of the eyes and face; attended with difficult but slow perspiration, a quick, hard, full pulse, black and dry tongue, thin and diaphanous urine, sudden startings out of bed, pulling and fingering the bed-cloaths, &c. It is distinguished from a common delirium attending fevers, by its coming on suddenly, and preceding, as it were, the fever. It is rarely met with in temperate climates, but very frequent in hot ones, after having been exposed much to the burning heat of the sun.

Bleeding is here absolutely necessary ad deliquum, together with stimulating clysters, smart purges, sinapisms to the feet, with blisters on the legs and arms; warm pediluvia, and embrocations for the head, it being previously shaved very close, should likewise be made use of.

Embrocatio Volatilis.

℞ Acet. distillat.

Spirit. camphorat.

— ammon. compos. āā ʒij. f. embrocatio.

Or the head may be washed with cold
vinegar,

vinegar, or cold water poured upon it; or even ice applied.

Three or four leeches may be set to the temples after venæsection in the arm; and large and repeated doses of nitre should also be made use of.

A large blister should be applied to the head.

If this disorder happens in consequence of blows or accidents, bleeding will, in that case, be more particularly useful.

Smart purges are also necessary in this disorder, because they carry off the morbid humours lodged about the præcordia; lessen the too great impetus of the arterial blood; derive it from the head towards the extreme parts; and, at the same time, diminish the too great quantity of the fluids distending the vessels.

Opiates are sometimes necessary in this disease.

Promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux, in this case, as well as in all diseases of the head, is also salutary; the hæmorrhoidal vessels and carotid arteries convey the blood in different directions; and therefore we may expect, by this means, a very great revulsion.

When

When we find the raging delirium subside early, before the vessels have suffered much injury, the patient will recover in a few days, and the debilitated parts return gradually to their former standard of health; but if relief comes later, so that over-distension of the vessels of the brain has been suffered to take place, and continue for that time, the senses for the most part never perfectly return, and some degree of idiotism too frequently remains.

C H A P. II.

OF THE PLEURISY.

A PLEURISY is an inflammation of the pleura, attended with a high fever, hard pulse, an acute pain or stitch, increasing always upon inspiration, in the side most commonly the right, under the fleshy part of the breast, a difficulty of breathing, a painful short cough, dry in the beginning of the disease, afterwards moist, and frequently bloody.

It chiefly attacks strong and laborious country people. It begins with a chilliness
and

and shivering, which is succeeded by heat, thirst, restlessness, and a most sharp pungent pain is felt on one side near the ribs, which extends itself towards the shoulder-blades, spine, and breast, and to the back. The pain is most violent when the affected side is laid upon : it is also attended with a difficulty of respiration, nausea, redness of the cheeks, and a dry cough. When matter is expectorated it is either phlegm, bloody, or yellowish. The pulse is remarkably hard, vibrating like a stretched cord, full and strong. Spitting is not a constant symptom of this disease ; though, when it happens, it is considered as more favourable, provided it be well concocted.

Bleeding is the first thing to be done in this case, and blood should be taken from a large orifice—and it must be repeated if necessary ; that is if the fever continues high, and the pulse remains hard, full, and strong, or should they abate in these particulars for some time, and then return with equal violence.—Afterwards cupping, on the part affected, with scarification, is very often attended with success ; and so are blisters, laid on the part, or between
4 the

the shoulders, which should be applied immediately, whether the heat and fever be great or not.

Nitre should be given plentifully in the common emulsion, linseed-tea, barley-water, pectoral decoction, &c.

The body should be kept neither too soluble nor too lax.

Leeches are serviceable applied to the part, after the patient cannot bear to have more blood taken from the arm. Æther may likewise be externally applied.

Frequently a cooling emollient clyster prevents great mischief, and anticipates the necessity of farther bleeding.

Small doses of antim. tartarif. may be given after venæsection, so as not to create any strong vomiting; for emetics should be given with very great caution, if at all; and the clyster thrown up, which often resolves the inflammation.

Hauftus Nitrosus.

℞ Aq. distillat. ℥i℥.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. tolutani āā ℥i.
 Nitr. ℔℥. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

For the cough,

Linctus Oleosus.

℞ Ol. amygd. ℥ij.
 Syr. simp.
 — tolutani āā ℥i. m.

Also,

Also,

Hauftus Oleofus Volatilis.

℞ Aq. diffillat. ℥iſſ.
 — alexet. ſpirituof.
 Syr. tolutani āā ℥i.
 Ol. amygd. ℥iij.
 Sal. c. c. ℥i. f. hauſt.

Fomentations to the part, or bladders filled with warm water, and the volatile liniment, with æther, have been ſucceſsfully applied in theſe caſes; the vapour of warm water, or of the decoct. hordei comp. may be drawn in with the breath; and the following draughts have been known to be of ſome ſervice alſo:

Hauftus Camphoratus.

℞ Miſturæ camphorat. ℥iſſ.
 Spirit. nuc. moſchat.
 Syr. pectoral. āā ℥i.
 Nitr. ℔ſſ. m.

Some add tinct. opii camphorat. but opiates ſhould be given with very great caution in pleuriſies, eſpecially while there remains any difficulty of breathing, and where the pulse is hard: but when the fever is much abated, or entirely gone off, and a thin de-fluxion on the lungs becomes troubleſome, they may then be allowed with advantage; and in caſe the head ſhould be affected by them, ſal. c. c. in ſmall doſes may very conveniently be added.

There

There are some eminent physicians who avoid promoting expectoration in this disorder, and think it requires no other treatment, except timely and copious bleeding, with plenty of diluting warm drinks, emollient fomentations, nitre and camphor, with opium to ease the pain. But if the expectoration be yellow and streaked with blood, and comes up freely, by keeping it up with pectoral drinks, all will end well: and here bleeding should be avoided, which would rather obstruct the design of nature. —However in several cases it is necessary to assist nature in her efforts to clear the lungs, and therefore to promote the expectoration, the following may be exhibited.

Potus Expectorans.

℞ Decoct. hordei comp. ℥i.

Lact. ammon. ℥i.

Oxymel. scil. ℥℥. m. & capiat. cochl. iij. vel. iv. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Vel,

℞ Sperm. cet. (vit. ov. sol.) ʒij.

Lact. ammon. ℥viij.

Syr. croc. ʒv. m. sum. cochl. duo. 5 tis vel 6 tis horis.

If expectoration goes on well, is copious, and free for a few days, relief is constantly perceptible, and, in a short time, will complete the recovery: but if it should stop,
and

and not be succeeded by some other evacuation, things will begin to wear an unfavourable aspect, we must, therefore, if the pulse will bear it, bleed, direct warm steams to be drawn in with the breath, apply blisters, and give antimonials in such doses as to bring on gentle vomiting, in order to renew expectoration and prevent suffocation from the lungs being overloaded.

If, after repeated bleedings, the pulse should flag,

Emulsio Volatilis.

℞ Sperm. cet. (vit. o. f.) ʒij.
 Sal. corn. cerv. ʒi. ad ʒjß.
 Aq. distillat. ʒviij.
 Syr. toluani. ʒi. m. & capiat cochl. ij. tertiis horis.

If the pleurisy be attended with a violent fever, burning heat, dry cough, and parched tongue, the case generally will soon terminate either in a suppuration, or gangrene.

The disorder is most dangerous when the pain affects the right side, or strikes through to the back.

It is worth observing, that there are few pleurisies met with now in this city, such as were described by, and known to that candid and great physician SYDENHAM: nor will the cases we see here in general bear large and

repeated venasections; for if the body be weakly, and the pulse sinks on the first bleeding, you must stop directly: and if, at the same time, the pain and difficulty of breathing continue, then sal. c. c. with blisters will be very useful.

In case of a diarrhœa, apply emollient fomentations to the whole body; and, if an abscess appears, it must be promoted by fomentation, &c. it should be opened before maturation, and kept running as long as possible.

If there is a scirrhus or callus, &c. at the wound; no cure must be expected but from hard exercise, constant riding, and country air—with the application of external emollients, soap, juice of quick grass, and whey.

A metastasis happening, and manifesting itself by pain in the shoulder, back, &c. apply emollient fomentations, gentle frictions, stimulating and drawing plasters, e gum. labdani and empl. melilot.

If there is much expectoration, steams of warm water should be received into the lungs, the air should be warm and moist, the legs should be bathed in warm water; light di-
uting

luting diet, saponaceous medicines, expectorants, as honey, ox. scillit. rob. samb. &c.

If a gangrene appears, treat it as gangrenes in general.

After the loss of much blood in this disease, we should be very circumspect and careful that the body be again filled with healthy juices.

CHAP III.

OF THE PERIPNEUMONY.

THIS is an inflammation of the lungs, shown by a great load and oppression at the breast; a difficult respiration, sometimes the patient cannot breathe but in an upright posture; the breath is hot, attended with cough, and fever, the face is swelled, and of a livid colour. There is a sighing, sobbing respiration, with great anxiety and prostration of strength. The pulse is not always hard; but sometimes full and soft, at other times slender and unequal. The cough in the peripneumony is commonly moist, frequently bloody, the pain not so acute, superficial, nor the pulse so full, or hard

as in the pleurisy, though the difficulty of breathing, anxiety, and oppressive weight be more distressing.

A white and uniform sediment in the urine promises safety to the patient, and shortness of the disease: and so does a red sediment changing gradually to white; because it is a sure sign of a perfect concoction, and change of the morbid matter.

The treatment of the peripneumony is, in general, to be the same as in the pleurisy.

All viscid food is very improper. Give panada, water-gruel, green tea, and milk, barley-water, butter-milk, whey, and pectoral decoctions.

The room in which the patient lies should, if possible, be large and airy. Bleed in the beginning from a large orifice, and repeat it according to the exigency of the symptoms: but great attention and care is required, with regard to this operation; for if the habit of body be strong, the pulse full, firm, and hard, it may be repeated the more boldly; but otherwise we should be cautious in the repetition.

Emollient clysters are also immediately indicated, with blisters on the back and sides.

Gentle

Gentle purgatives, or eccoprotics, will often be necessary to keep the body open.

In order to promote expectoration, and assist nature in her work, recourse must be had to the following.

Hauftus Pectoralis.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
Sperm. ceti. vit. ov. sol. ʒʒ.
Nitri pur. ʒi.
Syr. pector. ʒi. m. fiat. haustus quartâ quâque horâ
fumendus.

Hauftus Expectorans.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
Sperm. cet. (solut.) ʒʒ.
Sal. c. c. ʒʒ.
Spirit. nuc. moschat.
Syr. tolutani āā ʒi. m. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ
quâque horâ fumend.

Vel, Emulſio Oleosa.

- ℞ Syr. tolutani ʒvj.
Gum. arab. pulv. ʒi. m. et. gradatim addantus.
Ol. amygd. ʒiʒ.
Aq. distillatæ ʒvj. cujus capiat cochl. iij. vel iv.
quintâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

In case the symptoms run high, give a scruple of nitre every six hours in a draught of the decoct hord. comp. with a little juice of Seville orange.

If the pulse flags, add ʒi. confect aromat. to the sal. c. c. draughts: or if the blood appears pale and jelly like, without the true buff, this with other symptoms contraindicate the use of the lancet; and if a spitting

comes on, bleeding will be greatly injurious.

Should florid frothy blood be spit up freely, bleed as far as the patient's strength will admit, and give plentifully of the lac amygdalæ with nitre.

*Should it put on a putrid appearance, and bring on a thin defluxion on the lungs, with the blood like the lees of red wine, black and foetid, with a loose crassamentum, and reddish coloured serum, forbear the lancet. *Aacetum camphoratum, conserv. lujulæ, red wine and water, with orange and lemon juice, infus. rosæ, hartshorn jelly, &c.* are at this time very proper. All volatiles must be entirely omitted, and opiates very cautiously prescribed, if at all.*

Blisters, issues, and setons, are very frequently of great use in these cases.

We should be very circumspect in this disease, and not disturb nature. In case the breathing be difficult, and the pain continues without any signs of expectoration, we must endeavour to promote it; but be at the same time very careful not to bring on a diarrhœa, by being too free with the squills, &c.

In this critical disease, a sound and very distinguishing

distinguishing judgment is highly required, since the parts affected are so essential to life.

Sometimes the termination of the two foregoing complaints causes two other diseases. Named, VOMICA and EMPYEMA—*The first* of which is an abscess, or collection of matter formed within the lungs; *the second*, matter floating within the cavity of the thorax between the membrane which lines the chest, and the lungs.

A vomica is known by the cough and difficulty of breathing continuing, though the pain has ceased; by slight shiverings, succeeded by heat; by a quick weak pulse, hectic fever, a general wasting of the body; and by the patient not being able to lie down except on the side affected.

From this there will be little or no prospect of escaping, unless the abscess should discharge itself into the branches of the trachea so gradually as not to occasion suffocation, then, perhaps, the matter may be coughed up, and expectorated by degrees.

In empyema, as in vomica, there is a hectic fever;—difficult respiration with remission of pain, a dry cough, and often an

enlargement of the cavity, and an œdematous fulness of the skin and flesh of one side of the chest.

When a vomica is once formed, gentle medicines of the tercbinthinate kind, with balsamics, and diuretics, seem to promise the best success, joined with asses' milk, gentle exercise, and a mild country air. Balsamic steams have also been recommended to be received into the lungs. In the empyema, when the matter points externally, an opening may be made into the cavity wherein it is contained, which by emptying may be attended with the most happy consequences; if not, dissolution is inevitable.

CHAP. IV,

OF THE GASTRITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

IN this disorder the patient is affected with feverish symptoms, perceives a heat and pulsation in the part, with a most acute pain, which is always increased upon swallowing even liquids the most mild; a tension at the pit of the stomach, vomiting,

2

extreme

extreme anxiety, and internal burning heat; there is a retching and frequent hiccough, a small, quick, and intermitting pulse; with prostration of strength.

There are a variety of causes which give rise to this complaint, hence in some of them a peculiar treatment becomes necessary; if it arises *from the retrocession of any febrile exanthemata*, little can be done without resoliciting the eruption to the skin, which must be attempted by the instantaneous application of blisters.—*If from scalding poison*, slight is the chance of success without we are called immediately at the commencement, almost before the inflammatory symptoms can be said to have taken place, at least in any degree; then the stomach ought to be emptied of its contents, and large quantities of new milk or fresh butter given; *if arsenic has been the poison* used, the alimentary canals should be filled with sheathing liquids; and if the corrosive sublimate has been taken, or any poisonous metalline salt, we ought to aim at its decomposition by the use of alkaline salt, which will prevent an inflammation from taking place, if administered in time. Should

wounds

wounds or other external violence be the cause, we must proceed in the antiphlogistic method, and attempt the resolution as soon as possible, in the very beginning; else will there be very little hope.

Indeed from whatever cause inflammation seizes this organ, we must aim at resolution in the most expeditious manner, for death within the space of twelve hours may be the consequence of too tardy application to the antiphlogistic plan.—Bleeding therefore copiously is the most to be depended upon, with blisters applied to the region of the stomach; emollient oily glysters should be thrown up into the intestines; fomentations applied to the pit of the stomach, gentle anodynes given, and a healing medicine, something like the following, may be prescribed to be taken frequently:

Haustus Mucilaginosus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Mucil. gum. arab. ℥℥.

Nitr. pur. gr. v.

Syr. ex. alth. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus cui pro re nata adde tinct. Thebaic. gutt. iv. ad xx. ad mitigandos dolores, vel vomitus.

Give warm emollient drinks; for nothing acrimonious can have a place in this disease.

Whatever is drank must be very small in quantity at a time, so as not to distend the stomach.

If the mode of treatment does not succeed in a few hours, so as to stop in a great measure, the progress of the disease, the termination will be fatal.

C H A P. V.

OF THE HEPATITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

IN case the liver be inflamed, though it is considered by many not as a very common case, except in the East Indies, it may be known by a pungent pain in the region of that viscus shooting up towards the throat and clavicle, a dry cough, vomiting, loss of strength, quick pulse, and a tension of the hypochondrium : sometimes also the eyes and skin will be yellow, the urine saffron-coloured, with a difficulty of breathing, watching, and costiveness : and it should have been observed, that if the patient attempts to lie on the left side, there is an increase of pain ; and to the touch also there is a sense of soreness.

ness. These attend when the convex or superior part of the liver is the seat; when the concave, the patient can turn with more ease, and the pain is not so severe. Here the greatest danger is to be apprehended, should a suppuration come on; in which case, the patient generally dies tabid. Therefore we must have recourse to bleeding repeatedly and early, in which the pulse, and other attendant symptoms, are to be our guide, with blisters on the part: these promise the speediest and most certain relief, together with such antiphlogistics as are recommended in inflammatory disorders in general; such as small doses of antimonium tartarifatum, or oleum Ricini, with rhubarb, sal prolychrest, or tartarised kali, to keep the bowels gently open, saline draughts, cooling clysters, diuretic emulsions, emollient topical applications, and the pediluvium.

An inflammation of the liver is a very frequent disease in the East Indies. After the fever is somewhat abated by venæsection, and gentle purgatives, they have immediate recourse to quicksilver, as a specific for this disorder, raising a gentle salivation of fifteen

or

or twenty days continuance, by means of the mercurial ointment, rubbed upon or near the affected part, together with the use of mercurial pills, or calomel taken occasionally.

When, in spite of the above methods, an abscess forms in this malady, the liver frequently adheres to the peritonæum, and a tumor appears externally, which may commonly be opened with success, after forwarding the suppuration by emollient cataplasms, if the adhesion is perfect; if the abscess bursts internally into the cavity of the abdomen, death must be the inevitable consequence. But this disease sometimes terminates in a scirrhus, which mostly happens from too free an use of wine or spirituous liquors, very little hopes of a perfect cure are left; it generally ends in a fatal and incurable jaundice or dropsy. Perhaps the following may be somewhat useful:

Emplastrum Resolvens.

℞ Empl. e. cicut. cum ammon.

—— hydrargyri.

—— cumini āā p. æ.

Camph. zij. m. ut f. emplastr. hepatis regioni applicandum.

The attenuating medicines which will be prescribed for the cancer, may also be tried
here;

here; together with soap, rhubarb, and preparations of quicksilver.

There is often a chronic inflammation of the liver, which in this country occurs much more frequently than the acute, and this is attended with flatulence of the stomach, fullness, distension, and frequent eructations; *pains in the region of the liver extending to the right shoulder*, considered as characteristic of this disease; loss of appetite, languor, want of sleep, an obscure fever encreasing towards evening, a yellowness in the eye, emaciation, and a perceptible fullness in the region of the liver.—This species of disease will last for months, and is in general the consequence of drinking ardent spirits too freely.—Mercury is the chief remedy to be depended upon in this disease, with the use of bitters, tonics and astringents, such as quassia, camomile, bark, &c. change of climate from a warmer to a colder situation, and a long sea voyage have been recommended as very beneficial in this case.

C H A P. VI.

OF THE NEPHRITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF
THE KIDNEYS.

THIS disorder is attended with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidneys, shooting along the course of the ureters; pain also in the small of the back; together with a fever, and a frequent discharge of urine, which is small in quantity, red, and high-coloured; yet in the highest degree of the disease, limpid and watery: the thigh feels numb, and there is a pain in the groin and testicle of the same side, which is retracted, and in the ilium, with bilious vomitings and continual eructations.

The pain in this disorder is little influenced by motion, or pressure, which distinguishes it from Rheumatism.

The regimen, and indeed the whole method of cure, should be very nearly the same as recommended in all other disorders of the inflammatory kind.

Bleed repeatedly, in which you are to be directed by the pulse and other symptoms; throw up emollient broth clysters; and let
the

the patient drink freely of the following decoction.

Potio Nephritica.

℞ Rad. gramin.

—— Petroselin. āā ʒiʒ.

Contunde & coque in aq. pur. ℥ij. ad colatur. ℥i.

℞ Hujus decoct. ℥i.

Lact. amygd. cum duplici quantitat. gum. arabic.

℥i. m. & sumat. haustum tepefactum ad libitum
prò potu ordinario.

The region of the kidneys should be frequently fomented with warm fomentations; and the semicupium should be had recourse to.

Oily aperient medicines are useful in this complaint, particularly emulsion, made with oleum ricini, manna, &c. as costiveness is apt to be prevalent here.

As to bleeding it must be observed, though very necessary in strong, robust habits, yet it should be cautiously used in gouty constitutions, or such as are enfeebled.

When the pain is great and has been long continued, tincture of opium may be added to the glysters.

But this complaint, though it may proceed from hard riding, strains, some external injuries, or other sources of inflammation, it often arises from a calculus, or gravel.

vel. In these cases the urine is often mixed with blood and mucus, is gravelly, and the pain increased by severe motion, or riding or jolting in a carriage. Here also are recommended nitrous medicines, warm bathing, and terebinthinate glysters.

Enema Terebinthinatum.

- ℞ Decoct hordei ℥viiij.
Terebinth. Venet. (vit. ov. fol.) ℥ij. ad ℥℥.
Natri vitriolati ℥vi.
Olei olivarum ℥i℥.
Tincturæ opii gutt. xxx.
F. enema.

And here also gentle anodynes are useful. Should a suppuration happen, which is known by the abatement of the pain, a remaining sense of weight in the lumbar region, with frequent shiverings succeeded by heat, and whitish turbid urine; then order whey, and balsamics, together with gentle diuretics;

Pilulæ Terebinthinatæ.

- ℞ Tereb. chi. ℥i.
Pulv. enulæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xv. sumat v. ter de die.

Electarium Canadense.

- ℞ Sac. purific. ℥iij.
Pulv. Rhei ℥i℥.
Nitri ℥i.
Bals. Canadens. ℥℥. m. fiat. elect. dos. m. n. m. ter de die.

Electarium Balsamicum.

- ℞ Conf. ros. rub.
Sacchar. purificat. āā. ℥iij.

210 INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Rhabarb. pulv. ʒi.

Nitr. pur. ʒij.

Bals. copaiv. ʒʒ.

Syr. ex alth. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat. n. m.
molem ter in die, superbib. haustum Potion. nephr.

In cases of purulency, and all ulcerations in the urinary passages, the uva ursi has been esteemed a sovereign remedy; given in doses from ʒʒ to ʒʒ, twice or thrice a day.

To complete the cure, the Peruvian bark is advisable.

If there be a sudden remission of pain, cold sweats, a weak intermitting pulse, with singultus and stoppage of urine, which when discharged is foetid, you may conclude a mortification is at hand, and that death will shortly follow.

C H A P. VII.

OF THE CYSTITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

IF the bladder be inflamed, an acute burning pain and tension will be felt in the region of the pubis, with a fever, a frequent inclination to go to stool, and a constant desire to make water, a difficulty in making it,

it, or total stoppage, the pulse becomes frequent and hard, the extremities cold; sickness, vomiting, and delirium often ensue.

In this case, the same method is to be attempted, as prescribed above for the nephritis, with warm bathing, &c.

C H A P VIII.

OF THE HYSTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS.

THIS disease, besides the common causes productive of inflammation, often happens after abortion and child-birth, especially when the lochia are prevented, by cold or other affections; and is then attended with other symptoms than those which appear from an uterus not lately impregnated.

In the first case, there is a pain at the bottom of the belly, which in general is neither throbbing nor acute; the pulse is frequent, especially after child-birth; often small; sometimes irregular; in strong habits, and after early abortion, hard; the patient is afflicted with delirium, subfultus tendi-

num, and other symptoms of irritation; the womb mortifies, and death closes the scene.

In the second, the pain is more constant, limited, and throbbing; there is a heat in the uterus, attended with tumour; as also in the vagina: a pain in the hypogastrium; and os uteri when touched. The pulse is hard, full, and strong, with other symptoms of general inflammation; there is a heat, and difficulty in micturition, great costiveness, and pain in going to stool, and often vomiting. If the disease rises to a great height, and increases, the pulse becomes small and frequent, the symptoms of irritation attend, and suppuration is more liable to happen. In both, some of these symptoms make their appearance, viz. strangury, or suppuration of urine, tenesmus, swelling, and heat.

An inflammation in the uterus, arising from common causes, as in this last case, should be treated like that of any other part, with bleeding; gentle emollient clysters, a light diet, and warm diluting liquors, with rest; and apply fomentations, and afterwards the milk and bread poultice, with oil, to the pudenda. In case it should de-

generate into a cancer, the palliative cure is all that can be expected; perhaps frequent bleeding, gentle anodynes, and a due regard to the non-naturals, may do as much as can be expected. But when it is the consequence of abortion, or labour, if the pulse is hard, not very frequent, nor the patient much weakened, one bleeding may be advantageous; it scarce can be repeated; therefore relaxants must be our resource; as the pulvis antimonialis, with saline draughts, taking care not to produce purging: to which may be added anodyne and antispasmodic fomentations and poultices.

In delicate and feeble constitutions, after childbirth, and when there is no hardness, but great frequency of the pulse, little can be done but keeping the patient in bed, moderately warm; exciting if possible, by farinaceous decoctions, in small quantities at a time, but frequently repeated, gentle perspiration, and constantly applying fomentations and poultices, the bowels may be occasionally emptied, by repeated emollient clysters, and the water drawn off, if necessary. Blisters promise less in this than most other local inflammations, because

they quicken the pulse too much. If the pain continues, opiates may be safely and advantageously given: but stimulants, aromatics, and emenagogues should not be administered till the fever and spasms abate; and at best, indeed, they are a dubious and uncertain remedy. But, notwithstanding all our efforts, should suppuration come on, an exit must be procured for the pus as soon as possible, which will sometimes point to the perinæum.

C L A S S II.

OF PAINFUL DISEASES.

C H A P. II.

OF THE GOUT.

THE gout is a painful disease, arising without any evident cause, but for the most part has an unusual affection of the stomach preceding.

There are febrile affections attendant, pain in some joint, and most commonly attacking the great toe; certainly the joints of the feet and hands. It returns at intervals, and often alternates with affections of the stomach, and other internal parts. There is one species only of this disease: but some alterations, in particular circumstances, relative to the apparent symptoms, have occasioned authors to make some divisions into varieties. Thus, when the gout comes on, attended with a pretty strong inflammation of the extremities, or some part of them, continues for some days, and recedes gradually with tumor, itching, and desquamation

of the part affected, it is called **REGULAR GOUT**: when it makes its attack with atony of the stomach, or some other internal part, and even without the expected and usual inflammation in the limbs, or with only slight pains; and these fugitive, and often suddenly alternating, with dyspepsia or other symptoms of atony, it takes the name of **ATONIC**. When the inflammation in the limbs, suddenly receding, and atony of the stomach, or some other internal part, by-and-by succeeds, it is then denominated **RETROGRADE**; and **ERRATIC**, when with an inflammation of some internal part, the inflammation of the joints have either not preceded, or, having preceded, suddenly disappears.

Thus the first of these being styled the **REGULAR**, the three last conjunctively considered, are called the **IRREGULAR GOUT**.

This disease may be acquired; and when that is the case, it proceeds from high living, a sedentary life, excess in venery when young, drinking hard; sitting up late, close application to study, anxious and intense thinking, &c. It chiefly affects the tendons, nerves, membranes and ligaments, and
comes

comes on at first suddenly, about the end of the month of January or beginning of February. The patient is sometimes troubled with crudities and indigestion before the attack. The pain resembles that of a dislocated bone, and is attended with a sensation as if water just warm was poured upon the membranes of the part affected; and these symptoms are succeeded by a chilliness, shivering, and a slight fever. About two in the morning the fit generally attacks the patient, who is disturbed by the vehemence of the pain, which usually seizes the great toe; at other times the heel, calf of the leg, the ankle, and metatarsal bones; at others, it resembles the gnawing of a dog, or of a weight and constriction of the parts affected, increasing often to an exquisite degree. After much tossing and anxiety, towards morning the pain is somewhat more tolerable, a breathing sweat comes on, and the part swells. If there be much gouty matter, the pain will return again on the next day, as the evening approaches. In a few days after, it often seizes the other foot; and thus it goes on, till all the gouty virus is spent. This is called *a regular fit*;
and

and this is certainly an effort of nature to free the habit from the morbid matter; yet however painful may be the exertion, the sharper it proves the sooner the fit terminates, and the longer and more perfect is the intermission. The fit generally returns once, sometimes twice a year, spring and autumn: it seldom attacks before the thirty-fifth or fortieth year.

This distemper is more fatal in the decline of life, when it frequently seizes upon the nobler parts; such as the head, stomach, and bowels.

The affected parts should be kept moderately warm; the patient ought to go to bed early, and not to rise soon: he should rather keep in bed entirely, until the symptoms abate; abstain from flesh, fish, and high-seasoned food. A slender light diet is best. Of liquids, London small-beer and toast may be allowed, together with weak sack-whey, Bath-water-whey, water-gruel, and a little wine.

During the paroxysm, little is to be done by medicine. The safest external applications are, to wrap the parts affected in new-combed wool, or in the softest flannel. If
there

there be a sickness at the stomach, the patient may drink plentifully of chamomile, or carduus tea, so as to excite vomiting; and the body should be kept gently open by clysters, or with tinct. aloës, magnes. alb. or one of the following pills may be administered at bed time:

℞ Pil. aloës c myrrhâ. ʒij.
 Pulves. antimon.
 Gum. guaiaci. āā. ʒj.
 Balf. Peruv. q. s. ut fiant pilulæ 48.

But should the fit be very violent, a gentle anodyne may be administered.

Bleeding, though recommended in very full habits, and recent attacks of the gout, and said to be advantageous, and indeed usually, should be studiously avoided in the aged, the weak, and those who have had repeated paroxysms.

The nature of this disease, and its irregular appearances, are not in general well understood; and to investigate it thoroughly, requires perhaps as much sagacity as any disorder incident to the human frame. In short, the gout seizes all parts of the body at different times; but in general the stomach participatés more or less of its attack.

After

After the declension of the fit, the disorder is more easily eradicated when confined to the extremities, than when the viscera is affected; in which last case the stomach is so infirm as hardly to perform its office.

The following may be given as a good strengthener :

Haustus Roborans.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. cinnam. comp.

Vin. Ferri.

Syr. croc. āā ℥i. ut f. haustus bis in die sumendus, circa meridiem scilicet & horā quintā pomeridianā.

The Bath-waters, and proper exercise, bid the fairest to restore the patient, and prevent a return of the complaint.

The tinctur. rhabarb. or vinum aloës, is very proper, in order to keep the body soluble. A decoction of guaiacum has been known to do service, taken for two or three months successively, to the quantity of a pint a day. The following is likewise useful :

Electarium Stimulans.

℞ Conserv. aurant. ℥ij.

Theriac. Andromach. ℥℥.

Pulv. ari comp. ℥ij.

Nuc. moschat. pulv. ℥i.

Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat q. n. m. bis in die superbib. cochl. iij. julepi sequentis.

Julepum

Julepum Stomachicum.

℞ Aq. menth. sativæ ℥vi.
 Tinctur styptic.
 ——— cardam. comp. āā. ℥i.

Should the gout seize upon the lungs, treat it as a peripneumony; if on the head, cup and blister the arms, legs, and ankles, and order the feet to be bathed in some spirituous fomentation; to which add a quantity of common salt and flour of mustard; and give a large dose of the vinum aloës, and bleed if the patient be plethoric. If on the stomach, prescribe wine boiled with spices, or burnt brandy with spices, or brandy with garlic; and if these should be thrown up by vomiting, add a few drops of tinct. opii at proper intervals.

In cases where the head or stomach is attacked, the following has been recommended:

℞ Misturæ camphor. ℥j.
 Etheris ℥ss. m.

Musk has likewise been praised in this case.

Haustus Antipodagricus.

℞ Aq. menth. sativæ ℥iss.
 — sem. cardamom. ℥ij.
 Pulv. serpent. Virg. gr. vi.
 Confect aromaticæ ℥i.
 Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
 Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ
 sumendus.

Vel,

Vel, Bolus Serpentariæ.

℞ Pulv. serpent. Virg. ʒß.

Confect. aromaticæ ʒi. f. bolus sumendus cum cochl.
ij. seq. misturæ:

Mistura Serpentariæ.

℞ Aq. menth. piperitid. ʒvi.

Confect. aromaticæ ʒij.

Tinctur. serpentar. ʒvi.

Sal. c. c. ʒi.

Syr. tolutani ʒiiij.

The following pills are useful in gouty habits, attended with griping flatus:

Pilulæ Antipodagricæ.

℞ Pil. e. gummi ʒi.

Pil. aloës e myrrhâ ʒß.

Ferri muriati ʒi.

Confect. Democrat. ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. pilulæ, n° xxx. sumat tres horâ
somni.

Rye-meal poultices to the feet have lately come much into esteem, and may, perhaps, in many cases, prove beneficial.

Cataplasmâ Farinaceum.

℞ Farinæ fecalis, q. v.

Cerevisiæ fortioris veteris q. f. ut fiat cataplasmâ.

Topical applications, however, in the gout, are not advisable, but under the most strict circumspection, lest the gouty matter be translated, and attack the more vital parts.

In persons subject to frequent gouty attacks in the head, and where the fits are not regular and critical, *an issue in the neck or thigh,*

thigh, made pretty large, has been found to be of great efficacy.

Soap and lime-water, with the use of stomatic medicines, proper diet, and exercise, with Bath-water, and daily friction of the feet with flannels, bid fairest to relieve, if not prevent the returns of the gout.

The powder called the Duke of Portland's has been much recommended to keep off the gout. It is composed of equal parts of the roots of round birthwort, and gentian; of the leaves of germander, and ground-pine; and of the tops of the lesser centaury. These are all to be well dried, pounded, and sifted, so as to make a fine powder. The dose is a drachm every morning for the first three months; for the ensuing three months, three quarters of a drachm; and half a drachm for the next six months. The second year requires only half a drachm every other day. But it is to be remarked, that as this powder may, in some cases, be very serviceable, so an indiscriminate use of it may do a great deal of harm.

A long continued use of bitters, has been said to destroy the vigour of the constitution, probably by weakening the stomach,
and

and injuring its digestive powers—but bark and steel, joined with regular exercise, and strict temperance, may be had recourse to, and continued with safety, and advantage.

Some have spoken highly in favour of drinking *water impregnated with sulphur*, to the quantity of a pint, or more a day; for this has been said frequently to prevent the fit, and generally to abate its violence.

But a *milk diet*, with a total abstinence from fermented liquors and flesh meats, has, in many instances, cured effectually the gout; but then it may be questioned whether it does not bring on worse complaints. The stomach, in particular, is so much weakened by it, as never afterwards to bear any solid food. Besides, the young and vigorous, or those of very strong constitutions, should make the attempt; for the weak or aged, or such as are much broken down with the disease, cannot bear to live so low. And it must also be observed, that the diet must be persisted in during the course of life; for, on a return to the former mode of living, the gout generally returns with increased violence.

C H A P. II.

OF THE RHEUMATISM.

THE Rheumatism is either acute, or chronic. The acute is that which is attended with febrile symptoms; and the chronic, that which is without fever. The former can only be relieved by conquering the inflammation; the latter generally proceeds from a defect of the glandular and mucilaginous humour in the joints, instead of which a sharp irritating acrimony prevails. A local rheumatism is to be distinguished from a more general one.

The acute rheumatism commonly affects those who are in the prime of life, and is known by wandering pains, with swelling and redness in the part, which increase towards the evening, and when the patient grows warm in bed, and is preceded by a rigor, shivering, and thirst. A fever attends, with anxiety and costiveness.

The pain of the joint is increased by the action of the muscles, the course of which it pursues—it attacks the larger joints, rather than those of the hands and feet;

sometimes one part is attacked, while another is quite free from pain; sometimes different parts are seized at the same time; and indeed sometimes all parts at the same instant.

There is scarce a disease more hereditary than this.

That it proceeds from a ferous humour, is evident from many symptoms which attend this complaint.

Though an inflammatory complaint, it differs from other inflammations in as much as it neither terminates by suppuration or gangrene, though sometimes there is a ferous or gelatinous effusion—it is apt to wander, and being driven from one part it is apt to occupy another—the attendant fever observes the quotidian type, with exacerbations, and increase of pain during the evening and the night.

Bleeding is necessary, and should be repeated, especially when the disease is attended with great inflammation.

After this, if the patient be of a strong habit of body, nitre may be given in as large quantities as the stomach can bear. It is best exhibited in water-gruel, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to a quart,
and

and a tea-cupful taken every second hour. If the stomach should reject it, when taken in such quantities, it may be exhibited in smaller doses, and combined with other things; as,

Haustus Nitrosus.

- ℞ Misturæ camphorat ʒiʒ.
 Aq. alexet. spirituos. ʒij.
 Nitr. purif. ʒi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ
 sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Antimonialis Camphoratus.

- ℞ Misturæ camphorat. ʒi.
 Aq. distillatæ ʒʒ.
 Vin. antimon. gutt. xl.
 Syr. simp. ʒi. f. haustus.

Vel, Julepum Salinum.

- ℞ Kali p. p. ʒiʒ.
 Succ. limon. q. s. ad perfect. saturationem. De-
 inde adjiciantur.
 Misturæ camphorat. ʒv.
 Nitri purif. ʒi.
 Antimonii tartar. gr. i.
 Syr. croci, ʒʒ. m.

And at night may be given an antimonial bolus, containing from two to six grains of the pulvis antimonialis, according to the quantity the stomach will bear.

At the same time, should the bowels not be kept open, we must have recourse to clysters, or proper doses of the neutral purgative salts.

If the pain be violent, give pil. sapon. ʒß. h. f. but by no means if the fever is high.

Apply warm cataplasms in case of tumor. Warm steams, conveyed to the parts affected, are often of great service. Or the warm bath may be made use of, after the proper evacuations. And when the patient can bear frictions, camphorated oil, or the linim. ammon. may be ordered to be rubbed in warm, and the parts to be afterwards wrapped in flannel; and as the matter of the rheumatism is best carried off by the cuticular pores, diaphoretic and sudorific medicines are beneficial; and in this mode the cure is commonly completed. Decoction of feneka may be given in such large quantities as to raise a sweat.

Bolus Sudorificus.

℞ Camph.
Nitri sing. gr. x.
Opii gr. iij.
Antimonii tartarificati.
Calomel. sing. gr. iß. m. trituantur simul optime
& cum fyrupo fiat bolus.

The body must be kept open with gentle purges or lenient clysters; and whey made of cyder or wine should be freely used.

When the violence of pain is abated, and a diaphoresis comes on, with a plentiful sedi-

ment in the urine, the bark claims the highest place :

Pilulæ Peruvianæ.

- ℞ Extr. cortic. Peruv. ʒij.
 Gum. guaiac. pulv. ʒi.
 Kali tartarificati ʒß.
 Balsam. guaiac. q. s. ut f. pil. xlv. sumat iv. ter
 in die, cum cochlearibus iv. seq. julepi.

Julepum Camphoratum.

- ℞ Misturæ camphorat. ʒvi.
 Aq. alexet. simpl. ʒij. m.

Electarium Peruvianum.

- ℞ Chinchonæ pulv. ʒ.
 Gum. guaiac. ʒii.
 Olei. assafr. ʒij.
 Rubiginis ferri. ʒj.
 Syr. cort. aur. q. s. m. s. exhibeatur Q. N. M. ter
 de die.

Haustus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Dec. cort. Per. ʒij.
 Tinct. ejusd.
 Syr. cort. aur. aa ʒiß.
 Extract. cort. Per. ʒß. m. fiat haustus tertiis ho-
 ris sumendus.

Haustus Peruvianus Compositus.

- ℞ Dec. cort. Per. ʒiß.
 Tinct. guaiac.
 Syr. croci sing. ʒi.
 G. guaiac. (vit. ov. sol.) ʒi. m. fiat haustus sextis
 horis sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Guajacinus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiß.
 — alexet. spirituof. ʒij.
 Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xxx.
 Tinct. opii camphor. gutt. xl.
 Syr. croc. ʒi. s. haust. sumendus h. s.

Vel, Haustus Antimonialis Opiatus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiß.
 Vin. antimon. gutt. l.

Tinct. opii gutt. xxv.

Aq. alexet. spirituof.

Syr. croc. āā ʒi.

Vel, Haustus Arthriticus.

℞ Gum. guaiac. (v. o. solut.) ʒi.

Aq. distillatæ ʒi.

Aq. ammon. acetatæ ʒiij.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. ʒij.

Syr. ex altheâ ʒi.

Blisters and setons, long continued, are of infinite advantage in this complaint.

Sometimes, though rarely, sharp humours deposited on the legs, occasioning blisters, terminating in small ulcers, form the crisis; these are not to be too hastily dried up by external applications, but cured by a course of alteratives.

If it be complicated with the reliques of a venereal taint, prescribe the following:

Bolus Rhematicus.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinati granum unum.

Sulphur. antimon. præcipit. grana quatuor.

Extract. opii semigranum.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus h. f. fumendus; superbib.
haust. decoct. sarsaparil. tepefact.

Different modes have been adopted for the cure of this complaint. *Some* confine their patients to bed, and keep them in a continued state of sweating for forty-eight hours.—*Others* bleed frequently with numerous leeches applied to the part affected, cleanse

cleanse the alimentary canal by cooling cathartics, blister the part occasionally, and forbid the use of animal food, and fermented liquors: to this course small doses of antimonials are recommended, repeated every morning. *Some* there are who give great quantities of bark on the first remission, whilst *others* begin with it on the first attack.

Some after bleeding and emptying the bowels, depend upon opium and calomel given twice or thrice a day.

The CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, which shews itself in various parts of the body, without fever or inflammation in the part, is sometimes the effect of the inflammatory species; but chiefly attacks those who are advanced in life. The pain seldom seizes so many places at a time as in the acute species, neither are the parts affected so liable to become red or tumified; it is attended by paleness, diminished appetite, relaxation, debility, and torpor in the system.

A milk diet, properly attended to, has great efficacy; so has bleeding, *if the pulse will admit of it*: if not, begin with calo-

mel, in small doses; or with a gentle purge of infus. fenæ.

Pilulæ Pacificæ.

- ℞ Gum. guaiac. ʒß.
 Opii ʒij.
 Calomel. ʒi.
 Sulph. præcipitat. antim. gr. x.
 Syr. simpl. q. s. ut. f. pilulæ triginta, sumat duas
 omni nocte & una mane insequenti.

Vel, Haustus Purgans Vinosus.

- ℞ Elect. e scammon. ʒij.
 Vin. alb. ʒiß. m.

When the fever is gone, a dose of DOVER'S powder, perhaps ʒi. or ʒß. bids very fair to relieve:

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus.

- ℞ Extract. opii gr. ij.
 Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iij.
 Nitr. ʒß.
 Theriac. Androm. ʒi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bol. h. s. f.

The following method of giving the kermes mineral, in the chronic rheumatism, has been found remarkably successful:

Bolus Kermesinus.

- ℞ Kerm. mineral. grana tria.
 Camphor. gr. iv.
 Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ʒß.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo h. s. sumend.

In case it purges, give the confect. Damocrat. in the room of the conserv. cynosbat.

Apozema Alterans.

- ℞ Rad. sarsaparill.
 — ginseng. incis. aa ʒß.

Rad.

Rad. Chinæ ʒi. Coque leni igne in aq. fontan.
 ℥iv. ad dimidiæ consumptionem, ut f. apozem.
 cujus bibat ʒviij. modicè tepefact. post bolum,
 et mane repet. in lect. ad urgendam diaphoresin.

Electarium Antimoniale.

℞ Conserv. aurant. ʒi.
 Cinnab. antimon. lævigat. ʒij.
 Gum. guaiac. ʒiij.
 Canel. alb. pulv. ʒi.
 Syr. aurant. q. f. ut. f. elect.

Vel, Bolus Guaiacinus.

℞ Gum. guaiac.
 Cinnab. antimon. āā gr. xv.
 Confect. Damocrat. ʒß.
 Syr. ex altheâ q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die su-
 mendus; superbib. cochl. iv. seq. julep.

Julepum Alexipharmaum.

℞ Aq. lact. alexet. simpl. ʒvi.
 Spirit. nuc. mosch. ʒij.
 — ætheris nitrosi ʒij.
 Syr. ex altheâ ʒß. f. julep. Vel, haust. seq.

Haustus Guaiacinus Volatilis.

℞ Misturæ camph. ʒiß.
 Aq. alex. spirit. ʒij.
 Tinct. guaiac.
 Syr. croci āā ʒi. m. adde tinct. opii camph. ʒß. pro
 re natâ.

Expressio Millepedarum.

℞ Milleped. viv. ʒiß.
 Nuc. moschat. ʒij. contusis affunde vini Rhenan.
 veteris ℥i. f. expressio cujus sumat ʒij. ter qua-
 terve in die, addendo cuilibet haustui ʒß. sac-
 char. alb.

Haustus Alexiterius.

℞ Aq. alexet. simp. ʒiß.
 Spirit. nuc. mosch. ʒiij.
 Nitr. purif. gr. xv.
 Confect. Damocrat. ʒi.
 Syr. ex althæâ ʒij. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

Mercurials with volatile tincture of guai-
 acum

acum are considered by some as infallible in this complaint, one dram of the tincture taken three or four times a day; and from two to six grains of calomel at night, united with opium, and tartarised antimony, in the following manner.

- ℞ Calomelanos gr. iij. ad vj.
 Conservæ rosæ. q. r. f. ut p. bolus.
 horâ decubitûs sumendus, cum haustu sequenti.
- ℞ Aq. menth. pip. ℥iſſ.
 Sp. ejurdem, ℥iſſ.
 Vini. antimo. tartari. gtt. xxx.
 Træ opii gtt. xxv.
 Syr. simpl. 3j. m.

Topical applications are sometimes of use in chronic rheumatisms, such as rubbing with the liniment, volat. or saponac. tincture of cantharides, or with the most warm and penetrating essential oil, or the following:

- ℞ Camph. ℥ij.
 Alcohol. ℔iſſ.
 Sp. æther. ℥j.
 Fellis bovin. ℔iſſ. m.

And applying plaisters to the places where the pain is fixed, such as the empl. c sapon. with the addition of a little of the empl. vesicator.

Cataplasma Farinaceum.

- ℞ Farinæ fecalis ℔iſſ.
 Ferment. vet. ℥viij.
 Sal. com. ℥ij.
 Aq. tepid. q. v. fiat cataplasma parti dolenti applicandum.

Obstinate

Obstinate rheumatic cases frequently require change of climate, from a cold to a warm one, and the use of the Bath-waters. Bathing in the sea, or the common cold bath, are often excellent preservatives against returns of the rheumatism; as also wearing a flannel shirt.

C H A P III.

OF THE LUMBAGO, AND THE SCIATICA.

THE *Lumbago* is a fixed pain in the small of the back, particularly upon stirring, or endeavouring to raise the body; without nausea, and other symptoms peculiar to the nephritis. They may belong either to the gout or rheumatism, but most commonly the latter. When the sciatica is of the arthritic species, the pain is more deeply seated than when to the rheumatic. Hence they seem to be the same complaint, only varying their seat, and from thence take their names. The *sciatica*, termed also *ischias*, is a fixed pain in the hip, and by some is called the *hip-gout*.

We

We should be careful to distinguish the acute from the chronic; for, like the rheumatism, they may be of either species, because in the former, bleeding is necessary, and repetitions occasionally; nitre, plentiful dilution, saline purges; and in the lumbago, terebinthinate glysters, &c. Indeed they both demand very nearly the same treatment as the rheumatism, but are much more tedious and difficult to cure. The *pilulæ terebinthinatæ*, and those described in p. 232, are particularly recommended; and blisters near the part affected, and on the thigh, have often proved efficacious; also issues above or below the knee, though not always to be depended upon; the cause of the disease lying too deep to be affected by such superficial applications as vesicatories. Volatile remedies, such as *ol. terebinth. æther.* given in the quantity of thirty or forty drops in decoct. guaiac. seems to bid the fairest, together with an outward application of the *epithema volatile*. A Burgundy-pitch plaister, with one eighth part of euphorbium, and *terebinth. Venet. q. f.* is also well adapted to the disorder.

Electarium Guaiacinum.

- ℞ Elect. lenitiv. ʒiʒ.
 Æthiop. mineral. ʒʒ.
 G. guaiac. pulv. ʒij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.
 Syr. ex althæâ q. s. ut f. elect. in dosi communium
 decoct. sarsapar. sumend. bis in die.

The balsam. guaiacin. taken to the quantity of ʒj. twice a day, has been of great use in the lumbago and sciatica; as also balsam. copaiv. and balsam Canadens.

Rubbing the pained part with flour of mustard until it becomes inflamed, has often a good effect. As has likewise mustard whey drank plentifully.

But mercurials seem most to be depended upon, given as directed in case of chronic rheumatism; as the lumbago, and sciatica are generally of that class, though should they be of the acute kind, they must be treated in the method recommended in the acute rheumatism.

C H A P. VI.

OF THE HEAD-ACH.

THE Head-ach is a painful sensation seated in the contents of the cranium, as the brain,

brain, dura or pia mater, or in the muscles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. It is called *cephalalgia*, if the head appears full, and as it were overloaded with a dull pain, attended with heaviness; *cephalæa*, if inveterate; or extremely acute, having a spasmodic tension, a foreness of the exterior parts for its associates; and a *hemicrania*, if only one side or part of the head is affected. If the pain be fixed to a point, it is called *clavus hystericus*.

These affections are considered chiefly symptomatic, and arise from such a variety of causes, as to require different treatment; it will therefore always be useful, if possible, to distinguish the acting one, as it may derive its origin from *rheumatism* or *gout*,—from a *plethora*, or *inflammatory diathesis*,—an *intermittent fever*,—*venereal virus*,—*sourness of the stomach*, or *some other nervous affection of the primæ viæ*,—a distension of the nervous fibres,—*convulsions*,—or a *sudden translocation of matter*.

Where the *stomach is in fault*, which it generally is in the *hemicrania*, vomits will be very proper, and bitter purges, &c.

If these pains take their origin from a ple-
3
thora,

thora, which the symptoms of a full pulse, florid countenance, and heaviness of the head, will discover; bleeding, cupping, blisters, and gentle purgatives, are to be prescribed.

When they arise from gouty or rheumatic humours, blisters to the back and legs, putting the feet in warm water, and vinum aloës given now and then, answer very well.

Pulvis Cephalicus.

℞ Pulv. rad. valer. ʒʒ.

Cort. Peruv. ʒi.

Nitr. purissimi gr. vi. f. pulvis bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Emplastrum Calidum.

℞ Empl. lythargyri cum gum. ʒiʒ.

Cantharidis ʒij.

Gum. euph. ʒiʒ. m. fiat emplastrum capiti raso applicandum.

Æther has been frequently known to remove the pain: and in a clavus hystericus, or spasms, the foetid pills, with valerian in large doses, and blistering the part, accompanied with small doses of opium; at the same time using externally æther ʒi. with gutt. x. ol. n. mosch. a little being applied with a warm hand to the part, has often relieved.—The body must be kept open.

Stimulating cataplasms, applied to the feet, have been found very serviceable, together with the emplastr. cantharidis & cephalic.

&c.

&c. When the pain is removed, the patient should be always very careful to keep the feet warm.

In habitual head-achs, vin. antimonii, with valerian, has been found useful.

In this case, or when they depend upon a nervous cause, cicuta has often been useful, begun in small doses, and gradually increased, twice a day.

A little of the following essence may be poured into the palm of the hand, and applied to the pained part.

Essentia Volatilis.

℞ Spir. vin. rect. ℥ss.
 Alum. pulv. ʒss.
 Spir. ammoniæ ʒi.
 Ess. lim. ʒiſs. digerant. simul.

Letting the hair grow, and combing it very frequently, has been experienced to be of singular use in this last sort of head-ach.—Cold-bathing has also been of great use in these cases.

Where the gout is the cause of these pains, we should have recourse to blistering the arms and legs, and prescribe as follows:

Hauftus Cardiacus Volatilis.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiſs.
 — alexet. spirituof. ʒij.
 Confect. aromaticæ ʒss.
 Sal. c. c. gr. vi. ad gr. x.

Pulv.

Pulv. serpent. Vir. gr. x.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. hæustus sextâ quâque horâ fumen-
dus.

In case of costiveness, the vinum aloës should be given over night.

When the complaint is found to depend on the relics of an intermittent fever, or to be periodical, the cortex, with valerian, is the chief remedy; interposing now and then a gentle emetic. If the venereal taint gives rise to it, then mercurials and sudorific diet-drinks are the only things to be depended on.

If a weak stomach be the cause, joined with any uneasiness of the mind and relaxed nerves, pil. gummof. Spa-waters, and riding on horse-back, are of the greatest use. Should it be foul, and it or the intestines be loaded with saburra, after a gentle emetic, or a purgative, stomachic bitters, joined with chalybeates, will be serviceable, taking care to avoid costiveness, and promoting all the due secretions properly. Hence aloetic pills occasionally should be had recourse to; and the menses, or piles, should they be obstructed, must, if possible, be recalled.

Should it arise from polypi in the nose, as it sometimes does, from whence the affection is often very violent, the aid of a

R

surgeon

surgeon is our only resort for a radical cure by extraction, if practicable, if not it must be alleviated by opiates, and keeping the body cool, and free from costiveness.

It is worth observation, especially to the studious, never to write on low desks or tables, or to tye their stocks or neck-cloths tight, as many inconveniencies have arisen from thence. Some have fallen within the author's notice, where various nervous medicines have been used, together with cupping, neutral salts, &c. all to no purpose.

It may be proper also to observe here, that people who are much subject to head-achs should always lie high with their heads; sleep in thin night-caps: if they eat supper, it should be very light; avoid costiveness; go always to bed with their feet warm, and well rubbed: for by observing these directions, many have found great benefit, in complaints of this kind, which have long evaded the power of medicine, where attention to these particulars have been disregarded.

C H A P. V.

OF THE TOOTH-ACH.

THE Tooth-ach is often occasioned by an impure acrimonious serum, which corrodes the membranes and nerves; very frequently brought on by colds and rheumatic complaints, more particularly after a sudden change of weather, or from a caries: sometimes it is merely sympathetic, as in hysteric and pregnant women.

If the tooth be rotten or hollow, burn the nervous chord, if possible, which is the seat of the pain, and the cavity may be filled up with lead, wax, or mastich.

The best radical cure is to extract the tooth, if it can be conveniently effected.

If the tooth affected be not one of the grinders, it may be replaced by one drawn fresh from a healthy person, which often becomes as useful and lasting as the original one could have been.

Touching that part of the ear called the antihelix, with a hot iron, has also sometimes been found to remove the tooth-ach.

The following forms may be tried :

Pilulæ Opiatæ Camphoratæ.

℞ Camphor.

Opii āā grana decem ; f. pilulæ n° viij.

Vel,

℞ Hydrargyri calcinati.

Opii āā gr. i. f. pilula.

One of which must be put into the hollow part of the tooth, and repeated pro re nata.

Vel, Tinctura Opiata.

℞ Rad Pyrethr. contus. ʒʒ.

Opii.

Camphor. āā ʒij.

Spirit. vin. rectificat. ʒviij. digere per quatuor dies, & f. tinctur.

Apply a few drops of this on a piece of lint, to the tooth or gums ; or a drop of the ol. caryoph. vel. ol. menth. piperitid.

Boerhaave recommends the following.

℞ Camphoræ. ʒj.

Opii gr. vij.

Olei. caryoph. gtt. x.

Alcohol. ʒij—digere & cola.

Four or five drops on a bit of cotton may be put into the ear, and renewed every quarter of an hour.

If the pain is aggravated, on the stomach being empty, and relieved upon taking food, an emetic has proved successful.

If the patient be plethoric, and the gum swells, bleed, scarify the gums, or apply leeches :

leeches : or these failing, apply blisters behind the ears, and give gentle purgatives. The same remedies are of service, when the tooth-ach is a symptom of pregnancy.

If a rheumatic complaint seems to fly about the patient, with pains in the face and jaws, the bark may be of use : or,

Pilulæ Peruvianæ.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒi.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. ʒss.

Kali acetati ʒi.

Balsam guaiac. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n° xxiv. sumat tres
horâ somni et mane superbib. cochl. iv. julepi e
camphorâ.

If the pain be exquisite, to the night-mills six grains pil. saponac. may be added.

In order to prevent the teeth from becoming carious, wash them constantly with cold water morning and night, and after meals.

The following tincture, where the gums are scorbutic, is very proper :

Tinctura Antiscorbutica.

R Infusi rosæ. ʒiv.

Tincturæ myrrh. ʒi. m.

Clean the teeth with the following dentifrice :

Pulvis Dentrificus.

R Crem. tartar. pulv. ʒi.

Rad. irid. florent. pulv. ʒij.

(Rose pink) ʒß.

Ol. Rhodii gutt. ij. m. f. pulvis.

Use this three times a week, and cleanse the mouth after it with the decoction of *raur. guaiac.* A decoction of the bark, with the tincture of myrrh, will strengthen the gums when loose and spongy.

Persons afflicted frequently with the tooth-ach, should be particularly careful to take nothing into their mouth warmer than new milk.

Where the mouth and gums are sore,

Lotio Pro Gingivis.

℞ Fol. salv. ℥i. coque in
Aq. font. ℥ij. ad ℥i. cui adde
Acet. vin. alb. ℥iv.
Mel. ros. ℥i.
Alum rup. ℥i. m. & colluantur os & gingivæ.

The acidum muriaticum, well diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, answers extremely well, where the inside of the mouth, lips, or tongue, are ulcerated; and more particularly so in a putrescent state of the body.

When the pain is merely sympathetic, the cause which gives rise to the nervous affection must be struck at; so that if either hysteria, pregnancy, &c. should be the occasion, the cure depends on antispasmodics, bleeding, &c. as the particular cause may require.

A fatid

A *fætid breath* may proceed from carious teeth, putrid gums, bad lungs, or may sometimes be constitutional: it is often attendant on weak nerves; and frequently owing to mercurials.

If constitutional, it is not to be remedied. Elegance and care, however, may palliate and render it less offensive: and the state of the stomach and primæ viæ deserve great attention in this case.

Pulvis Aromaticus.

℞ Rad. angelic.

— irid. florent. ana ʒʒ.

Sem. coriand.

Cardam. min. ana ʒi. m. ut f. pulvis.

This mixed in a paste, or in lozenges, may be kept in the mouth occasionally.

C H A P. VI.

OF DENTITION.

WHEN children are about cutting their teeth, they *flaver* much, are feverish, hot, and uneasy; their gums swell, and are very painful; they are sometimes loose, and at other times costive: now and then convulsions come on.

If the child be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn, or leeches are often of use, applied behind the ears, as also blisters; and give the following:

Mistura Sedativa.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iij.
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ℥ij.
 Spiritus nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
 Spirit. corn. cerv.
 Tincturæ opii camph. āā gutt. xx.
 Syr. simp. ℥ij. f. mistura cujus capiat cochl. parvulum pro re nata.

The gums should be cut through to the teeth, or scarified with a lancet, and blisters laid on, in case of fits or convulsions. The body, if costive, should be kept regularly open.

C H A P VII.

OF THE OTALGIA, OR EAR-ACH.

THIS complaint may be occasioned by an *inflammation of the internal ear*, which is sometimes so violent as to render the patient delirious;—*by a purulent discharge*;—*by insects*, or *hard bodies getting into the ear*,—or *by catching cold*.

If inflammation gives rise to it, venæsection,

tion, cooling and smart purges; cupping, leeches, and blisters, to the back part of the head, and behind the ears, and the pediluvium, are necessary.

Purulent matter appearing in the meatus auditorius, detergent injections are to be made use of; which may be composed of soap and water, tinct. aloes comp. and water, or decoctum hord. cum mel. ros. et tinct. myrrh.

If from living insects, the most effectual way to destroy them is to blow in the smoke of tobacco, and then pour in warm oil. Hard bodies getting into the ear, are to be extracted by proper instruments, assisted by emollient injections.

Pains in the ear, occasioned by colds, require mild diaphoretics, and the patient to be kept warm; and cataplasms of bread and milk, with roasted onions, will be of service. If the disorder gives not way to these methods, bleed, and blister behind the ears, and give an anodyne going to bed.

The rheumatism may sometimes produce these complaints; a bladder, filled with warm water, and applied to the part, will be of use; also the spir. camphoratus.

Should

Should the pain be merely spasmodic, or arise from a defluxion of acrid serum, cupping, and blistering the back of the head, will be serviceable; and soft dofsils must at the same time be put into the ear, dipped in oil of almonds; to which a little oleum succini, and tinctura opii, may be added.

A noise in the ears may be relieved by the vapours of aromatic plants conveyed thither through a funnel; or drop the following into the ear:

Mistura Saponacea.

℞ Ol. amygdal.
Tinct. lavend. c.
—— castor. āā ʒi. m.

C H A P. VIII.

OF THE CARDIALGIA, OR PAIN AND UNEASINESS IN THE STOMACH.

THIS complaint is commonly termed the *heart-burn*; which is an uneasy sensation in the stomach, with anxiety, a heat more or less violent, and sometimes attended with oppression, faintness, an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful discharge of clear lymph, like saliva.

This

This pain may arise from various and different causes; such as *flatus*; from *sharp humours*, either acid, bilious, rancid, or empyreumatic; from *worms* gnawing and vellicating the coats of the stomach; from *acrid and pungent food*, such as spices, aromatics, &c. as also from *rheumatic and gouty humours*, or *surfeits*; from *too free a use of tea*, watery fluids relaxing the stomach, &c. from *the natural mucus being abraded*, particularly in the upper orifice of the stomach: this most-ly happens with those whose blood abounds with scorbutic salts.

In all pains of the stomach, particular attention should be paid to the offending cause, as the *cure will entirely depend upon that being conquered*.

The diet should be of a light animal kind; the drink brandy and water, toast and water, Bristol or Tilbury-water; no vegetables should be allowed; and very little bread, and that well toasted.

The cure of a common cardialgia, if it proceeds from indigestion, or an acid acrimony, should be,

Hauftus Roborans.

℞ Infus. Gentianæ comp. ʒiſs.

Tinctur. cinnamomi comp. ʒiſs.

Vin.

Vin. ferri ʒi. m. f. haustus circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ fumendus, per septimanam integram vel ulterius si opus fuerit.

But, previous to the use of this draught, an emetic is necessary, very often, and occasionally

Hauſtus Cretaceus.

℞ Miſturæ cretæ. ʒiſſ.
Tinct. cin. ʒi. m. fiat hauſt. pro re natâ fumendus.

Pulvis Abſorbens.

℞ Teſt. oſtr. pp. ʒij.
Sac. alb. ʒij.
Ol. cinnam. gutt. ij. m. fiat pulvis ter quaterve de die fumendus.

If attended with coſtivenefs,

Pulvis Abſorbens.

℞ Magnes. alb.
Trochiſc. e ſulphur. āā ʒi.
Ol. carui. gutt. i. m.

Pulvis Abſorbens Laxativus.

℞ Magn. alb. ʒij.
Rhei. gr. xij.
Pulv. arom. gr. ij. m. fiat pulvis mane & vesp. fumendus.

Hauſtus Amarus.

℞ Vin. aloet. alcal.
Aq. cin. āā ʒi. m. pro re natâ fumend.

Cold water, with a little gum Arabic, often gives relief: as does Spaniſh juice or liquorice. Both fixed and volatile alcalies are ſerviceable, by neutralizing the acid.

If from a ſoul ſtomach, vomits are abſolutely

ly necessary, the vinum aloes may be given in the quantity of an ounce, going to bed.

Vel, Haustus Aloeticus.

℞ Vin aloet. alkalın. ℥i.
Aq. menth. sativæ ℥ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Roborans.

℞ Theriac. Andromach.
Conserv. aurant āā ℥vi.
Pulv. rhab. ℥ij.
Limat. ferr. præp. ℥iij.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

Vel,

℞ Conserv. aurant. ℥iiss.
Ferri rub. pp. ℥iij.
Extract chamæmel.
Pulveris rhei. āā ℥ij.
Pulveris aromat. ℥j.
Syr. sacch. q. s. ut fiat elect. cujus bis de die
moles nucis moschatæ deglutatus.

This joined with the mineral waters of Bath or Pyrmont, where the cause arises from laxity or indigestion, has been found very effectual.

If from a sharpness and exuberance of bile, emetics are first necessary, drinking a pint of cold spring water every morning is extremely serviceable, as a preventive remedy. And keeping the body occasionally open by small doses of rhubarb, castor oil, or the following pills:

℞ Extr. coclocynth. c. ℥iiss.
Calomelanos pp. ℥ss.
Olei carui. gtt. xij.
Syr. aurant. q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xxxvj. quarum ex-
hibeantur

hibeantur ij. horâ decubitûs, quâncunq̃
 alvus nimis solida fuerit—& augeatur seu mi-
 nuatur dosîs p. ratione effectûs.

If from any excoriation, or ulceration, the pain will be constant, but greatly exaggerated by swallowing any thing hot or acrid, mucilaginous substances in this case are most proper; but probably no remedy so effectual as a milk diet.

If it is attended with a discharge of clear lymph, like saliva, sometimes insipid, sometimes acrid, it is called the WATER-BRASH. Tincture of bark in lime-water is recommended as very useful, and often given with success:—but as it is a complaint which frequently recurs, and never attended with any alarming symptoms, it is generally taken little notice of.

If the coats of the stomach have their tone weakened, and cannot protrude their contents in proper time, and thus occasions this complaint, moderate living is absolutely necessary. Vinum amar. with the vitriolic acid diluted, or the ethereal spirit of vitriol, will be serviceable: if costive, the aloetic pills are adviseable. Occasionally riding; but sailing is preferable as most efficacious.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

OF PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS
FROM POISON.

ARSENIC.

THIS substance taken inwardly, produces violent gripings in the stomach and bowels, distension, vomiting, great heat, thirst, cold sweats, tremors, convulsions, inflammations, gangrene, and finally death. *A mortification of the pudenda is said to be peculiar to the poison of arsenic.*

Give large quantities of milk, honey, and sugar mixed, of warm water and oil, and add ipecacuanh. or, what is much more brisk and certain in its operation, zinci vitriolati purificati. ℞i. to be repeated so as to promote as *quick a discharge upwards as possible*, and inject oily clysters. In a word, fill the whole tract of the alimentary canal with softening emollient liquids, such as new milk, fresh butter melted, chicken or veal broth, sweet oil, to dilute and sheathe the poison, giving them largely, both by the mouth and clysters. And when you have obtained

obtained a free evacuation both ways, let the person continue to drink very plentifully of decoctum hord. cum g. Arabic. sperm. cet. pulv. tragacanth. fat. veal and mutton broths, milk, oil, &c. not forgetting to keep the body open for several days, in order to carry off the poison.

The necessity of pursuing the mode here advised is obvious; to evacuate as quickly as possible the offending cause, and if all the poison should not be thrown out, to keep the bowels full and loaded as much as they can be with sheathing materials, to prevent the action of any part of the remaining poison, upon the coats of the stomach or intestines.

These rules hold good, as to poisons in general, when taken into the stomach. If there be a plethora, or the pulse be strong and full, it will be very necessary during the above cure to take away blood.

When the mouth and fauces appear excoriated and ulcerated, as they will do sometimes when corrosive sublimate, nitrous, vitriolic, or muriatic acid have been taken, little doubt remains of the cause; but when these appearances are wanting, and death
has

has ensued, and on opening the body, erosions, livid and mortified spots, appear on the coats of the stomach; *we are not rashly to conclude that poison has been taken*; because these may originate from internal causes; therefore the contents of the stomach should be examined: and submitted to different trials, in order that the specific nature of the poison, if any has been taken, may be discovered.—IF A WHITE POWDER is found in the stomach; and THAT ARSENIC, it has a milky whiteness, is gritty and insipid: part of it swims on the surface of cold water, like a pale sulphureous film; the greatest portion sinks to the bottom and remains there undissolved; *thrown on a red-hot iron*, it does not flame, but rises entirely in thick white fumes, which have the stench of garlic, and cover cold iron held just over them with white flowers. If it be inclosed between two plates of copper, and put into the fire and made red-hot, the copper will become white. Ten grains boiled in 3iv. of clear water, and then passed through a filter, I divided into five equal parts, and put into as many glasses.—In one I poured a few drops of spirit of sal ammon.—into another

some of the aqua kali,—into a third strong vitriolic acid,—into the fourth some muriatic acid,—and into the fifth some syrup of violets. *The first*, threw down a few particles of pale sediment,—*the second* gave a white cloud, which hung a little above the middle of the glass;—*the third and fourth* made a considerable precipitation of a lightish-coloured substance, which in the former hardened into glittering crystals, sticking to the sides and bottom of the glass.—Syrup of violets produced a beautiful pale green tincture, &c. These are methods we must make use of for the certain discovery of its existence, and consequently its effects.

Another method is to soak a piece of bread in the liquid contents of the stomach, and give it to a dog, and then from the consequences it produces form our conclusions. It is necessary to be as certain in these points as possible, that when called before a bar of justice, in the unhappy cases of people being poisoned, to give evidence, we may act with clearness and precision.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Besides the general cure for expelling poisons delivered above, the antidote for corrosive sublimate is a weak solution of any mild alkaline salt; about one ounce of salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, or common pearl-ashes; may be dissolved in a gallon of water, and the stomach filled with the solution, which will decompose the sublimate, destroy its saline spiculæ, and if applied in time prevent its deleterious effects.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

The plants which chiefly produce unhappy effects are, some kinds of *mushrooms*; —*hemlock* gathered for parsley, and eaten in sallads;—the roots of the *hemlock-dropwort*, eaten instead of carrots,—and the berries of the deadly *nightshade*, which children eat by mistake for wild cherries.

All the poisons of this class seem to prove mortal rather from a narcotic or stupefying, than an acrimonious and stimulating quality.

A staring wildness in the eyes, confusion of sight, palpitations, giddiness, loss of memory

and voice, stupor or fury, convulsions, and retchings to vomit, are the chief symptoms.

The patient should immediately take a solution of the *zincum vitriolatum purificatum*, and repeat it till it causes him to vomit plentifully, assisted by a large quantity of warm water, and other softening fluids, as above recommended. After the operation of the vomit, and the evacuation of the intestinal canal, by oily and emollient clysters, the patient should continue to take large quantities of water, or whey, sweetened with honey or sugar, and medicated with a considerable quantity of vinegar, which is esteemed a specific, or antidote, against this sort of poisons.

O P I U M.

This excellent drug, when taken by mistake, or otherwise, in too large a quantity, is converted into a poison. The cure is to be the same as already described, except that there may be a greater necessity for speedy venesection, as the effect of this poison is to produce symptoms similar to those of the sanguineous apoplexy. Blisters may be applied betwixt the shoulders, and to the
ankles,

ances, and vinegar to the nostrils, and dilute vitriolic acid, cream of tartar, lemon-juice, or any convenient palatable acids may be added liberally to whatever liquor the patient drinks. The common saline mixture is here particularly recommended, and that to be given freely.

Much depends upon keeping the patient from sleeping until the effect of the opium be over.

After the poison is evacuated, gentle aloe-tic purges are very proper to be given at stated intervals.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

- ℞ Pil. ex aloë c. myrrhâ
 Kali acetati ana ʒi.
 Tinct. aloës compositi q. s. ut f. pil. n^o iv. statim
 sumendæ & repetendæ pro re nata.

Vel, Haustus Purgans.

- ℞ Vini aloës ʒiʒ.
 Tincturæ jalap. ʒi. m.

Vel, Haustus cum Sena.

- ℞ Infus. sen.
 Tinct. sen. ana ʒʒ.
 Elect. e scam. ʒi. m.

C H A P. X.

OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF COLIC.

THE colic is an acute pain, and obstruction in the intestines.—When the colic-pain is accompanied with vomiting of bile, it is called a *bilious colic*.—When the pain arises from flatus, without any inflammatory or bilious symptoms, it is termed the *flatulent* or *windy colic*.—If it takes its origin from hysterical complaints, it is named the *hysterical colic*.—When it is accompanied with tension in the abdomen, soreness to the touch, febrile affections as heat, thirst, quick pulse, and other inflammatory symptoms, it gets the name of *inflammatory colic*.—When it is attended with an obstinate constipation of the bowels, and a vomiting of every thing that is taken, indicative, from the nature of what is discharged, that the passage through the intestines is entirely closed, the disease is termed the *iliac passion*.—When the pain is violent, and seated in the umbilical region, striking through to the back, with obstinate costiveness, and a retraction of the navel, succeeded by spasmodic contraction, or palsy of
the

the lower extremities, it is called the *nervous colic*.

BILIOUS COLIC.

The bilious colic generally seizes the patient about the beginning of summer, with a vomiting of a yellow greenish cast; a bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat; circumscribed pain about the region of the navel; sometimes with most excruciating pain all over the abdomen; then shifting from place to place; little or no discharge of urine; a pulsation in the abdomen, with a sense of cold about it: frequently it is attended with a hoarseness, which continues during the whole stage of the distemper, with thirst, fever, and costiveness; and sometimes terminates in the iliac passion.

Bleed repeatedly, *if the pulse will admit of it*, and avoid every thing that will tend to increase the vomiting.

Pilulæ Anticolicæ.

℞ Extract cathartic. ʒi.

———Thebaic. gr. i.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i. m. f. pil. n° iv. statim. deglutendæ.

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ Opiatæ.

℞ Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloë ʒi.

Opii purificati. gr. i.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. i. f. pil.

Vel, Mistura Natri Tartarificati.

℞ Natri tartarificati. ℥i.

Aq. menth. sativæ ℥vi.

Spf. cinnam. ℥ij. ut f. mistur. cujus sumat cochl.
ij. om. hor. donec respondeat alvus.

In the mean time, give small thin broths, gruel, whey, or warm water, to be drank very plentifully; and order emollient and opening clysters to be frequently injected. If these do not give speedy relief, the patient must be put into a warm bath, and continued there as long as he can well bear it. The vomiting, in this colic, is often very distressing. Give a saline draught every hour, in the act of effervescence, till the complaint ceases; and add to each a few drops of tinct, opii. if occasion requires.

℞ Kal. pp. ℥j.

Aq. Menth. sativæ ℥j.

Sps. cinnamom. ℥ij.

Syr. Pap. alb. ℥j. m. & adiciatur.

Succ. limon. ℥ss. vel q. s. donec libere effervescat, &
deglutiatur; haustus in actu fermentationis.

Mithridate, confectio opiata, in the form of a cataplasm, may be laid to the pit of the stomach. The leaves of common mint boiled in red wine, and applied to the scrobic, cord. are also sometimes effectual in this case, when other things have failed in stopping the vomiting. After stools have been obtained, and the symptoms abate,

Haustus

Haustus Salinus Cardiacus.

℞ Aq. menth. fativæ ʒi.
 Spf. cin. spirituof. ʒ ʒss.
 Succ. limon. ʒʒss.
 Kali pp.
 Confect. aromaticæ aa ʒi.
 Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ sumen-
 dus.—Urgente dolore adde tinctur. opii. gutt. v.
 ad gutt. xx.

The Bath waters, and riding, are proper to restore the patient, and prevent a return of this disease; or a course of Seltzer, or some sulphureous chalybeate water, with a course of aperient gums with soap, ferrum ammoniacale, and rhubarb. The diet should be such as is light and easy of digestion, not crude and flatulent. Malt liquors should be avoided; and if feverishly disposed, Seltzer-water with Hock, if not with Madeira, Lisbon, or Sherry, particularly if the habit is rather cold and phlegmatic, form the best beverage for drink.

FLATULENT COLIC.

The flatulent colic is known by a wandering pain in the bowels, following the track of the colon, attended with borborygmi, which abates when the air is set free; the pain is not exasperated by pressure, but rather relieved; there is no extraordinary thirst, and
 the

the pulse but little disturbed. The habit is generally, nay indeed almost always, costive, and sometimes so strong, that the peristaltic motion of the bowels is inverted, and the intestinal contents pushed upward, and ejected by the mouth. This as well as some other species of colic is sometimes attended with nephritic symptoms; hence the *nephritic* or *stone-colic*. However, *they may be easily distinguished from the nephritis, by the pain not being fixed in the kidney, and propagated to the genitals, but being more extended towards the centre of the belly, and by the sudden relief after a discharge by stool.* In the colic, after eating, the pain increases, but in the nephritis it is rather mitigated. In the nephritis, the urine is first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel or other sediment: in the colic, the urine is generally thicker in the beginning.

Though we know that this disease arises from spasm in some part of the alimentary canal, the most common places are either the valve of the colon, or its flexure, where it turns up under the spurious ribs to the left side, the lower part of the duodenum, the pylorus, or cardia. Yet still it is very difficult to discover what is the cause, there are
so

so many different ones; most of which can only be guessed at; therefore the patient's constitution is to be enquired after with great nicety, respecting its particular nature, as well as conduct respecting the non-naturals previous to the attack. For the obstruction may arise from *acrid biles*,—*different kinds of saburra*,—*stoppages of the ductus communis choledochus*, from *spasm*, or from *biliary concretions*,—*hardened fæces*,—*worms*,—*ruptures*,—*remains of undissolved food*,—*earthy or stony concretions lodged in the intestines*,—*compression of the intestines from tumors in any of the contiguous viscera*,—*intorsusception or volvulus of the intestine*,—*a thickening of its coat from schirrous, cancer, &c.*—hence whatever the cause, we must endeavour in our plan of cure to take off the spasm, and promote a free passage through the bowels downwards.

If the patient be plethoric, or of a strong habit of body, bleeding is generally necessary; after which order him to drink plentifully of warm water, or chamomile tea, so as to promote vomiting; then procure stools by emollient clysters, which must be repeated, and made stronger, if necessary, till an evacuation is obtained; or to a decoction of
fena

fenæ or colocynth add oil, honey, and common salt, or crude sal ammoniac.

Vel, Haustus Anticolicus,

℞ Tinct. rhabarb. vin. ℥i,
Philon. Londin. ℥ss. m.

Mistura Foetida,

℞ Aq. pimento. ℥v.
Spf. cin. ℥ij.
Tinct. asafætida ℥ij.
Syr. pap. err. ℥ss. m. sumat coch. iij. subinde;

Vel, Mistura Laxativa.

℞ Aq. menth. sativæ. ℥v.
Sacchari purific.
Natri tartarificati āā ℥vi.
Tinctur. castor. ℥ij. m. et. sumat. cochl. ij. omni
horâ post finitam vomitionis ægritudinem,

Haustus Laxativus.

℞ Tinct. rhab.
Aq. cin. ana ℥i.
Tinct. cinnam. comp. ℥ij. m. fiat haustus,

Vel, Haustus Oleosus Aperiens.

℞ Olei Ricini ℥ss.
Spf. menthæ. pp. ℥ss. vel. ℥i. m.

Mistura Purgans.

℞ Aq. distillatæ. ℥vi. in quibus solvatur mannæ ℥i.
Natri tartarificati ℥vi.
Tincturæ fenæ vel vini aloes ℥i.
Olei amydalæ. v. o. sol. ℥vi.
M. deglutiantur cochlearia ij. vel. iij secundâ quavis horâ donec alvus libere dejicerit.

Where liquids are rejected, pills, or boluses should be tried, made up of the brisker cathartics, as scammony, extract. colocynthidis c. aloe mixed with calomel, or pilulæ ex aloë c. myrrhâ; and when the pain is
very

very severe, opium should be joined with the cathartics; or should there be any suspicion of an attendant inflammation, give

Solutio Cathartica.

℞ Salis amari. ℥iij.

Aquæ distillat. ℥iij. solvatur sal. & sum: gradatim.

After which direct carminatives with opiates.

Bolus Opiatus.

℞ Philon. Londin. ℥j.

Pulv. castor. gr. vi. m. f. bolus.

Vel, Bolus e Myrrha.

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv.

Opii purificati gr. β.

Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Daffy's elixir, or tincture of senna, is likewise an useful purgative,

Julepum Paregoricum.

℞ Aq. puleg. ℥vi.

Spf. junip. com. ℥ij.

Tinctur. castor.

Spirit. ammoniæ. fœt. āā ℥iij.

Tincturæ opii camphor. ℥ij.

Syr. aurant. ℥β. m. et sumat cochl. ij. sæpe præsertim urgente dolore.

Vel, Pulvis Aromaticus Opiatus.

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæm.

— anis. ana ℥β.

— angelic.

— zedoar. āā gr. vi.

Ol. carui gutt. i.

Opii purificati gr. β. ut f. pulvis pro re nata sumendus cum cochl. iv. julepi prescripti.

Fomentations, or bladders filled with warm water, common salt, or oats heated, may be

frequently applied to the parts affected; as also cupping-glasses.

Vel, Linimentum Anodynum.

- ℞ Balf. anod. Bat. ℥i.
Ol. mac. per. express. ℥℥.
Ol. menth. ℥ij. m. f. linimentum.

Vel. Embrocatio Spirituosa.

- ℞ Spirit. vin. rectificat.
Spf. ammon. comp.
Spf. menth. piperit. āā ℥ij.
Ol. caryoph.
—nuc. moschat. āā gutt. xl. m. f. embrocatio abdominalis.

If nephritic symptoms attend, prescribe the following clyster;

Enema Terebinthinatum.

- ℞ Decoct. pro enematae ℥x.
Terebinth. Venet. (v. o. f.) ℥vi.
Ol. olivar. ℥iij.
Sal. amar. ℥iij. m. ut f. enema.

Haustus Opiatus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatae ℥i.
Ol. amygd. ℥iij.
Spirit. nuc. moschat.
Syr. althææ āā ℥ij.
Tinct. opii gutt. v. ad xx. ut f. haustus, urgente dolore sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Opiatus.

- ℞ Pil. saponac. ℥℥.
Gum. guaiac. gr. vi.
Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus.

In all colics there is danger, where the passage downward is much obstructed. If the pulse sinks, upon evacuations, it is bad. Strengthening bitters, with bark, exercise, and

steel, are great preservatives against colic complaints.

The following have been known to prevent returns, where there was any suspicion of gall-stones in the biliary ducts being the occasion of colic pains :

Pilulæ Saponaceæ.

- ℞ Sagapen. ʒi.
 Sapon. optim, ʒij.
 Pulv. rhab. ʒß. m. f. pilulæ n° xlv. sumat. iij.
 manè & vesperi, superbib. cochl. iij. seq. misturæ.

Mistura Salina.

- ℞ Aq. menth. fativæ ʒx.
 Spirit. cinnam. ʒij.
 Kali pp. ʒi.
 Succ. limon. ʒi.
 Tinct. cinnam. comp. ʒij.
 Syr. tolutani ʒ ß. m.

Vel, Pilulæ Fœtidæ.

- ℞ Ass. fœtid. pur. ʒij.
 Balsam Peruv. gutt. v.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
 Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n° xxviiij. quarum sumat tres primò manè, & horâ decubitus, cum haustu aquæ Pyrmontanæ.

HYSTERIC COLIC.

Women of a gross and lax habit of body, of an irritable disposition, and those who have just recovered from very difficult labours, are particularly subject to it. It attacks the region of the stomach, and sometimes the parts just below it, with violent pain, and is accompanied

compañied with exorbitant vomitings of green or yellow matter succeeded by great lowness of spirits. The pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again, in a few weeks, with as great a violence as ever. It is sometimes attended with a jaundice, which vanishes spontaneously in a few days.

When the symptoms are all gone off, and the patient is pretty well recovered; grief, anger, walking, or any other exercise used too soon, will occasion a relapse.

Bleeding and purging, in this species of colic generally do harm; *unless the woman be of a sanguineous constitution and robust make,* and then they are very proper.

The patient must drink a large quantity of warm posset-drink, whey or carduus tea, till there be a thorough evacuation of the contents of the stomach; after which,

Bolus Anticolicus.

℞ Confectionis opiatæ ℥i.
Rhab. gr. viij.
Pulveris aromat. gr. iij.
Bals. per q. s. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.

Haustus Anticolicus.

℞ Mannæ ℥ss solve in
Aq. font. ℥ij. adde
Ol. Amygd. ℥ss.
Tinct. opii gutt. x.
—cinn. gutt. iv. m. fiat haustus sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

Haustus

Haustus Opiatus.

℞ Spirit. junip. comp. ℥i.

Aq. distillat. ℥℥.

Tinct. opii gutt. xx.

Syr. simp. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus, statim sumendus.

The opiate must be repeated till the symptoms go off entirely, allowing a proper interval between each dose; *for this is chiefly to be depended upon.* Aromatic bitters with the cortex, country air, and riding, will be the best means to recruit the strength, and prevent a relapse. When a colic similar to this attacks hypochondriac subjects, it is termed the *hypochondriac colic*. The cure is the same as just now described.

INFLAMMATORY COLIC.

In the inflammatory colic, a vehement burning fixed pain is felt in those parts which are most affected, also accompanied with a preternatural heat of the whole body, quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety, and inquietude.

When the inflammation is in the upper part of the intestines, the stomach will be distended with wind; and where it is very violent, convulsions will succeed in the diaphragm, attended with vomiting, painful inflation, rumblings,

rumblings, and sharp griping twitches, which may at last be productive of the *palsio iliaca*.

When the sharp pain, attended with fever and nausea, appears to be betwixt the navel and the pit of the stomach, it may then be suspected that that part of the colon is affected which lies under the stomach. If it be in the right hypochondrium, under the spurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium, may be inflamed: but when the pain is in the middle of the abdomen, about the navel, it indicates the small intestines to be affected.

In the inflammatory colic, bleeding largely and repeatedly will in general be absolutely necessary; especially if the patient be plethoric, and the symptoms urgent: in this we must take care not to be deceived by the pulse, for from the blood being solicited internally by the local irritation, a less quantity will circulate to the extremities, consequently the pulse will not give that indication of fulness sufficient, from this circumstance alone being considered, to induce the young practitioner to bleed; the want of which may be an irrecoverable error, he must therefore be directed by the urgency of the
other

other symptoms; on bleeding he will find the pulse increase, which will be a certain mark of the propriety of the operation; also warm softening emollient drinks and clysters should be prescribed. After these, if the vomiting be violent, an anodyne may be proper, given in the saline draught in the act of effervescence, and repeated occasionally. Warm fomentations are also useful, and the skins of newly killed animals, applied warm to the abdomen; or bags filled with common salt, or oats, heated; and if these should fail, we must have recourse to the semicupium, and warm bath. Blisters are likewise advised, and directed to be applied to the part affected, immediately after bleeding, be the cause either inflammation or flatulence.

Fresh weak broths are the best for drink, as well as for nourishment.

After bleeding, stools must be procured.

Solutio Laxativa.

℞ Laet. Amygd. ℥i.

Mann. ℥i.

Kali tartarificati ℥i℥. m. et sumat cochl. iv. secundâ quâque horâ, ad alvum movendum.

Vel, Solutio Cathartica.

℞ Sal amar. ℥ij.

Aq. distillatæ ℥i. solve, & capiat cochl. ij. om. $\frac{1}{2}$ hor. donec alvus responderit.

Vel, Mistura Eccoprotica.

- ℞ Mann. ℥i.
 Natri tartarifati.
 Ol. amygdal.
 Tinct. fen. āā ℥℥.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥viij. m.

Vel, Haustus cum Oleo Ricini.

- ℞ Ol. ricin. ℥i.
 Spirit. menth. pip. ℥℥. m. ut f. haust. statim sumend.
 et pro re nata repetendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ Anodynæ.

- ℞ Extr. colocynth. cum aloë gr. xxv.
 Opii purif. gr. i℥.
 Calomelanos præp. gr. v. m. f. pil. x. quam primum,
 vomitu absente, assumendæ.

Vel, Pilulæ e Scammonio.

- ℞ Scammon. pulv. ℥ij.
 Conf. opiatæ q. s. ut f. pil. viij. quarum capiat i. om.
 hor. donec alvus solvatur.

In the mean time, clysters are to be thrown up, composed of fresh broth, ol. oliv. and the sal amarus.

Quicksilver, where these fail, to the quantity of two or three ounces, given every second hour, or swallowing *leaden bullets*, have been recommended, with intent to force through the intestinal obstruction: also *taking the patient out of bed*, and *dashing cold water on his extremities*, whilst he stands barefooted on a cold flag: and in desperate cases, *tobacco glysters*, either by infusing a dram or two in the decoctum pro enema, or blowing the smoke into the rectum by means of an instrument

instrument made for that purpose. Should any of these means succeed, the patient must continue for some time his course of cathartics and opiates occasionally, till all the symptoms perfectly vanish, and the freedom of the living evacuation convinces us all the hardened fæces are entirely removed. To prevent a relapse, crude flatulent vegetables, animal food of difficult digestion, should be avoided, costiveness always prevented, and riding persisted in; for in this case it is singularly serviceable.

But if, notwithstanding the helps above described, the fever should continue, and clammy sweats come on, with paleness, diarrhoea, foetid black stools, or like the washings of flesh, with a small intermitting pulse, and at last a total cessation of pain, you may prognosticate a gangrene coming on, and that death is near at hand.

ILIAC PASSION.

THE iliac passion is owing to an inflammation and obstruction, in the intestinal canal, as to allow no passage for either the fæces or urine. It may be occasioned by *hardened fæces—violent vomitings—ruptures—earthly*

or *stony concretions lodged in the intestines—tumors—introsusception, or volvulus of the intestine*—a thickening of the coats of the intestines—&c. and is attended with an acute pain of the bowels, an oppression at the stomach, tension of the belly, bilious or even stercoraceous vomiting, great thirst, heat, fever, and at last with singultus, cold sweats, delirium, convulsions, gangrene, and death.

The method of cure is nearly the same as prescribed in the inflammatory colic, the iliac passion being only the greatest degree of that disease.

The common drink should be weak chicken-broth, beef-tea, chamomile-tea, or the decoct. hordei comp. the lac amygdalæ may likewise be drank freely; and a quantity of nitre may be added to it.

Bleed largely and repeatedly, more particularly if it arises from a strangulated rupture; next inject emollient, oily, and stimulating, clysters; and give oily aperient remedies, by the mouth: but the chief hope here is in bleeding, cathartics and opiates.

Give ʒß extract. colocynth. cum aloë, with one or two grains of the opium purificatum, and wait its effects:

Vel,

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ.

- ℞ Extr. colocynth. cum aloë ʒi.
 Sap. amygd.
 Pil. sap. aa ʒi.
 Hydrargyri calc. gr. iv. m. fiant pilulæ xv. sumat
 tres omni hora donec purgaverint.

In case of an hernia, you must never fatigue your patient by attempting to reduce the intestine, till the spasm and tension be entirely removed: when that is done, and the part reduced, keep him quiet for some days, and prescribe a soft, easy, and low diet.

The warm bath, with the smoke of tobacco blown into the rectum by means of a proper instrument, are often of the greatest service; and also the following tobacco-clyster, and pills:

Enema Nicotianæ.

- ℞ Fol. nicotian. Virg. ʒij.
 Aq. pur. ℥i. coq. ad colat. ʒxij. & adde,
 Sal amar. ʒi.
 Ol. olivâr. ʒiij. m. ut f. enema.

Pilulæ Purgantes Opiatæ.

- ℞ Extract. colocynth. cum aloe ʒi.
 Calomelan. præp. ʒi.
 Ol. carui gutt. ij.
 Opii purific. gr. iij. f. in pil. n° xij. sumat iij. pro
 dosi, et repetantur pro re natâ cum cochl. uno
 misturæ salinæ.

The following apozem, drank freely, may also be of very great advantage:

Apozema Catharticum.

- ℞ Aq. Dulwic. ℥iij.

Semin. cardamóm. minor. contus. ʒi. coque ad
 colat. ℥i. et adde,
 Mann. optim. ʒij.
 Natri tartarifati ʒi. m. et sumat cochl. iv. omni horâ
 pro re natâ.

If all these fail, we may have recourse to crude quicksilver; two or three ounces of which may be swallowed in a little broth, every second hour, till it takes effect: the warm bath, tobacco clysters, &c. being nevertheless continued.

NERVOUS COLIC.

This disease is also called *colica Pictonum*, *colic of Poitiers*; *Devonshire colic*; *convulsive colic*; *painters colic*; and in the West Indies, where it is endemic, they term it the *Dry belly-ach*.

It differs from the common colic, in its attack being seldom sudden—it steals on by degrees with a sensation of weight or uneasiness in the belly, particularly about the navel; encreasing in a short time to slight pain, not constant, but always encreased after eating, till at last it becomes violent and constant, not only in the seat of the disease, but in the arms and back, terminating at last in a palsy. It is attended also with loss
 of

of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, a slight degree of sickness, and costiveness. A vomiting succeeds of acrid slime, and porraceous bile.

The pain will frequently descend to the region of the navel, and shoot from thence to each side with excessive violence. Its seat appears to be the centre of the mesentery; and the intestines seem as if drawn in towards the spine, with convulsive spasms; so that it is sometimes impracticable to throw up glysters. The pain does not, as in most colics, abate and increase several times in a few minutes; but generally observes the same tenour, for several hours together. The pulse is commonly low, and as quiet as in health, without any appearance of fever or inflammation; but rather on the contrary, a faintness and lowness of spirits. As the disease advances, violent nervous symptoms come on—as blindness, loss of voice, and at times apoplexy, and palsy. When the pain has continued long and violent, and begins to abate, the patient commonly feels an unusual sensation and tingling along the spina dorsa, which extending to the
arms

arms and legs, they thus become weak and paralytic.

Before the disorder is confirmed, its progress may perhaps be stopped by glysters of the decoction of colocynth, fena, and the carminative seeds, dissolving therein common salt or crude sal ammoniac, with a proper quantity of oil, especially oleum ricini, and keeping the body open with mild aperients, of which the castor oil is the most effectual. The patient should avoid catching cold, and be careful that he takes nothing acid or indigestible by way of diet.

This colic is often the effect of lead accidentally taken in drinks, such as cyder, &c. and too frequently eating and drinking things of an austere acid quality. It is common in cyder counties; and often happens to plumbers, painters, and those who attend the smelting of lead, or making of white lead.

It is brought also by cold, and often appears in the warmer climates, as a consequence of intermittents improperly cured.

When it is confirmed, the following method has been found successful: order the

patient to drink warm chamomile tea, to wash the stomach two or three times, and then have recourse to opium;

Haustus Thebaicus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
Tinct. opii gutt. xx.
Syr. simp. ℥ij. m. ut f. haust. statim sumend. &
secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ repetend. donec
alvi dolor minuitur.

Vel,

℞ Opii purific. gr. i. f. pil.

If laudanum given by the mouth does not suffice, the following glyster should be injected, and repeated, if the pain returns:

Enema Oleosum.

℞ Ol. olivar. ℥iv.
Tinct. opii. gutt. xl. m. ut. f. enema.

Vel, Emplastrum Anodynum.

℞ Ther. And.
Pulveris arom. sing. ℥ij.
Ol. mac. exp. ℥i. m. fiat emplastrum umbilico applicandum.

When the pain is removed, the tension of the belly gone, and other salutary symptoms appear, purging medicines, of the gentlest kind, are to be given.

Haustus Catharticus.

℞ Infus. sen. com. ℥i℥.
Sal. amar. ℥ij.
Syr. zingib. ℥i℥. m. ut f. haust. secundâ quaque
horâ sumend. donec alvum movet.

Vel, Bolus Sulphureus.

℞ Sulph. præcipit. ℥℥.

Balsam

Balsam. Peruv. q. f. ut f. bolus quartâ quaque horâ repetendus.

Vel, Haustus ex Oleo Ricini.

℞ Ol. ricin. (vit. ov. permixt.) ℥i.
 Spirit. menth. pip. ℥℥.
 —nuc. mosch. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus statim sumendus.

Vel, Mistura Lenitiva.

℞ Elect. lenitiv. ℥℥.
 Ol. amygd. (v. o. admixt.) ℥℥.
 Decocti hordei ℥iiij.
 Syr. rosæ ℥i. ut f. mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij. omni horâ, ut opus fuerit.

Vel, Pulvis Tartarificatus.

℞ Crystal. tart. pulv. ℥iiij.
 Kali tartarificati ℥ij.
 —vitriolat. ℥i.
 Ol. cinnam. gutt. iiij. m. ut f. pulv. n° vi. quorum sumat unus, secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ, ex cyatho aquæ, in qua folia menthæ vulgaris infusa fuerint.

Fifteen grains of alum every fourth, fifth, or sixth hour, has sometimes had the most happy effects.

After stools have been procured, and the pain is abated, the following bolus may be exhibited :

Bolus Anodynus.

℞ Valer. pulv. ℥℥.
 Castor. Russ. ℥℥.
 Opii. purific. gr. i.
 Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bol. pro re natâ sumend.

Or camphor, joined with laudanum, might be given in a bolus; or the balsam. Peru dropped on sugar and mixed with whey,

whey, to the quantity of xv. or xx. drops, may be frequently drank.

In case the pulse rises, and feverish symptoms with inflammation come on, take away ten or twelve ounces of blood; but in this be very cautious.

If after the purging the pain returns, purging medicines must be laid aside, and recourse must again be had to opium.

The patient is to use a thin spare diet, such as weak chicken-broth, panada, or gruel; but after some time, bread and boiled chicken, and sometimes a little rum well diluted with water, may be allowed; but all fermented drinks and acids are strictly forbidden.

The oleum ricini seems as well adapted to this disease as any in the whole materia medica.

If paralytic symptoms should come on, the limbs and the spine may be rubbed with the following liniment:

Linimentum Barbadiense.

℞ Liniment. saponis. ℥ij.

Ol. petrol. Barbadiens. ℥i. m. ut f. linimentum.

Vel, Linimentum Camphoratum.

℞ Ol. olivar. ℥i.

Spir. ammon. cum calc. vivâ ℥℥.

Camp.

Camph. (ol. solut.) ʒij.

Ol. succin. ʒiſſ. m. ut f. linimentum.

If convulsions should attack the patient, give musk with opium.

Pilulæ Moschatæ Opiatæ.

℞ Moschi ʒß.

Opii purificat. gr. i.

Bals. Peru. q. s. f. pilulæ ij. statim sumendæ & pro re nata repetendæ.

The bowels should be regularly kept open with some gentle purgative; and to confirm the cure and recruit the debilitated patient, the Bath-waters are particularly serviceable, assisted by riding, dry frictions, perpetual blisters, and the following medicated wine:

Vinum Peruvianum.

℞ Cort. Peru. pulv. crass: ʒi.

—— aurant. succ. ʒß.

Rad. rhabarb.

Rad. casumun.

Bals. Peruv. āā ʒij.

Vin. Madeirenſ. ℥ij.

Digere leni calore per xxiv. vel, xxx. horas; deinde cola, & sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

As a preventive, in the West Indies and on the coast of Guinea, it has been found of great use to wear a flannel round the waist, and to drink infusion of ginger by way of tea.—And in this country they enjoin bleeding; then the colocynth glisten, as above specified, is injected, and repeated two or three

three times at the intervals of half an hour, till a stool is procured. If after this the pain continues, twelve ounces of warm milk and six grains of opium, or a decoction of white poppy-heads in milk, is injected. The following morning a solution of blue vitriol is given in the proportion of one grain to an ounce: of this two or three spoonfuls are taken fasting, and repeated every half hour till it operates. Next morning it is to be repeated, and so on for nine successive days. The diet is broth, gruel, or panada, though about the seventh or eighth day bread and boiled chicken are allowed, and sometimes rum well diluted with water, but all fermented drinks and acids are forbid.

C H A P. XI.

OF THE COLICA MECONIALIS; OR, RETENTION OF THE MECONIUM.

THE first diseases of infants generally arise from a retention of the meconium. This may be productive of pain, gripes, and convulsions; which may be relieved by the following:

Enema

Enema Commune.

- ℞ Juscul. recent. ℥ij.
Sacchar. fusc. ℥ij. m. ut f. enema.

Vel, Mistura Laxativa.

- ℞ Ol. amygd. ℥ij.
Syr. rosæ.
Aq. distillatæ āā ℥i. ut f. mixtura, cujus capiat
cochl. minim. ij. vel. iij. subinde.

Vel, Pulvis Abforbens.

- ℞ Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. vi.
Rhab. gr. iv.
Sacchar. gr. vi.
Ol. anisi gutt. i. f. pulvis, pro duabus dosibus.

Vel, Pulvis Rhabarbarinus.

- ℞ Rhab. subtilissime trit. gr. iv.
Sem. anisi minutissime pulv. gr. ij. f. pulvis.

I have frequently given the following powder to children the moment they were brought into the world, and repeated it every other day for three or four times, and always found it of great use in preventing their gripings, &c. by emptying their tender bowels of their load :

- ℞ Magnes. alb. gr. iv. ad ᠑᠖.

Water, wherein fresh mutton is lightly boiled, is of great advantage here ; being food and medicine, and opposite in its nature to acidity, the great source of children's diseases. This, with the use of the above powders, seldom fails of success. If vomiting and looseness attends this tender age,

ge, give gr. ij. ad gr. iv. pulv. ipecacoan. in two or three spoonfuls of mutton-broth in a clyster, and repeat it pro re nata. Perhaps adding Theriac. ʒß. may be useful. I have known four grains of ipecacoanha given to an infant seven days old in a clyster with great advantage.

C H A P. XII.

OF THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

THE Stone and Gravel are calculous concretions in the urinary passages, occasioning pain in the back, pubes, &c.—*When in the kidneys*, they are attended with a nausea and vomiting; urine at first made in small quantities, and watery; afterwards more copious, turbid, and also bloody, if the stone be pointed and rough, strangury, costiveness, a painful retraction of the testicle of the affected side, and a numbness down the thigh and leg. *When the obstructing matter is not into the bladder*, the pain in the kidney abates, but is perceived in the bladder, especially about the neck; the urine be-

v

comes

comes turbid, and is discharged in drops, with a frequent inclination to make water, and it is oftentimes bloody in consequence of riding, or being jolted in a carriage; there is also a frequent desire to go to stool, a sense of weight in the perinæum, an itching in the penis, and a mucous sediment in the urine. If from the stimulus occasioned in the kidney, or in the ureters, an inflammation should be induced, it must be treated as set down in the nephritis.

Bleeding is, in general, very proper, and we must observe, that it is absolutely necessary to take off the inflammatory symptoms, if any such occur, before we venture upon the use of stimulant diuretics—or tonics.

Let the patient take the following for common drink:

Potio Arabica.

- ℞ Lactis amygd. (cum duplici quantitate
Gum Arabic) ℥i℥.
Vin. alb. ℥iv.
Syr. ex alth. ℥ij. m.

Potus Anodynus.

- ℞ Lact. amygd. ℥i.
Syr. papav. albi ℥x. m. pro pot. ord.

Infusio Demulcens.

- ℞ Seminis lim. ℥j. pulv. glycyrrh. ℥vj. aq. bullientris
℥℥ss. infun. prope ignem per horas duodecim vel
circiter deinde colatur. pro usu.—Dosis uncia tres
sepius in die.

Inject

Inject the following clyster :

Enema Balsamicum.

- ℞ Decoct. pro enemate ℥ss.
Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt) ʒij.
Ol. olivar. ʒij.
Tinctur. opii gutt xxx. m. ut f. enema.

Enema Anodynum.

- ℞ Balf. Per. (vit. ov. sol.) ʒi℥.
Dec. pro enemate ℥ss.
Ol. oliv. ʒij.
T. opii ʒij. m. fiat enema.

After the pain is alleviated in some degree—give,

Bolus Anodynus.

- ℞ Pil. sapon. ʒss.
Gum guaiac. gr. xij.
Syr. ex alth. q. f. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Nephriticus.

- ℞ Decocti. hordei ʒi℥.
Spf. junip. comp. ʒij.
Ol. amygd.
Mucilag. gum. Arabic.
Syr. alth. āā ʒij.
Spirit ætheris nitrosi gutt. xxx. f. haustus pro re nata sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Millepedatus.

- ℞ Milleped. vivent. ʒij. contus. affunde
Vin. alb.
Aq. hord. āā ℥ss.

- ℞ Hujus colatur. ʒij.
Syr. alth. ʒij. f. haustus ter in die sumendus: haustu nocturno add. pil. saponac. ʒss.

The semicupium, where the fit is violent, is very necessary ; after which, on going to bed, exhibit ʒss. or ʒi. of the pil. saponac.

If the nausea and vomiting are troublesome,

Hauftus Anodynus Salinus.

- ℞ Aq. menth, fativæ. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥℥.
 Kali pp. ℥i.
 Tinct. benz. comp. gutt. xxx.
 Tinct. opii gutt. xx.
 Syr. alth. ℥i. m.

When the fit is somewhat off,

Pilulæ e Sapone.

- ℞ Sapon. Hispan. ℥i.
 Ol. amygd. ℥ij.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥℥.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. xx. m. f. massa pilularis; sumat
 pil. iv. tertia quâque horâ; superbib. haustulum
 lactis amygd. jam præscript.

Vel, Bolus Balsamicus.

- ℞ Balsam. Gilead.
 Sperm. cet. ana ℥i.
 Syr. tolutani q. s. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ su-
 mendus cum seq. haustu.

Hauftus Oleosus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
 Spir. nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
 Sal. c. c. ℥℥.
 Ol. amygd. ℥iij.
 Syr. alth. ℥i. m.

When there is any gravel to be taken off,
 give as follows:

Apozema Eccopropticum.

- ℞ Aq. Dulwic. ℥iij.
 Sem. cardam. min. contus. ℥i. coque ad colatur. ℥i
 adde,
 Mann. opt.
 Spf. nuc. moschat. ana ℥ij. m. apozem. cujus bibat
 cochl. vi. tepefact. secundâ quâque horâ, donec
 alvus bis vel ter responderit.

If there should symptoms attend similar
 to

to a flatulent colic, it must be treated with terebinthinate glysters, warm bathing, castor-oil, and opiates, as laid down when treating of the colic from flatulency.

Where the stone is become so large as not to give way to medicine, the only resource is cutting.

Soap, and oyster or cockle-shell lime-water, long persisted in, have sometimes been attended with much success, as solvents for the stone. The kali purum, or aqua kali puri, is generally thought to be the most efficacious. The patient must begin with small doses, such as x. xx. or even xxx. drops, to be taken in half a pint of veal-broth, or new milk, and gradually increase the quantity of lixivium as far as the stomach and urinary passages will bear.

An infusion of the seeds of daucus sylvestris, or wild carrot, sweetened with honey, is greatly extolled by some in complaints of the stone and gravel. And a decoction made by boiling thirty berries of raw coffee in a quart of water till it becomes of a deep greenish colour; and taken night and morning to the quantity of eight or ten ounces, with spir. ætheris nitrosi gutt. x. and occa-

sionally purged with castor oil, has been known to bring away gradually a large quantity of calculous matter. Acids are also said to be as powerful solvents in some kind of calculous concretions as even the pure kali. The acidum muriaticum may be made use of for this purpose.

The uva ursi has likewise been much recommended as a lithontriptic; from which much relief has been obtained—it may be administered in the following form :

℞ Uvæ ursi ʒij.
 Conservæ rosæ ʒff.
 Syrupi rosæ q. s. ut fiat electarium—dosis—tertia
 pars ter de die.

A composition named *aqua mephitica alcalina* has been esteemed highly serviceable in gravelly complaints, and been thought to prevent a relapse, which in these cases are frequent—it is made by dissolving a portion of pure kali in any given quantity of water, and impregnating the solution with fixable air—the dose is such a part as may contain about half a dram of the salt—and that repeated twice a day—viz.—four drams dissolved in sixteen ounces will make eight doses of two ounces each.

During the use of all solvent medicines,
 the

the body should be kept open now and then with ol. ricin. or some other gentle carthartic. But it sometimes happens that the attempt at dissolving is not only impracticable, but may be dangerous; we have then no other resource but palliatives: hence the body should be kept open occasionally with some eccoprotic; and mild diuretic infusions and decoctions, such as are pleasant and the stomach will easily bear, and will pass freely, should be administered.

With respect to diet, heavy and flatulent food should be avoided, as also high seasoned viands, or such as are apt to turn rancid: likewise butter, fatty substances, and acids. The diet should be of the lightest kind, easily digestible, and such as will rather prove laxative.

C H A P. XIII.

OF THE ISCHURIA, OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

A Total suppression of urine is called by authors *ischuria*, and differs in its symptoms according to the parts affected: when

the KIDNEYS, some disease having preceded, there is a pain and uneasy sensation of weight in the renal region, without any tremor of the hypogastrium or stimulus to micturition.—When the URETERS, some disease of the kidneys having preceded, there is a sense of pain or uneasiness in some part of the ureter, without any tumour of the hypogastrium or desire to make water.—When the BLADDER, there is a tumor of the hypogastric region, with pain at the neck of the bladder, and a frequent stimulus to make water.—When the URETHRA, there is a swelling of the hypogastric region, with a frequent desire to make water, and pain in some part of the urethra.

Of this disorder there is a very great variety, arising from different causes, affecting the parts from whence the name of the specific disease is taken, and which will be found in SAUVAGES NOSOLOGIA METHODICA—or in that of *Dr. Cullen*.—And according to the existing cause so must our remedies be adapted. We refer our readers to these authors, because in a work of this nature now before us; sufficient room cannot be left, to enter so fully as might be

be wished into the subject. We can only therefore recite such as most commonly occur, recommending it to practitioners to consult, in cases of difficulty, such authors as have treated the subject more at large; which enquiry will in many instances amply repay them for the labour they bestow.

A partial and painful suppression of urine is called DYSURIA, or STANGURIA, which have different symptoms according to the causes; and is either attended *with heat of urine* without any evident disease of the bladder,—or a *spasm* communicated from other parts with the bladder,—or *with signs of calculus in the bladder*,—or *with a large excretion of mucus*; or it is occasioned by *pressure from the neighbouring parts affecting the bladder*,—or *from those parts being inflamed*.

As there are so many causes which give rise to these complaints, we must particularly advert to them in our modes of cure.—If it is caused by inflammation, we must depend upon the antiphlogistic method as laid down in nephritis and cystitis.—If from spasmodic affections, to opiates, terebinthinate glysters, and the warm bath.—If from
superabundance

298 ISCHURIA, OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

superabundance of mucus, to saponaceous medicines and stimulating diuretics, viz. *horse-radish, mustard-seed, squills, with alkaliescent substances, and terebinthinate balsams* as attenuants.—If from gravel or calculus, no inflammation being attendant, to lithontriptics.

Total suppression of urine, when from causes existing in the kidneys, or ureters, is seldom cured, unless they arise from spasmodic affections; but when it is partial our hopes may be more flattering.—The symptoms attending this species are *pain, nausea, vomiting, costiveness, coldness of the extremities, numbness of the thigh, retraction of the testicle*, succeeded sometimes by convulsions and syncope.

The symptoms here generally arise from spasmodic affections, and therefore we must have recourse to warm bathing, glysters, which act as fomentations to the parts, as well as evacuants.—Demulcents and opium in repeated doses, till the spasm is relieved. The following demulcent mucilage is recommended.

℞ Pulveris tragacanth. ʒij. solvantur in aquæ fervidæ ℥j. cui adjiciatur. Syrupi ex althæa ʒj. m. cochlearia tria, vel quatuor sæpe sumantur.

It

ISCHURIA, OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE. 299

It should have been observed, that though the affection may be of the spasmodic class, should it be attended with strong febrile symptoms and the habit plethoric, bleeding and antiphlogistics may be had recourse to.

It has been said that electric shocks sent through the loins, have seldom failed to expedite the passage of calculi into the bladder.

If urine gets into the bladder, and is there suppressed, this is known by a swelling of the hypogastrium, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent vesical tenesmus. Should the common methods fail of success according to the cause, the catheter should be passed with caution, and be had occasional recourse to till the original defect be cured, whether it arises from inflammation, weakened tone of the coats of the bladder, paralytic affection, a stone plugging up the neck, an ulcer there, or the womb pressing upon its neck, which happens in cases of pregnancy. But as suppression most commonly proceeds from spasms or inflammations of the neck of the

300 ISCHURIA, OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

the bladder, bleeding, fomentations, and clysters must be pursued.

Enema Opiatum.

- ℞ Decoct. pro enemate ℥℥.
Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt.) ℥ij.
Ol. Olivar. ℥ij.
Tinct. opii ℥i. f. enema; repetatur pro re natá.

Hauftus Diureticus Opiatus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
Spir. ætheris nitrosi gutt. xxx.
Spf. nuc. moschat.
Ol. amygd. āā ℥ij.
Tinctur opii gutt. v. ad xx.
Syr. alth. ℥i. f. haust.

If the suppression still continues, repeat the bleedings, have recourse to the warm bath, and give solutions of gum Arabic, &c.—Sometimes the introduction of the bougie, first oiled, may assist much in removing these complaints by its slight irritation, and gently dilating the passages.

When there is a total suppression of urine, the catheter or bougie must be used to draw it off. If we try the latter, it must be allowed to remain in the passage for a length of time, and on its being drawn away, the water mostly follows; it gives less pain, and is easier introduced than a catheter, but is not so certain.

If it arises from paralytic affection of the
coat

coats of the bladder, during the use of the catheter, the cortex and cold bath are advisable, with cantharides, or probably a blister to the sacrum might be attended with advantage.

If from an ulcer in the neck of the bladder, detergent bougies and injections we must depend upon, and a course of sulphureous waters may be beneficial.—*If from pregnancy*, the pressure must be removed occasionally by elevating the uterus, inflammatory affections prevented from coming on, the body kept constantly cool and open, and in a recumbent posture as much as may be till nature removes the cause, which will happen in due course, and bleeding must be now and then submitted to.

If a painful discharge of urine arises from caruncles in the urethra, they are most effectually removed by bougies, which should at first be used with lenity and caution; and if on their first introduction (being previously smeared with oil) any inflammatory symptoms come on, bleed and purge, and confine the patient to his bed; and when these complaints are gone off, let him continue to use them constantly till the disorder be removed.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE HÆMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

THE Piles are painful tumors in the lower part of the intestinum rectum.

Those who lead sedentary lives, are of a loose texture of fibres, high feeders, hard drinkers, and such as are constitutionally costive, or have used themselves to aloetic purges, &c. are more particularly subject to these disorders.

Sometimes they are internal, and occasion great pain in going to stool: when external, they are likewise very painful, and apt to bleed: after which, the pain generally abates.

The piles admit also of another division, viz. active or passive. The *first* is usually preceded, and attended by giddiness, and head-ach, weight and pain in the back and loins, sometimes by numbness in the thighs, sense of coldness in the extremities, flatulence in the lower belly, hard pulse; dryness of the fauces, pale and deficient urine, with frequent inclination to make water. The *second* generally occurs

in people of relaxed, debilitated habits, and are chiefly at first only attended with pain locally situated, but by continuance occasion those symptoms attendant on relaxation. Such as a quick and weak pulse, flushing heats in the face; now and then chilly fits, with a sense of crawling or creeping down the back, disturbed rest, and unrefreshing sleep. Now according as this disease is of the active or passive kind so will it require a mode of treatment adapted to the particular cure.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and order a light cooling diet, such as broths, gruels, whey; and avoid liquors, which are heating and inflaming.

Foment with the fœtus commun. and in case the piles bleed much, with a decoction made of flor. rosar. p. ij. sambuc. p. i. vin. rub. Florentine. ℞iſs. gently simmered to ℞i.

Fœtus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. calc. simp. ℥vii.

T. Theb. ℥vi. m. pro fœtu tepide appl.

Linimentum cum Sedo sempervivo.

℞ Succ. sed. sempervivi ℥iſs.

Vitelli ovi q. s. ad prop. crassitudinem; deinde adjiciantur.

Op.ii gr. vi. app. tertia pars, supra linteum pannum extensa.

Cataplasma

Cataplasma Emolliens.

- ℞ Cataplas. e micis panis & lactis ℥vi.
 Croci ℥i.
 Vitellum ovi unum. m.

Bolus Hæmorrhoidalis.

- ℞ Æthiop. mineral.
 Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ℥i.
 Elect. e sena ℥℥.
 Pil. saponac. gr. iv.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus h. f. & summo mane sumendus cum seq. haustu.

Haustus Absorbens.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. althææ āā ℥i.
 Magnes. alb. ℥i. m.

In case of great pain, add tinct. opii gutt. v. ad xx.

Haustus e Casia.

- ℞ Elect. e casia ℥ij.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. ℥i℥.
 Aquæ distillatæ ℥ij. f. haustus h. f. & mane sumendus.

Electarium Hæmorrhoidale.

- ℞ El. e senâ ℥i.
 Sulph. præcipit. ℥ij.
 Nitri ℥i.
 Syr. ros. q. s. fiat electarium sumat m. n. m. mane & vesp.

Vel, Electarium Nitrosum.

- ℞ Elect. e senâ ℥i℥.
 Flor. sulphur. ℥iij.
 Nitr. pur. ℥ij.
 Magnes. alb. ℥i℥.
 Ol. carui. gutt. iij.
 Syr. alth. q. s. f. elect. cui adde pil. saponac. ℥i. ad ℥ij. pro re natâ; et sumat q. n. m. bis in die.

If

If *they bleed or are painful*, direct the elect.
e casia in the room of the elect. lenitiv.

Vel, Haustus Sedativus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
Spirit. nuc. mosch.
Syr. simp. āā ℥i.
Pulv. e tragacanth. c. 3℥.
Nitri purif. ℥i.
Tinct. opii gutt. iv. f. haust. sextâ h. f.

If *costive*, add magnesia.

Or, externally,

Unguentum Saturninum.

- ℞ Ung. samb. ℥i.
Ceræ albæ, ℥i.
Cerussæ acetatæ ℥ii. (cum olei pauxillo triti) m.

Unguentum Hæmorrhoidale.

- ℞ Unguent. ex alth. ℥i.
Cerussæ acetatæ 3℥.
Opii.
Camphor. (ol. solut.) āā gr. x.
Balsam. tolut. q. f. ut f. unguent.

Vel, Fetus Anodynus.

- ℞ Aq. calcis f. ℥viiij.
Balsam. anodyn. Batean. ℥ij. m. pro fotu tepidè
applicand.

Vel, Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale.

- ℞ Adipis suillæ ℥i.
Ol. bux. ℥i. m. pro linimento.

This last has been found very useful.

During the flux little can be done but
keeping the body moderately open, cool,
and quiet. And such gentle medicines given
as determine the fluids to the skin. Towards
the conclusion moderate astringents may

be had recourse to, such as small doses of peruvian bark, conserve of roses, chalybeate waters, &c. but the more powerful astringents must be avoided; indeed the greatest caution is necessary how we repel the piles, the habit of body being, in general, much relieved by their appearance, and they certainly free it from many acute diseases; for a *sudden suppression of any habitual evacuation has been the primary cause of the worst and most dangerous diseases*; such as apoplexies, epilepsies, mad-ness, &c.

Where the habits are relaxed, and that appears to be cause of the disease, we may then employ more powerful tonics and astringents with stimulants, generous diet, cool air and exercise, and the body must be kept open by some of the foregoing gentle aperients.

Should the tumors be external, leeches may be applied, or if the pain be violent, the saturnine opiated applications may be made use of, or the following is recommended.

℞ Sperm: cet. ℥iij. ol. hyosciami 3j.

Camph. gr. ff. croc. gr. 10. m. p. linimentum calide utendum.

The

The following alterative may sometimes be of use :

Electarium Alterans.

℞ Rad. enulæ.

Sem. fœnic āā ℥iij.

Pip. nig. ℥i. separat. in pulvèrem redig. dein misce
& adde,

Sacch. alb.

Mell. despum āā ℥iij. fiat elect. sum. m. n. m. bis
terve de die.

In order to prevent a relapse, and give strength to the parts, washing the parts every morning with cold water is very serviceable in bracing up the coats of the varicose veins, or hardening the fungous excrescences.

Sometimes though the piles have been injudiciously stopped by the use of powerful astringents, which has brought on more troublesome and dangerous complaints—it has, therefore, been thought adviseable to have them reproduced, which has proved salutary, for which bleeding in the foot has been recommended, and small doses of aloes given, and repeated every night till the desired end has been answered.

CLASS IV.

OF SPASMODIC DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

OF THE TETANUS.

TETANUS is a rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and trunk of the body. It is divided into two species: the *opisthotonos*; and the *episthotonos*, or *emprosthotonos*. *In the former*, the whole trunk of the body is convulsed and drawn backwards in a curve, with the head bent towards the shoulders; *in the latter*, the trunk of the body is drawn forwards, with the chin to the breast. This disease is most frequent in hot climates, and is said to be endemic in South Carolina, especially among the negroes. It sometimes comes on suddenly; then the patients rarely survive more than forty-eight hours; sometimes gradually; first affecting the back part of the neck, and about the shoulders, with an uneasy stiffness, the rigidity of the muscles in general gradually increasing. From the manner

manner of the attack must the danger of the disease be estimated: the more gradual and slow, the better; and if nine or ten days are got over, the patient generally recovers. *A painful drawing in under the sternum is the distinguishing characteristic of this disease.*

The causes of this disease, are cold and moisture, particularly sudden vicissitudes, or some irritation of the nerves, in consequence of local injury, as puncture, incision, &c. The former of these causes are sudden in their operation, the latter does not take effect for some days.—Besides these, viscid mucus in the stomach, and intestines, particularly at the head of the duodenum, worms and meconium are enumerated.

Now wherever any of these causes can be discovered, immediate application should be made for their removal, by emetics and carthartics; of the first class, antimonials are considered the best; of the last, calomel, joined with some other purgative.

If it should happen in consequence of an irritation from a wounded nerve, or tendon, divide it directly, and dress the wound to bring on a proper digestion and cicatrix.

But if the cause is not discoverable, the irritability of the system must be attempted to be relieved, and the predisposition conquered, chiefly by the very liberal use of opium, to which musk and camphor may be added, and the doses must be adapted to the exigencies of the cases. Twelve grains of musk, and one, two, or three grains of solid opium, with theriaca, in a bolus; may be given and repeated every four or six hours, with the julepum e camphora. Forty drops of tincture of opium have been given every half hour, till one ounce has been consumed in 24 hours, without producing any intoxication; one dram of opium, and half an ounce of musk, has been given every 24 hours, by which the patient has been cured. If the patient cannot swallow, opium must be given in clysters, with the addition of oil, or turpentine dissolved in the yolks of eggs: the body at the same time should be kept open by manna, sal. amar. ol. ricin. &c. or by clysters. In the mean time, the warm bath must be made use of, and when the patient is taken out, he must be wrapt up in warm flannels, and put in bed; the belly must be fomented,
and

and a bladder, half-full of warm water, must be applied to the pit of the stomach.

Other antispasmodics may also be tried, as,

Mistura Foetida.

℞ Gum. ass. foet. ʒi. solve in
Aq. cin. ten. ʒviij. & adde,
Tinct. val. vol. ʒi. fum. coch. ij. tertiâ quâque
horâ.

Cataplasma Stimulans.

℞ Sem. sinap. pulv.
Rad. raph. rust. cont. āā ʒi.
Acet q. s. fiat cataplasma plantis ped. appl.

Emollient fomentations to the limbs, and other parts, should not be omitted; and the following application may be of service.

Linimentum Opiatum.

℞ Liniment saponis.
Ol. petrol. Barb. āā ʒij.
Balsam. Peruv. ʒij.
Ol. rorismarini.
— lavend. āā ʒß.
Opii drachmam unam. m. ut f. linimentum.

Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, condemns the use of opium, and gives three ounces of peruvian bark, in three pints of wine, within the space of 24 hours, by which he soon relieved his patients, and cured them in a few days.

The cold bath has been highly recommended; Dr. Wright says, that by pouring two or three pails full of cold water over

the body of the patient every three or four hours, he proved in every case successful.

If the pulse, during the convulsive spasm, is first small, languid, and slow, then quick, intermitting, and irregular, cordials should be interposed, such as castor, spir. amm. foetid. sal. cornu cerv. &c. and foetid glysters injected occasionally.

Where you suspect a tetanus coming on in children, evacuate gently by stools, and give small doses of musk and opium, and you may frequently prevent the bad consequences of the approaching fit.

To restore the patient, after the tetanus, a course of the cortex and the balsam. Peruv. is to be tried, and the spine is to be rubbed with some spirituous liniments. But blisters, and all other stimulants, during the fit, are reckoned injurious.

CHAP. II.

OF THE LOCKED JAW.

THIS disease is termed, by SAUVAGES, *trismus tonicus*, and is a rigid contraction of the muscles, which raise the lower jaw.
It

It may be either primary, or secondary that is, either arise spontaneously, without any evident cause, or be the consequence of wounds, or other morbid affections.

The true species are divided into that which affects infants within the first fourteen days from their birth; and that from a wound, or cold, which attacks all ages.

The treatment is nearly the same as that prescribed for the tetanus. A blister may be applied between the shoulders, or across the throat, and the jaw anointed with the oleum lateritium; and purgatives given by the mouth, or opening glysters injected, and repeated occasionally. On the intermediate days the following draught may be given:

Hauftus Antispasmodicus.

℞ Ol. succin. gutt. vi.
Tinct. asafœtid. gutt. xxx.
Ol. amygdal. ʒi. m. ut f. haustus, quintâ quâque
horâ assumendus.

Pulvis Emeticus.

℞ Pulv. ipecac ʒß.
Antimonii tartarifati gr. ij. m. fiat pulvis.

Hauftus Emeticus.

℞ Vit. cœrul. gr. ij.
Aq. distillatæ ʒiß.
Syr. simpl. ʒi. m. fiat haustus.

A flannel moistened with camphorated oil, and tinct. opii may also be frequently applied
to

to the neck and jaws; and musk and opium should be given internally, and the other means used as proposed in cures of tetanus.

Mercury has been lately given internally with success in this dangerous disorder; and the unguent. hydrargyri, rubbed on the parts most contracted, and pursued till salivation commences, has been found serviceable; exhibiting opium at the same time.

This may be considered as a species of tetanus; only the affections are more partial: and also may that disease, called CATOCHUS, wherein there is a general rigidity and stiffness of the muscles, accompanied with insensibility, or without the pain and difficulty of breathing, which are peculiar to the tetanus; though this is of the chronic kind, whilst the other is a disease belonging to those of the most acute class.

CHAP. III.

OF THE HYDROPHOBIA, OR CANINE MADNESS.

WE may easily distinguish a dog to be mad, by his dull and heavy look, endeavouring

vouring to hide himself, and seldom or never barking; and yet he is angry and snarls at strangers, and fawns and leaps on his owner; by refusing meat and drink, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and laying often down as if going to sleep.—This is the first stage of madness, which is dangerous, though, perhaps, not so infectious.

Soon after this he begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, flavers a good deal, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep, flies suddenly at the bye-standers, and runs forward in a curve line.—As these symptoms increase, he knows not his owner; his eyes are thick and dim, and water, like tears, runs from them; his tongue is of a lead colour; he grows faint and weak, and often falls down; then rises and attempts to fly at something, grows mad and furious.—This is the last stage, in which he seldom lives above thirty hours. The nearer to this state, the more dangerous is the bite, and the more direful its effects.

The general symptoms, attending the bite of a mad dog, are,

A little time before the distinguishing symp-

symptoms make their appearance, the patient is affected with languor, a general uneasiness and heaviness, disturbed sleep and frightful dreams, accompanied with tossings of the body, sudden starting and spasms, sighing, a love for solitude, and anxiety. These symptoms continue through the whole course of the distemper, increasing daily. Pains begin to shoot from the place where the skin was torn, all along up to the throat, with a straitness and sensation of choaking, and a horror or dread at the sight of water or other liquids, (and some say on seeing a looking-glass), great tremor, and loss of appetite. The persons affected can, in general, swallow any thing which is soft and solid; but when their lips come but in contact with a fluid, they start back in the greatest fury and agony, though this does not always attend the inability to swallow from the first: there have been instances where people have been extremely desirous to drink, and have made the attempt in various ways; they vomit a bilious matter; a fever with great heat comes on, attended with a continual watching, sometimes with a priapism; the tongue becomes dry and

rough,

rough, and often lolls out of the mouth; the voice becomes hoarse; the thirst is very considerable, and yet they cannot drink; they endeavour to spit at the by-standers, even involuntarily, with an apparent desire of biting those they can come at; and yet have sense enough to beg they would keep from them, for fear of an accident of that kind; they rage, and foam at the mouth; they cannot bear to see a dog come into the room, and dislike a person in scarlet; their pulse sinks, and their breathing fails; cold clammy sweats come on, with convulsions, which finish the melancholy tragedy.

This disease has been known to come on spontaneously, sometimes; and in hystERIC cases it has been met with in an inferior degree, the patients finding such extreme difficulty, in swallowing, that they can hardly be prevailed upon to take any liquid.

The wound should be immediately enlarged, or the part entirely cut out, or this may be attempted three days, or even a week after the patient has been bitten; then apply a cupping-glass with a scarification; after which, cauterize the wound, washing it daily with salt-water and vinegar,

and

and keep it open with escharotics. Some prefer rubbing the wound daily with the unguent. hydrargyri fortius. Some recommend the application of the lunar-caustic in preference to the knife.

Bleeding is recommended, by some, to eight or twelve ounces; but that is not necessary, unless the patient be of a plethoric habit.

Emetics, especially the hydrargyrus vitriolatus, may be very proper; and at night,

Bolus Moschatus.

℞ Mosch. optim. gr. xvi.
Hydrargyri sulphurati rubri ʒß.
Pil. sapon. gr. viij.
Camphor. gr. vi.
Balsam. Peruv. q. s. ut f. bolus h. f. sumendus.

Next morning,

Potio Purgans.

℞ Infus. fenæ ʒiij.
Tinctur. fen. ʒß.
Natri vitriolati ʒiij.
Syr. rosæ ʒij. m.

The same evening, or next day, put the patient into a warm bath; it has during its operation alleviated some of the distressing symptoms—cold bathing has proved ineffectual, nay, sometimes, been manifestly hurtful—the musk bolus, must be repeated with ʒß. of the infusion of valerian and saffras, with

with as much warm small white-wine-whey as you can get him to drink, to encourage sweating.—This should be repeated, together with bathing, &c. successively, for four, six, or seven nights, if the animal was raving mad; and for three or four nights at the next full moon, and the change.

The hydrargyrus vitriolatus has been recommended as an excellent preservative against the hydrophobia. There are several examples given by Dr. JAMES, in his Treatise of Canine Madness, of its preventing madness in dogs that had been bitten; in some, of its performing a cure after the madness was begun. From six or seven grains to a scruple are to be given every day, for a little time, and repeated at the two or three succeeding fulls and changes of the moon. Some few trials have likewise been made on human subjects, bitten by mad dogs; and in these also the vitriolated quicksilver, used either as an emetic or alterative, seemed to have good effects. Quicksilver, applied externally, is also proposed as an efficacious preservative against this malady. The unguent. hydrargyri fort. may be rubbed in gradually, so as to excite a

slight

slight salivation, which should be continued for some weeks.

There have been instances where the patients have refused to undergo the operation of the knife, and have been successfully treated by first scarifying the wounds, and then applying hot vinegar, sharpened with vitriolic acid.

In case the hydrophobia has seized the patient before assistance has been had, bleed freely, then proceed on the same principles as laid down by the ingenious Dr. NUGENT, in his Essay on the Hydrophobia. Opium and musk are what we are chiefly to rely upon. Solid opium, to the quantity of gr. iß. may be directed to be given, in the form of a pill, every three hours; and a bolus, with mosch. gr. xv. cinnab. fact. ʒi. every six hours. At the same time sponges dipt in hot vinegar, may be constantly put to the mouth and nostrils; and a piece of thin flannel, moistened in the following liquor, may be applied to the throat, three or four times a day:

Linimentum Opiatum.

℞ Tinct. opii ʒij.
Camphor. ʒi. m.

Mercurials also, without opium, have
2 been

HYDROPHOBIA, OR CANINE MADNESS. 321

been found efficacious after symptoms of the hydrophobia have come on. After plentiful bleeding, the parts about the place where the bite was received, the limbs, and the spine from the top to the bottom, are to be rubbed very frequently with mercurial ointment; and the following bolus is to be given once in twenty-four hours:

Bolus Hydrargyri Vitriolati.

℞ Hydrargyri vitriolati.

Camph. āā gr. iij. misce bene, & adde,

Conf. cynosb. q. s. ut f. bolus.

These are to be continued till a salivation comes on, which is to be kept up for some weeks.

A case has lately occurred, where the greatest benefit has been derived by the application of oil thrown into the habit, by every means, by the mouth, by the anus in form of a glyster, and by general frictions frequently repeated: the last mode we should recommend to be most depended upon, as the largest quantity of oil may be thrown into the habit by these means, in the shortest space of time; and perhaps it is to this that the efficacy is most to be attributed. Though the application of oil in this dreadful malady is mentioned by Celsus,

Y

who

who recommends a bath of warm oil, still that mode has proved inefficacious; therefore we should have recourse to friction and the other methods, when practicable, in preference.

The methods here recommended, are much more to be depended upon than either the Ormskirk powder, or the Tonquin remedy, which from their compositions, the musk excepted in the last, appear to be medicines perfectly inert—or the Carnatic pill, the principal ingredient of which is said to be arsenic.

C H A P. IV.

OF SPASMS AND CONVULSIONS.

THESE complaints though they have appearances which distinguish them obviously from each other, are very often considered in the same point of view, and are thought to require the same modes of treatment;—for they are both certainly affections of the nervous system. They are divided into TONIC—and CLONIC—when the muscles are contracted, and continue in that state, they receive

receive the *first appellation*; when they do not remain in the contracted state, but have contraction, and relaxation, quick alternating with each other, occasioning a violent agitation, *the second*. Hence these we are now to treat of are involuntary contractions of the muscles, which invade accidentally, the patient remaining sensible; owing to an irregular influx of the nervous fluid, irritation, weakness, pain, &c.

Spasms are now and then attended with a fever, thirst, costiveness, asthma, anxiety, pain, thin, pale and crude urine; restlessness and diarrhœa. Bleeding should not be prescribed in these complaints but with the utmost caution; when they arise from inanition, occasioned by pressure, discharges, or evacuations, medicine is of little use, except such as is esteemed dietetical: a light nutritious diet, with plenty of warm suppers, should be recommended; and these are to be varied according to the strength and other circumstances of the patient.

If they succeed wounds or external injuries, after bleeding, according to the circumstances of the case, emollient cataplasms and liniments are to be applied, and opiates

with antispasmodics are to be had recourse to.

Bolus Fœtidus.

- ℞ Aſſ. fœtid. gr. xv.
 Camphor. gr. v.
 Conſect. Damocrat. ʒi.
 Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. f. bolus ſextâ quâque horâ ſumendus.

Vel, Bolus Caſtoreus.

- ℞ Pulv. e. myrrh. c. gr. xv.
 — caſtor. Ruſſ. gr. v.
 Conſect. Damocrat. ʒi.
 Syr. croc. q. ſ. f. bolus ut jam dictum ſumendus,
 cum cochl. iij. ſeq. julepi.

Julepum Volatile.

- ℞ Aq. diſtillatæ ʒvi.
 Tinctur. valer. vol.
 Spirit. ammoniæ fœtid. āā ʒiij.
 Pulv. caſtor. Ruſſ. ʒij.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒiij. m.

Bolus e Moſcho.

- ℞ Moſch. gr. xij. ad ʒß.
 Conf. roſ. q. ſ. fiat bolus.

Miſtura e Moſcho.

- ℞ Moſch. (ſacch. alb. trit.) ʒß.
 Aq. cin. ʒv. m. fiat miſtura ſum coch. ij. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Vel, Bolus Moſchatus.

- ℞ Conſect. Paulin. ʒi.
 Caſtor. Ruſſ.
 Moſch. āā gr. v.
 Syr. croc. q. ſ. f. bolus.

Emollient and gently opening clysters may be occaſionally thrown up; and ſhould the ſpasm affect the inteſtinum rectum, two grains of opium, diſſolved in the clyſter, may be added.

If

If worms should be the cause, as will very often happen, or any stimulus in the intestines, these must be cleared away by such remedies as are prescribed in these cases.

If the stoppage of any accustomed evacuations, as menses, piles, &c. we are to attempt to unload the habit, and re-produce the usual discharge.

However, as it sometimes happens that the cause cannot certainly be discovered, we must then pursue the general method of relieving these spasmodic affections by the use of anti-spasmodics and opiates, as the symptoms may require, choosing such as are found to be most agreeable to the patient's constitution: we may also apply blisters, they have been found serviceable; and in local spasmodic complaints externally, æther, with a few drops of the ol. nuc. moschat. or essence of lemons, may be administered; or the following liniments:

Linimentum Anodynum.

℞ Bals. anod. Bat. ʒi.

Ol. mac. express. ʒß.

Ol. menth. ʒi. m. ut f. linimentum, quocum in-
ungantur partes affectæ.

Vel, Linimentum Opiatum.

℞ Linim. saponis. ʒiß.

Tinct. opii ʒß. m.

Vel, Linimentum Ammoniacale.

R Linim. saponis ℥i.

Spir. sal. ammon. (cum calc.) ʒ℥.

Ol. succin. ʒij. m.

In convulsive spasms or *fits* musk has been given with great advantage, to a young lady, in the form of a bolus, containing ʒ℥. every four hours, and washed down with a volatile julep.

Indeed musk is esteemed one of the most powerful antispasmodics, but does not in all cases agree with the patient—under that circumstance the fetid, and volatile medicines of the antispasmodic class, should be adhered to.

C H A P. V.

OF THE CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

THE *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus's Dance*, is a spasmodic disease, chiefly incident to children of both sexes, but more especially girls, from ten to fourteen years of age.

The characteristic symptoms of this disease, are convulsive motions of the limbs and trunk, with such regularity as to represent

sent the gesticulations sometimes used in dancing, from whence in a great measure the disease takes its name.

In this malady, not only the legs and arms are in constant convulsive agitations; but so is the head: lolling out the tongue, inarticulate speech, and a ridiculous drawing of one of the legs after them like ideots, attend these patients. If a glass of liquor be put into their hands to drink, they cannot direct it properly up to their mouths, but use a thousand odd gestures, and when it reaches their lips they drink it very hastily, as if they meant to divert the spectators. It is concisely described: convulsive motions, partly voluntary, for the most part on one side, in the motion of the hands and arms, resembling the antic gestures of buffoons; attacking the younger part of each sex, from ten to fourteen most frequently, who also in walking rather drag one foot after them than raise it up.

Cold bathing and steel medicines are in general of use in this case; and if the strength of the patient will admit, bleeding, though that is seldom necessary: vomits and purgatives are also occasionally useful, but after

them an opiate should be administered : chalybeates and cortex are extremely beneficial.

The following pills have been recommended to be taken twice a day, with a decoction of angustura bark, joined with chalybeates and aromatics.

℞ Rubiginis ferri pp. gr. xl.
Sulph. antim. præcip. gr. xx.
Aloës soc. pulv. 3j.
Syrupi croci. q. s. ut fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor—exhibeantur duæ nocte omni.

Volatile tincture of valerian, or the tinctura fuliginis, may be given by tea-spoonfuls, in any convenient vehicle, very frequently. Musk has been often of the greatest service in affording temporary alleviation, and that very quickly to the convulsive affections, and is a very proper medicine to be given at intervals during the use of those of the tonic class.

Sea-bathing, and the valerian in substance, given to the quantity of two or three drams a day, have been very successfully used. Millepedes, Æthiops mineral, the cortex, and Bath-waters, have also been prescribed to advantage, according to the different circumstances of the case. But when the fetid gums and chalybeates have been taken in great abundance, along with the use of the cold

cold bath, without success, the disease has yielded to the flores cardamines, from ℥i. to half a dram, twice a day, or more, occasionally, continued for a month.

If worms be suspected, prescribe thus:

Pulvis Musivus.

℞ Aur. Musiv. ℥i. ad ʒi.
Rhei. gr. viij. m. fiat pulvis mane & vesperi sumendus.

Bolus e Stanno.

℞ Lim. stan. ʒʒ. ad ʒiij.
Conf. Rutæ q. s. fiat bolus bis de die sumendus.

Bolus Stannatus.

℞ Limat. stann. ℥i. ad ʒʒ.
Rhabarb. gr. iij. vel vi.
Syr. simp. s. s. bolus mane & vesperi sumendus.

Vel, Pilula Alterans.

℞ Calomel gr. i.
Terebinth. q. s. f. f. pilula ad duas vices repetenda;
tunc sumat potionem purgativam.

C H A P. VI.

OF THE EPILEPSY.

THE epilepsy, or *falling sickness*, is a convulsive motion of the body, in which all or many parts of it are violently contracted and variously agitated; owing, perhaps, to the too great action of the brain upon the motory nerves. It is attended with a deprivation of
all

all sense. This symptom, its returning periodically, though not always at regular intervals, and its being a chronic disease that often lasts for a number of years, without proving fatal, distinguishes it from common convulsion. Indeed, it is the total loss of sense which distinguishes the true epilepsy; and though those who are affected with this disease fall down suddenly, like those struck with an apoplexy, *they do not lie quiet like these, as if in a profound sleep: hence the distinction between the two.*

It is concisely defined, *convulsions with sleep, and froth issuing from the mouth.*

BOERHAAVE, and HOFFMAN, assign as the proximate cause, *vehement action of the brain on the motory nerves, with total defect of action on the sentient nerves.*

If it be hereditary, it is most difficult to cure; if it arises from other causes, or be symptomatic, it may be remedied.

The fit is commonly preceded with a languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head; then a stupor and drowsiness, and the patient suddenly falls down, gnashes his teeth, froths at the mouth, and uses many ridiculous and disagreeable
distor-

distortions and gesticulations ; followed sometimes by involuntary emissions, and discharges by stool as well as urine ; yet the patients are frequently seized without any previous knowledge of a fit coming on. It has been often remarked that the thumb is very forcibly confined within the four fingers of the hand, so that it is a difficult task to extend them. The duration of the fit is various ; but when the agitation ceases, the patients lie quiet as if asleep : after an hour or two the senses are recovered, they are insensible of what has passed, and feel extremely sore and fatigued. It is probably an effort to disengage those humours that oppress the brain and its ventricles ; and, in the intermediate state, requires nervous warm medicines to increase the moving powers.

Hippocrates observes, that a quartan fever succeeding an epilepsy, is salutary. It is often purely nervous and sympathetic, or morbus sine materia ; and proceeds, in some cases, from a bad formation of the cranium.

Hysterical women are extremely subject to a complaint similar to this, though it may be distinguished from the true epilepsy by the sex of the patient and constitution, being
liable

liable to many hysteric symptoms previous to the attack; for though they fall down suddenly and struggle violently, they are seldom so totally insensible. They generally shriek, laugh, or utter some incoherent words during the paroxysms; besides they generally come on at the time the menses should appear, and are consequently caused by the catemenia being obstructed.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion; and the mind kept as free as possible from all turbulent emotions.

Bleeding may be *sometimes* necessary where this appearance of a plethora, particularly if it is manifested by intense pain of the head, and redness of the eyes, but in this, during the operation, the surgeon should put his finger on some artery of the machine, and if he finds it encrease during the flowing of the blood, he may persist; if not, but apparent debility induced, he should desist. *Vomits* should be given, and now and then repeated, and the body be kept open; then,

Bolus e Cinnabare.

℞ Cinnab. antimon. ℥i.

Pulv. castor. ℥ss.

Conserv. rorism. gr. xv.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut s. bolus octavâ quâque horâ
sumendus cum, seq. haustu.

Haustus

Haustus Fœtidus.

- ℞ Aq. Fontan. ℥i℥.
 Tinctur. fuligin.
 ————— valer. vol.
 Syr. simp. āā ℥i. m.

Vel, Haustus Volatilis.

- ℞ Castor. ℥℥.
 Sal c. c. gr. viij.
 Aq. cinnam. ℥i℥.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i. f. haustus.

Vel, Bolus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Ol. rorismarin. gutt. ij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ sumend.
 cum sequenti haustu.

Haustus Amarus.

- ℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.
 Vin. chalybeat. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. cinnamom. comp. ℥i. m.

The *fætid animal oil*, or *oleum animale*, is sometimes serviceable, given from two to ten drops thrice a day.

Cold bathing is of great use in this disorder, with *setons*, or *perpetual blisters*.

A *few grains of rhubarb and magnesia*, with a drop or two of *ol. anisi*, and *blisters*, generally relieve children under these complaints. — Sometimes they may be eased by the following mixture, rubbed on their head, temples, and behind their ears; and by a few drops now and then blown up their nostrils, or put into their ears:

Mistura

Mistura Volatilis.

℞ Spirit. lavend. c.
 Ol. amygd. āā ʒij.
 Aq. ammon.
 Ol. succin. āā ʒi.
 Ol. rut. essent. gutt. x. m.

Due regard should be had to the times in which these fits come on ; and when they are present, care must be taken to prevent the patient from bruising himself ; and especially that he does not get his tongue between his teeth.

Flores zinci have been much recommended in this disorder, from one to ten grains thrice a day ; as has likewise the *cuprum ammoniacale*, in such doses as not to excite vomiting, i. e. beginning with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain twice a day, advancing gradually to four grains at each dose.—Some have preferred the *zincum vitriolatum*, giving from five to twelve grains twice a day.—*Stramonium* (Thorn-apple) has, in some instances, effected a cure ; the inspissated juice has been used from $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain to a dram in the 24 hours, with effect—the powdered leaves, as given in the administration of hemlock, has been preferred.

Steel filings, or the rust of iron, given from five to ten grains two or three times a day, at stated hours, are said to have produced great

good in this disease, and uniting them with angustura bark and aromatics, have been thought to add to their efficacy, when given in the following form.

℞ Limaturæ ferri ʒ 4.
 Pulv. cort. angust. ʒ 2.
 ———aromat. ʒj.
 ———zinzib. q. f. f. elect.
 Cujus deglutatus Q. N. M. bis terve de die.

The following is strongly recommended for the cure of this distemper, and should be continued for two or three months:

Pulvis Valerianæ.

℞ Pulv. valer. filv. ʒij.
 Cinnab. factit. ʒi. m. ut f. pulvis mane & vespere
 sumendus.

The *cort. Peruv.* regularly persisted in, is a very good and efficacious medicine in epileptic cases. *Mistletoe of the oak*; the *oleum animale*; the *leaves of the orange-tree*, a handful boiled in a pint of water for two doses, or in substance powdered, ʒß. twice a day, are also recommended. The *vitriolum cæruleum* in doses of a grain or two, has sometimes done service; and likewise the *sal vitrioli*, given from gr. iij. to ʒß. twice a day, has been found effectual in this malady.

Flores cardamines, or ladies-smock, have been prescribed advantageously, from half a drachm

drachm to a drachm thrice a day. During the fit, or previous to its attack, musk given freely has been serviceable.

C H A P VII.

OF THE HYSTERIC DISEASE.

THIS complaint, called also the *hysteric passion*, appears under various shapes, and is attended with a variety of symptoms which denote the animal and vital functions to be greatly disordered. It is often owing to a lax tender habit, obstructions of the menses, fluor albus, &c. It may be known by the short description here succeeding—

A grumbling noise in the belly, the appearance of something like a ball ascending to the throat, with a sense of suffocation; stupor; insensibility, and convulsions; involuntary laughing and crying; sleep interrupted by sighs; previous to the fit, urine limpid, and in large quantity—great sensibility and irritability of mind.

In the fit, the patient is seized with an oppression of the breast, and difficult respiration, which puts the patient under great apprehensions

prehensions of being suffocated: there is a loss of speech, and generally violent convulsive motions. These, with the train of hypochondriac symptoms, may be sufficient to determine the disease; to which may be added, various wild irregular actions: after which a general foreboding over all the body is felt; the spirits are low and the feet are cold. The hysteric fit has sometimes been mistaken for syncope, but from that it may be easily distinguished; for in the latter the pulse and respiration are entirely stopped; in the former they are both perceivable. A syncope seizes the patient at once, without any previous notice; but the hysteric passion is preceded by symptoms which denote the approach of the disorder; the face is paler in the syncope, but in hysteric fits there is generally a higher colour in the cheeks; moreover, in the first the fit is short, and soon determined; but in the latter it may sometimes (short intervals interposing) last two or three days. This distemper is seldom fatal, though it often continues for a considerable time, and may very properly be called a chronical one.

The remote causes are generally *too sparing*

z

a flux

a flux of the menses ;—too profuse sanguinary catamenia ;—the whites ;—obstructions of the viscera ;—some fault in the stomach ;—or too great lasciviousness.—But the species the most exquisite and frequent is that which attacks *up-grown women who live luxuriously, of sanguineous, and strong constitutions*; and who, being free from any other disease, have this originating from mental affections alone.

In general, a light animal food, red wine, chearful company, and a good clear air, with moderate exercise, are of great importance in this disorder. Drinking tea, and such like tepid relaxing fluids, should by no means be indulged. Bleeding in the plethoric may be *sometimes* necessary, but the cure consists chiefly in whatever tends to strengthen the solids, and the whole habit in general; and nothing will effect this more successfully than a long continued use of the mineral chalybeate waters, riding on horseback, frictions, ligatures, &c.

The body should be kept soluble with vinum aloes in small doses, or the pil. ex aloecum myrrhâ, joined with the foetid gums; then prescribe the following;

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Fœtidæ.

- ℞ Asæfœtid.
 Camphor. āā ʒi.
 Mosch. ʒiʒ.
 Tinctur. opii gutt. xxx.
 Syr. tolutani. q. f. f. pilulæ n^o I. fumat quinque
 bis in die.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

- ℞ Pil. ex aloe c. myrrhâ.
 — gummi.
 Sal. ferri. sing. ʒʒ.
 Ol. jun. gutt. xv.
 Syr. e cort. aur. q. f. fiant pil. mediocres fumat iv
 mane & vesperi.

Hauftus Roborans.

- ℞ Inf. gentianæ comp. ʒiʒ.
 Vin. ferri. ʒʒ.
 Tinct. lav. com. ʒij m. fiat haustus bis de die su
 mendus.

Vel, Bolus Ferruginosus.

- ℞ Ferri. præp. gr. vi.
 Extract. cortic. Peruv. ʒi. m. f. bolus bis in die
 fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Myrrhæ.

- ℞ Conf. rutæ ʒi.
 Pulv. e myrrh c ʒʒ.
 Ol. succin. gutt. ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Ferruginosum.

- ℞ Conserv. aurant. ʒiʒ.
 Ferri præp. ʒij.
 Pulveris aromat. ʒiʒ.
 Syr. aurant. q. f. f. electarium; ejus fumat quant.
 n. m. bis in die; superbib. haustum aq. Pyrmont.

The spirit. ammon. fœtid. and tinct. opii
 camph. āā p. æ. taken from thirty to fifty
 drops occasionally, may be of use.

Opiates must be used in these cases often,

but, at the same time, with great circumspection and caution, and should generally be joined with volatile and foetid medicines. The Pyrmont, Spa, Bath, Tunbridge, Islington, and all chalybeate waters, with the asa foetid. pills, have been found very useful, and so have issues, which have been frequently known to give great relief. Mild emetics now and then have also had their happy effects in these disorders.

Nothing recovers a person sooner out of the hysteric fit than putting the feet and legs in warm water.

When low spirits arise from the nerves of the stomach and bowels being weak, tincture of bark and bitters, and chalybeates, with exercise, are the best remedies.

Bolus Vitriolicus.

℞ Extr. cort. Per. ʒß.
Colcoth. vit.
Lim. ferri rec. āā gr. xxv.
Pulveris arom. gr. x.
Syr. simp. q. s. fiat bolus mane & vesp. sumendus.

Electarium Roborans.

℞ Conf. absyn. mar. ʒi.
Ferri ammoniacalis ʒiij.
Pulv. ari. comp ʒiß.
Syr. e cort. aur. q. s. fiat elect. sum. q. n. m. bis de die.

When they arise from obstructions in the hypochondriac viscera, or a foulness of the stomach
and

and *intestines*, vomits, aloetic purges, Harrowgate-waters, and kali tartarifatum, are proper ; viz.

Julepum Solutivum.

℞ Kali tartarifati ʒij. solv. in aq. distill. ʒiv. deinde adde aq. cinnam. simpl. fyr. violar. ana ʒi. m. et sumat partitis vicibus, pro re nata.

When low spirits proceed from a suppression of the piles or the menses, these evacuations must be encouraged, or repeated bleedings substituted.

When they take their origin from long-continued grief, anxious thoughts, or other distresses of mind, nothing has done more service, in these cases, than agreeable company, daily exercise, and especially long journies, and a variety of amusements.

It must be observed, that the antispasmodic medicines should only be given during the hysteric paroxysms : in the intervals, tonic ferruginous substances, &c. should be adhered to ; the former alleviating the spasmodic affections, whilst the latter are calculated to prevent their return.

Besides what has been said on the subject in this place—a number of the remedies advised for the cure of epilepsy, may be had recourse to—for the two diseases are very nearly allied to each other.

C H A P. VIII.

OF THE PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

A Palpitation of the heart is a quick, strong, and irregular motion of that organ; constant or frequently returning. In this case the heart bounds so strong as to be felt against the ribs, attended frequently with a small, weak, intermittent pulse, and sometimes followed by syncope. This disease is generally occasioned by violent and sudden passion,—by hectic heats,—by an aneurism, polypus, &c. Indeed various causes occasion this disorder which must be attended to, and, if possible, found out before we can expect to lay down rules for a successful practice. *If it arises from aneurism, or in plethoric constitutions; bleeding often and freely is the chief and only remedy in such cases: if from weak nerves or a lax habit, then corroborants will be proper; such as the cortex, mineral waters, &c.*

In case of an asthma, blister and give some volatile drops in an infusion of valerian, twice or thrice a day.

In a polypus, the patient ought to be very
regular

PALPITATION OF THE HEART. 343

regular in diet, moderate in exercise, and to make use of the chalybeate waters, though there can be very little expected under such a circumstance—but as this may be the consequence of death, and not the cause of disease; little can be said on this head, nor can any thing be offered useful in cures of organic affection, that is irremediable.

Upon the whole, when the palpitation arises from a weak stomach, rendered extremely irritable, the best remedies are gentle vomits, the bark, bitters, exercise, and vinum aloes; for present relief, spirit. c. c. tinctur. castor. æther, &c.

Julepum Castorei.

℞ Tinct. cast. ℥℥.
Aq. alex. simp. ℥vi.
Syr. croci ℥℥. m. coch. i. pro re nata.

Julepum Valerianæ.

℞ Tinct. val. vol. ℥i.
Aq. puleg. ℥viij.
Syr. croci ℥i. m. sumat coch. i. sæpius.

When palpitations arise from gouty spasms affecting the heart, volatiles, blisters, and warm pediluvium for the feet, with bleeding, if the patient is plethoric, will answer best. Indeed when it is occasioned by any other disorder in the human machine, by

curing that, we can only expect to be useful in this complaint. Thus if it arises from hysterics, green sickness, gout, &c. our endeavours must be to remedy these diseases, by such rules as are laid down in treating of them particularly.

C H A P. IX.

OF THE SINGULTUS, OR HICCOUGH.

THE hiccough is a convulsive motion of the stomach, œsophagus, and muscles, serving for deglutition: the diaphragm is generally thought to be principally affected in this case, but perhaps without any just foundation.

The particular cause of this complaint is very difficult to discover; for in some, custom is only necessary to produce it, as a hiccough may be voluntarily excited, so as to become natural or occasioned at pleasure; nor is there greater irritation required to bring on this than is required towards yawning and stretching; and as great nausea often may be brought on and renewed by the
power

power of imagination, so may a considerable hiccough. However, the general principles are, whatever irritates or disturbs the stomach, particularly the upper orifice, the extremity of the œsophagus, or the diaphragm itself, with or without pain.

HIPPOCRATES observes, that it may proceed either from too much emptiness or fullness, particularly of the brain. Much depends on its being a symptomatic, or a primary disease.

It is frequently a very dangerous symptom in diseases, particularly after large hæmorrhages or other evacuations.

The musk julep has proved serviceable in this disorder, when symptomatic, and attended with flatus; also the following:

Elixir Fœtidum.

℞ Spir. ammon. fœtid.

Tinct. succin. āā zij. m. et fumat gutt. L. subinde
e cochl. ij. julep. e moscho.

Add some drops of tinct. opii, as you think proper, to the above medicines.

Sternutatories frequently give relief; and *emetics*, when it arises from noxious humours lodged in the stomach. Retaining the breath for a considerable time; any sudden surprize or fright; swallowing water, or what is preferable,

able, a tea-spoonful of vinegar very slowly, holding the breath at the same time as long as possible, often puts a stop to it, when it arises from an accidental cause.

The emplast. ladani, or a quantity of the-riac. Androm. spread upon cloth, may be applied to the pit of the stomach.

CHAP X.

OF A COUGH.

FROM long continued custom this has been considered as a disease: but it is only a symptom, and in reality indicative of some affection of the lungs, or some other part; which circumstances ought to be particularly attended to, in our modes of cure, and a proper discrimination made of the cause, and seat of the complaint, from whence this symptom originates, for it may proceed from eruptions repelled injudiciously, from worms, teething, or the gout, or may originate from affections of the stomach. However, in this place, it will be considered as arising from impeded perspiration,

perspiration, by which the lungs are immediately affected.

This complaint therefore is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax and abdomen, occasioned by any thing that irritates the œsophagus or lungs, and puts the muscles of those parts into sudden and repeated action.

DURETUS, that admirable commentator of HIPPOCRATES, says, "A cough is nothing else, than a concussion of the thorax, endeavouring to shake off what is offensive to it; but this concussion arises from nature, irritated by a morbid cause: for there is a peculiar faculty in all the official parts, of agitating themselves to throw off what is to them offensive; as, what is sneezing, from the nostrils; from the stomach, hiccoughing; that is coughing from the thorax: and also nature has invested the kidneys, bladder, spleen, liver, and diaphragm, with the same faculty."

It is often caused by change of weather, shifting one's cloathing, damps, what is called catching cold, &c.

In phlegmatic and relaxed habits, the cough is moist; and in the hypochondriac
and

and scorbutic, dry. The discharge is frequently viscid, and lodges in the glands of the trachea : when its more fluid parts evaporate, and the nerves of the trachea are left bare, a hoarseness and tickling, &c. ensue.

A regular warmth is here of use. Malt liquors, spices, high meats, and wines, ought to be omitted; instead of which, recommend linseed-tea, barley-water, bran-tea, light puddings, &c.

Bleeding is sometimes necessary, unless extreme weakness and old age forbid it. A vomit of ipecacuanha is often indicated, especially in case of nausea, or where tough phlegm is lodged in the stomach or bronchia.—Stools may be procured, and the irritation on the lungs, so troublesome at night, may be allayed, by the following method :

Bolus Sedativus.

℞ Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.

— ex aloe cum myrrhâ gr. x. ad xv.

Conserv. ros. rubræ q. s. f. bolus horâ decubitus sumendus.

Linctus Demulcens.

℞ Ol. amygdalæ.

Syr. papaveris albi āā ʒi.

Sac. alb. ʒiij. m. fiat linctus sumat coch. i. ad libitum.

Mistura

Mistura Salina Volatilis.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
 Succ. limon. ʒiij.
 Sal. c. c. gr. viij.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ʒʒ.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. ʒiij.
 Syr. balsam ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus: haustui nocturno adde tinctur. opii gutt. vi. ad xx. si inquietus fuerit æger.

If the cough be dry, lay a blister to the shoulders, and keep it open; and give

Haustus Volatilis.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
 Ol. amygd. ʒiij.
 Spirit. c. c. gutt. xxx.
 Syr. tolutani.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. āā ʒi. f. haustus ut supra dictum sumend. adde,
 Tinct. opii gutt. xxx. ad lx. horâ somni urgente tussi vel inquietudine.

In case the cough should be occasioned by obstructions in the pulmonary glands, of long standing, oily medicines should by no means be administered. In this case gentle vomits, blisters, and the following method, may be more useful:

Linctus Balsamicus.

- ℞ Conserv. rosæ rubræ ʒiij.
 Syr. papaveris albi.
 — tolutani āā ʒi.
 Oliban.
 Myrrh pulv. āā ʒi.
 Balsam sulphur anisat. ʒij. m. f. linctus.

Pilulæ Opiatæ.

- ℞ Pil. c styrac. gr. vi.
 Extract. glycyrrhiz ʒi. m. f. pil. iv. horâ somni deglutendæ.

Here

COUGH.

Here the myrrh draught may be useful.
See page 140.

If a fever attends, treat it by bleeding and gentle purgatives, and do not entirely depend upon pectorals.

In sharp; thin, hot, catarrhus defluxions, owing to catching cold, a lubricating nourishing diet of hartshorn jellies, linseed tea, &c. will be proper : and

℞ Pil. e styrac. gr. vi. vel,
Tincturæ opii camphoratæ gutt. xxx. ad lx. omni
nocte fumend.

Trochisci Emollientes.

℞ Extract. glycyrrhiz ʒij.
Myrrh pulv. ʒi.
Gum. tragacanth ʒß.
Sacchar puriss. ʒij.
Aq. pur. q. s. ut f. trochisci.

Pulvis Nitrosus.

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ʒi.
Nitr. ʒß. f. pulv. sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

In these cases it is usual, at bed-time, to give a few grains of the pulvis antimonialis, in order to bring on a gentle diaphoresis, or breathing sweat, particularly in the beginning.

Under these circumstances determining the fluids to the skin, and clearing the primæ viæ, are constantly productive of the
best

best effects. Which may be done successfully by the following electary :

℞ Flor. sulph.
Pulveris Enulæ.
Glycyrrhizæ. āā p. unam mellis despum p. quatuor
m. & administretur. Q. N. M. ter in dies.—or

A pint of linseed and liquorice tea sweetened with one ounce and an half of syrup of white poppies, may be taken in the day, and at night ten grains of rhubarb.

In a hoarseness, with thick viscid lymph,

Hauftus Scilliticus.

℞ Aq. cin.
— puleg. āā ʒvi.
Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
Oxymel scillæ ʒij. m. f. haustus sumend. sextâ
quâque horâ.

Vel, Linctus Oleosus Balsamicus.

℞ Ol. amygd.
Syr. toltan. āā ʒij.
— e succ. limon.
Sacchar alb. āā ʒij. m.

Oleum sulphuratum pulv. rad. Enulæ, lac ammoniac. millepedes, and the balsam of Tolu, Peru, Gilead, Capivi, &c. are likewise proper in these cases.

Pulvis Expectorans.

℞ Sperm. cet. ʒi.
Flor. benzoës ʒi.
Pulv. myrrh.
Sal. succin. āā ʒß.
Opîi granum unum ; m. ut f. pulvis in iv. partes
dividend. quarum sumat unam octavâ quâque
horâ, vel horâ somni & primo mane, superbib.
haustum decoct. rad. alth. cui gum. arabic. ad-
jectum est.

When the feverish heat is entirely gone off, you may secure your patient from a hectic disposition by a decoction of the bark, country air, riding on horseback, and asses milk.

C H A P. XI.

OF THE TUSSIS CONVULSIVA, OR HOOPING COUGH.

THIS is a quick, violent, convulsive cough, attended with an acute sonorous inspiration like the crowing of a cock, together with an effort to vomit, occasioned by a viscid and thick matter lodged about the bronchia, trachea, and fauces, which, sticking close, cannot be easily expectorated; and therefore the poor infants, who are most subject to this disease, in endeavouring to bring it up, strain most violently, till they become almost suffocated, and convulsed.

The disorder is infectious, and is concisely defined, a convulsive strangulating cough with hooping, relieved by spontaneous vomiting.

For

For the most part it begins with slight febrile affections, the cough gradually increases, with a sound like the crowing of a cock; then a clear mucus is only expectorated; a tickling of the throat, or a kind of sense of suffocation, precedes the paroxysm: *in the fit* the veins swell, the arteries beat forcibly; there is a pain in the head; the eyes look prominent; tears trickle down the cheeks; the eye-brows swell; the face appears turgid, red, or livid; the patient, in some cases where the symptoms run high, would soon expire, unless there was an hæmorrhage from the nose, or the breast, or he vomited. Those who vomit are in the best state. If neither occurs in the violence of the coughing fit, convulsions or apoplexy are to be feared, and, from the length of the disease, a phthisis.

It is sometimes epidemic; and once in life attacks most people, but more particularly infants, which has been attributed to the laxity, and weakness of their viscera.

Bleeding with respect to the cure, where patients are of full habits, will be useful, to prevent inflammation of the internal membrane of the trachea and lungs; or too great

accumulation of blood in the head, though some prefer cupping between the neck and shoulders.—Afterwards vomits should be given, and repeated; and intermediately some of the following:

Mistura Ipecacoanhæ.

- ℞ Aq. cinnam. ℥iij.
 Pulv. ipecacoanh.
 — rhab. āā ʒi.
 Tincturæ opii camphoratae ʒi.
 Syr. rosæ ʒij. m. et fumat cochleare minim: unum
 vel alterum subinde.

Vel, Haustus Ammoniacalis.

- ℞ Lac ammoniac. ℥ij.
 Syr. tolutani ʒiij.

Vel, Mistura Expectorans:

- ℞ Cinnab.-fact. ʒij.
 Syr. pector.
 — rub. idæi, ana ʒiſſ.
 Oxym. scillæ ʒij. m.

A strong solution of millipedes in aq. pulg. seldom fails of being very useful.

Laxatives are often serviceable; as are the following; sedatives, and expectorants.

Mistura Moschata.

- ℞ Misturæ e mosch. ℥v.
 Tinct. opii camphoratae ʒſſ.
 T. val. vol. ʒi. m. capt. coch. ij. vel iij. ter de die.

Mistura Ammoniacalis.

- ℞ Aq. cin.
 Lact. am. āā ʒiij.
 T. cast. ʒiij.
 Syr. tolutani ʒi. m. coch. i. subinde.

The

The following powder has been repeatedly found successful in the chin-cough :

Pulvis Emeticus.

℞ Pulv. e chel. cancror. ʒß.

Antimonii tartarifati gr. ij. accurate misceantur.

Each grain contains one-sixteenth part of emetic tartar; and from one grain to two is a sufficient dose to be given in the forenoon, between breakfast and dinner, in currant-jelly, or milk and water. Give such a dose always as will vomit, and repeat it as you find needful. One grain, or half a grain, with nitre and pulv. contrayerv. c. given at night, commonly promotes sweat, and abates the fever. If costive, mix magnesia with it. A light softening diet is the most proper.

Blisters, issues, and setons, may be occasionally prescribed, with mercurials.

Extract of hemlock hath been lately praised for this complaint, as has likewise tincture of cantharides, in the following forms :

Mistura in Pertussi.

℞ Dec. cort. Per. ʒvi.

Tinct. opii camph. ʒvi.

—— canth. ʒi. m. sum. ʒß. ter de die.

Elixir in Pertussi.

℞ Tinct. cort. Per. spir. ʒi.

—— opii camph. ʒß.

—— canth. ʒi. m. capt. ʒij. ter de die.

Infusions of pennyroyal, hyssop, and colts-foot, have been recommended for common drink: also the lichen pyxidatus boiled in milk, and two or three grains of acetated cerufs. However, during the violence of the disease, recourse should be had to bleeding, and vomits occasionally, with proper purging, and the use of the cicuta, &c. with expectorants; and after its violence has abated, the bark and other tonics may be serviceable; in very obstinate cases the change of air has been successful, and more certainly and quickly efficacious, than any other remedy.

C L A S S. V.

OF INABILITIES AND PRIVATIONS.

C H A P. I.

OF THE APOPLEXY.

AN Apoplexy is a sudden privation in some degree of all the senses and motions of the body, except those of the heart and lungs, attended with sleep, and sometimes snoring. It may be divided into two species, the *sanguineous* and *serous*. They are distinguished by attending to the different signs of the sanguineous and phlegmatic constitutions. *The first* is caused by the blood distending the vessels, and compressing the brain; or by an extravasation of blood.—*The second* arises from a collection of serous or pituitous humours in the ventricles of the brain.

The chief difference between a person in an apoplexy and one asleep is, that one can be waked, but the other not.

We should very carefully attend to the distinction between the sanguineous and serous

apoplexy: the latter of which is often followed by a palsy. *The sanguineous apoplexy* is supposed to attack more suddenly than the serous; without much oppression, or unusual sleepiness, the face appears red, flushed, and bloated; the veins of the head and neck turgid, the eyes protuberant and suffused with tears; the respiration tolerably free, though accompanied with snoring and rattling in the throat, the heart beats strongly, the pulse full, and the animal heat high. *The serous apoplexy* is apt to be preceded by unusual heaviness, giddiness, and drowsiness; the countenance pale, and bloated, pulse weak and languid. A coldness in the extremities, loss of memory, and decay of faculties; slow speech, short breath during motion, swollen and watery eyes, and universal tendency to dropsy. And after the stroke the face is not remarkably red or flushed, the veins are not turgid, the respiration is more straitened, and there is more of the rattling and snoring, with a working of froth from the mouth: the pulse is not strong, nor remarkably full, and inclines to intermit.

But extravasated blood appears to be the
most

most common cause of this disease; as out of 98 patients afflicted with this complaint, whose heads were opened after death, by Dr. G. Fordyce, in all extravasated blood was discovered.

In the sanguineous bleed plentifully and boldly from the jugular, by a large orifice; also cupping the back part of the head, with deep scarification, in order to open the occipital veins, is of great use. Bleeding in the foot is also proper; indeed nothing but extreme weakness can contraindicate a loss of blood.—Next, inject stimulating and sharp clysters.

Enema Antimoniale.

℞ Decoct. pro enemate ℥xij.
 Vin. emetic.
 Syr. e spin. cervin. ana ℥i. m. f. enema.

Enema Stimulans.

℞ Fol. rutæ.
 — tabaci.
 — pulegii sing. man. i.
 Colocynth. ℥ij coque ex aq. font. q. s. ad ℥x.

The quickly acting purges here claim the preference, such as rhubarb and senna, united with some of the neutral salts, formed into a mixture, or a draught, and given as soon as can be; and continued at proper intervals, till they produce the desired effect.—

fect.—Apply blisters to the head, back, legs, and thighs, and sinapisms to the feet; and if none of these means should rouse the patient, put an actual cautery to the soles of the feet. After he returns to his senses, the body should be kept open with vinum aloes, or some other gentle cathartic.

During the fit, the patient should be supported in an upright posture, in order to prevent the accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain; and his room should be kept very cool. When recovered from the fit, the patient should live temperately in a cool air; take constant exercise, have recourse to tonics, and astringents; and be extremely careful in avoiding every thing that has a tendency to induce debility.

As emetics are highly dangerous in the sanguineous apoplexy, so they are often essentially necessary in the apoplexy arising from a pituitous or serous humour.

The zincum vitriolatum antimon. tartarifati. or vin. antimon. are proper on this occasion.

Pulvis Emeticus Fortissimus.

℞ Antimonii tartarifati.

Hydrargyri vitriolati. sing. gr. v.

Vit. cœrul gr. iij. m. No liquid is to be drank during the operation of this vomit.

And,

And,

Pulvis Sternutatorius.

℞ Afari.
Helleb. alb. ana ʒi. f. pulv. sternut. cujus paululum infletur in nares frequenter.

Huic Sæpius Addatur.

Hydrargyri vitriolati gr. ij. ad v.

Haustus Volatilis.

℞ Lact. ammon. ʒi.
Spf. Puleg. ʒij.
Spir. ammoniæ fœtid.
Syr. tolutani ana ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Stimulans.

℞ Castor. ʒß.
Pulv. ari. c. ʒi.
Syr. croc. q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die fumendus, cum cochlearibus tribus julepi sequentis.

Julepum Fœtidum.

℞ Aq. puleg. ʒvj.
Tinctur. valer vol.
Spir. ammoniæ fœtid ana ʒiij.
Syr. croc. ʒij. m.

In gross habits, mustard-feed swallowed down whole, a spoonful at a time, twice a day, with a free use of horse-radish and purgatives, such as calomel, jalap, and aloes, will be very useful, together with warm nervous remedies:—and during the fit, the inspiration of oxygen air, has been recommended.

To prevent relapses, due care should be taken

taken to keep the body open with some aloetic medicine, the feet warm, and the neck never too tightly bound, and no meat suppers should by any means be allowed. Issues, setons, and perpetual blisters are of great advantage in these cases. If the recovery is from a sanguineous apoplexy, the patient should carefully avoid malt liquors, and all salt acrid diet; such as salted and high-seasoned meats, mustard, onions, spices, generous wine, &c. and should confine himself chiefly to a soft, mild, opening vegetable regimen.

But this kind of diet will be very proper after a recovery from the cold pituitous apoplexy; assisted with emetics and cathartics, repeated at proper intervals, and a course of chalybeate waters, brisk exercise, and dry frictions.

When apoplexies are known to be occasioned by blows upon the head, or from falls, occasioning a concussion of the brain, we must have recourse to large and repeated bleedings, with brisk purges; when from excessive drinking, or taking too much opium, acids are chiefly to be relied on, as lemon-juice and vinegar, which should be poured freely down

down the throat, and persisted in occasionally till the stupor abates; or the saline mixture may be copiously administered.

C H A P. II.

OF A COMA, LETHARGY, AND CARUS.

THESE diseases have a great affinity to the apoplexy: indeed by some nosologists they are arranged with apoplexy. They seem but to differ in some slight appearances; and the modes of cure are similar to what we have before laid down under that head. In a *coma*, the patient sleeps profoundly; but when called, awakes, opens his eyes, answers, and immediately falls asleep again.—A *lethargy*, considered by some as a flighter kind of ferous apoplexy; is a more profound sleep, attended sometimes with a fever, and sometimes with delirium.—A *carus* is of the same kind, in which you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient; when called, he scarce opens his eyes; yet, if he be pricked, he has feeling.—

These

These disorders should be treated by stimulating clysters, volatile foetids, blisters, cauteries, cupping, and vomits. Out of the fit, if the patient be plethoric, or the pulse be full and strong, bleed.

Hauftus Volatilis.

℞ Ammoniæ.

Salis fuccini ana ʒi.

Vin. alb. ʒiſſ. m. fiat haustus om. nocte sumend.

Elixir Volatile.

℞ Tinct. guai.

———— val. vol. ſing. ʒij. m. ſumat coch. ij.
parv. ter de die.

Coma vigil. coma ſomnolentum, & cataphora, are all the leſſer ſpecies of the carus; and differ only in degree as that differs from the apoplexy.

CHAP. III.

OF A VERTIGO.

A Vertigo is the appearance of objects which are at reſt, turning in a circular direction, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimneſs of ſight. This diſeaſe may ariſe from *plethora*,—*affections of the ſtomach*,—and *too great irritability in the nervous ſyſtem*;—

tem ;—as it is a complaint hyſteric people are very ſubject to. *If it owes its origin to the firſt cauſe*, or ſhould a ſanguinary plenitude attend the ſecond or third, bleeding in the jugulars, or cupping, with ſcarification between the ſhoulders, or rather in the back part of the head, demand the firſt attention ; then apply bliſters and ſetons, which ſhould by all means be kept open.—*Vomiting* is neceſſary when it proceeds from a foul ſtomach, and afterwards a few drops of the acidum vitriol. dilutum may be taken two or three times a day. Lenitive purges are generally adviſable in all caſes of this malady.

Hauſtus Laxativus.

℞ Vini aloës ʒi.

Tinct. lavend. c. ʒi. m. ut f. hauſtus.

Befide evacuants, all medicines proper for epileptic and nervous caſes, may, in general, be judiciously preſcribed in this diſorder. The waters of Tunbridge, Iſlington, Spa, and Pyrmont, may alſo be drank to advantage.

The bark, bitters, and volatiles, are here alſo highly uſeful.

C H A P. IV.

OF A CATALEPSY.

A Catalepsy, called also *catoche*, *catochus*, *catalepsis*, and *congelatio*, is a very rare and uncommon distemper, in which there is a sudden loss of sensation, and volition; the patient remains stiff, senseless, and motionless as a statue, in whatever posture he is when seized, or put into. He neither hears, nor sees though his eyes be wide open; neither does he feel, though ever so severely pricked or burnt. He generally swallows voraciously whatever is offered him, his countenance appears florid, and towards the close of the fit, he sighs very deep, and thus recovers himself.

Women are more frequently attacked by it than men.—Terror, grief, disappointment, profound meditation, stoppage of the catamenia; and worms, have all occasioned this complaint.

Blisters, cupping, vomits, and cathartics, with the most active nervous stimulants, seem to promise the greatest advantage; setons, and fontanels, are also of use. The following

ing cataplasms may not be improper in the paroxysm :

Cataplasma Seminis Sinapi.

℞ Sem. sinap. pulv.

Rad. raphan. contus. āā ʒij.

Acet. acerrim. q. s. ut f. catapasm. ped. plant. statim applicand.

Mistura Fœtida Volatilis.

℞ Afa fœtid. ʒij. solve in

Aq. puleg ʒiv. et adde

Spir. ammon. fœtid.

Tinct. valer vol. āā ʒß. m. et sumat cochl. ij. secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

Where fœtids seem not to be serviceable, the antispasmodic sweets may be tried, particularly musk, for in some cataleptic cases, it has been successful, when every other means have failed.

Strong emetics are proper.

Pulvis Emeticus Fortis.

℞ Pulv. ipec. gr. xv.

Antimonii tartarificati gr. iij. m.

Hauftus Emeticus Cœruleus.

℞ Vit. cœrul. gr. ii. ad iv.

Aq. distillatæ ʒij.

Syr. simp. ʒi. m.

We should, if possible, endeavour to find out the occasional cause, and adapt our remedies to that where practicable. If these cannot be discovered, our general plan must be to attempt to unload the vessels, and

rouze the nervous system to the performance of its proper action.

It is observed by authors, that the catalepsy is a very acute distemper, generally proving mortal in three or four days; and that it sometimes changes into an epilepsy, apoplexy, or melancholy.

C H A P. V.

OF THE PALSY.

A PALSY is a diminution or total privation either of some voluntary motion often attended with drowsiness, and sometimes with loss of feeling. When it happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called *paraplegia*; if one whole side be affected, it is termed *hemiplegia*; and if it be confined to any particular limb, or some muscles, it is considered and called *paralysis partialis*.

When the muscles of the face are paralytic, the source of the disorder is in the brain; but if those be free, the nerves only of the spine, or medulla oblongata, are affected.

Palsies may arise from a constant, and excessive use of warm water. Extreme cold is also very injurious to the membranes, and nerves, in the smallest of which it is capable of producing obstructions, and thus give rise to paralytic disorders. Again, moist and cold air may cause this distemper; for by moisture the vessels of the human body are generally relaxed, by which means their action upon the humours is diminished; in consequence of which the true cause of heat in the body will be soon weakened. Palsies succeed the colica pictonum,—venereal excesses in elderly men,—the fumes of certain metallic substances, such as lead, or quicksilver;—may be occasioned by worms—gout—scrophula—the retrocession or repulsion of eruptions &c.—also by an apoplexy, and different species of coma; the most common is that which follows an apoplectic stroke, which, when that happens, or comes on in old age, it is seldom cured. The two best symptoms attending a palsy are when a sense of itching is perceived in the parts affected, or a fever coming on, these afford hope of a recovery.

It is only the slighter degrees of palsy in

B b

which

which we can hope for relief, and where the sense of feeling remains, a perfect cure is more likely to be accomplished than where that is lost, as well as the power of motion.

The regimen should be light, nourishing, and strengthening where the sanguinary mass is rather inclined to a watery state.

Clysters, and vomits, seem to be the first and immediate indication; then blisters, freely and long continued.—Mustard should be externally used, the flower of which must be mixed with water, and the parts well rubbed with it; internally, likewise, it should be swallowed whole: stimulants also of different kinds may be administered—as,

Infusum Stimulans.

- ℞ Rad. raphan. rustic. ℥ij.
Sem. sinap. contus. ℥iij.
Rad. valer. sylv. ℥℥.
Rhabarb. incis. ℥iij contunde simul & infunde in
vin. alb. Gallic. ℥ij. sæpius agitetur & coletur
usus tempore. Capiat cochl. iv. pro dōsi.

Haustus Volatilis.

- ℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
Spir. n. moschat. ℥ij.
Pulv. castor.
Sal c. c. āā ʒi.
Syr. Corticis aurant. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel, Haustus Camphoratus.

- ℞ Aq. Puleg. ʒvi.
Ol. animal. gutt. iv.
Misturæ camphor. ʒvi. m. f. haust. bis die sumendus.
Vel,

Vel, Haustus Balsamicus.

℞ Balsam. Peruv. (v. o. solut.) ℥℥.

Aq. cinn.

— menth. āā ℥i.

Spirit ammoniæ fœtid.

Syr. croc. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ vel sextâ quâque horâ fumend.

Vel, Mistura Fœtida.

℞ Lact. ammon.

Aq. cinn. āā ℥iij.

Spirit. ammoniæ fœtid. ℥iij.

Syr. croc. ℥℥ m.umat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

Elixir Fœtidum.

℞ Tincturæ lavend. c.

Tinct. fuligin.

Spirit. ammoniæ fœtid. āā ℥iij. m.umat gutt. x.
subinde ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

Stimulating frictions also promise success,

as—

Embrocatio Camphorata.

℞ Ol. Petrol. Barbad. ℥i.

Spirit camphor. ℥iv.

— terebinth. ℥℥. f. embrocatio, quâcum foveantur partes affectæ, & spina dorsi, mane & vesperi.

Vel,

℞ Tinct. sav. ℥iv.

Ol. lavend. Efs.

— Nuc. mosch. āā. 3 z.

Aq. ammon. ℥fs.

Axunq. porcin. ℥ij. m. f. ung. quocum inungantur Spina Dorsi & pedum planta.

Vel,

℞ Olei succini ℥fs.

Sp. vini ℥j. inungatur Spina Dor. bis de die.

Stomach purges, must be occasionally exhibited. Setons and issues are useful: electricity has been also tried to advantage moderately applied, and long persisted in,

for small shocks invigorate while strong ones exhaust the vital energy, and debilitate the system—Dry frictions, and scourging with nettles are also recommended. But the Bath waters have most frequently succeeded, where medicines have been unsuccessful.

The *arnica montana*, has from its success been much recommended, for it is a penetrating aromatic bitter, possessed of some tonic power, and has been in several cases efficacious, either given in extract to the quantity of one dram, or from 32 to 36 of the flowers infused in boiling water, every day.

When the blood seems to be in a state of viscosity, attenuant gums, with fixed alkaline salts, and chalybeate waters, promise to be of the greatest use, accompanying such external applications as seem likely to stimulate the living solids and nervous system to action. But when palsy succeeds the rheumatism, scurvy, scrofula, lues venerea, or nervous colic, it will be necessary at the same time to advert to the primary diseases, and administer such things as may be serviceable in these cases according to the nature of the complaint.

Tremors, or paralytic shakings or tremblings

blings of the hands and other parts, frequently follow upon hard drinking, profuse venery, or any other excesses in the non-naturals, and may, in general, be treated as a partial palsy, omitting the evacuations, which would in these cases be injurious. Indeed in all cases of inveterate palsy powerful evacuants should be avoided. The medicinal waters both of Bath and Bristol, under proper regulations, are very adviseable in these circumstances.

C L A S S VI.

OF MENTAL DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

OF MELANCHOLY AND MADNESS.

THESE are diseases nearly connected, though they are diametrically opposite in some of their symptoms; for the first is *attended with great fear and pensiveness*; and the latter *with great fury and boldness*; but they both agree in being accompanied *with a constant delirium, without fever*.

They have been considered by some as two species of *insania*, which is defined permanent delirium without fever—*Melancholy*, *Insanity*, accompanied by sadness; *Madness*, *Insanity* accompanied by rage, *in the former* fear prevails; *in the latter* anger; but in both we have delirium.

Melancholia, by some nosologists, is defined a partial insanity without any dyspepsia, by which is meant, when a man is in such a situation, that the relation of things altogether false are conceived in the mind, so that his passions and actions may be excited

cited beyond all natural bounds, or contrary to reason ; and as hypochondriasis and melancholy cannot always be distinguished ; when they are, there appears no other sign but that *in the first, dyspepsia is always present, in the last, it is often totally absent.*

Melancholy and madness may be occasioned by whatever so disturbs the brain as to affect the mind ; such as intense thought, anxious cares and troubles, watchings, frights, fearful and shocking dreams, strong passions, profuse evacuations, or common evacuations obstructed. Whatever renders the blood and spirits too volatile, *causes the mirthful and raving* ; and whatever, on the contrary, depresses them, *will occasion the melancholy species.* If hereditary, they scarce admit of a cure, nor do those which grow up with people from their early youth, nor in general, is that which has continued above a year.

The general signs, preceding melancholy, are sadness and dejection, without any antecedent cause ; timidity, fondness of solitude, troublesome nights, fretfulness and fickleness, costiveness, little or no urine, indolence, and paleness of visage.—*On the con-*

trary, in maniacs there is an unusual boldness, with all the strong appearances of irregular passions; rising sometimes so high, as to give room to apprehend the patient may attempt his own life.

Boerhaave has well depicted the progress of melancholy; he says, “patients in this disease, are pale and bloated, but by degrees they contract a livid hue, and grow very thin.—They lose their sleep, and commonly their appetite, although many instances are found of astonishing voracity.—Respiration, and the pulse become weak and slow; the habit costive in the extreme, the whole system torpid. A sullen gloom takes possession of the countenance, anxiety and grief hang heavy on their eye-lids, and their imagination is haunted incessantly with fearful apprehensions.—The perspiration, and all the secretions are diminished, and coldness prevails in the extremities—an obstinate jaundice sometimes supervenes, and when the body is dissected, the gall-ducts commonly are found distended with black and stagnant bile, which resembles liquid pitch.”

With regard to the cure as spontaneously effected by nature, it has been observed
either

either to be by *inflammatory* gout in the extremities—the *hæmorrhoidal flux*—an *irruption on the skin*—*diarrhæa*—or by the return of the *catamenia*.

Medical practice advises travelling, but not to acquaint the sick with the occasion. New ideas are to be introduced, and oppose them to the preceding ideas.

In bold maniacs, a slender and weak regimen is required; such as gruels, thin panadas, whey, water, and fruits, barley gruel, butter-milk. Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and should be frequently repeated in small quantities: but the pulse and other symptoms, will be the best guides. *Clysters* and *vomits* should not be spared; for they are most undoubtedly of very great use, and should be either antimonium tartarifatum, vin. antimon. or ipecacöanha, according to the strength of the patient. *Purging* must not be forgotten; nor issues, blisters, setons, &c.—*The hot bath* is often of the greatest service, in *maniacal cases*; bleeding and nitrous medicines being first premised for promoting the discharge by urine copiously, that by the cutaneous pores are considered of the utmost consequence in these cases.

In

In MELANCHOLIC diseases, the following may be useful, as general medicines,

Pilulæ Moschatae.

- ℞ Mos. ʒi.
 Ass. foetid.
 Camphor. ʒij.
 Tinct. opii. gutt. xxx.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n^o xx. quarum sumat quinque
 hor. som. & manè cum haustu seq.

Haustus Diureticus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatae ʒiʒ.
 Kali acetati ʒʒ.
 Syr. Tolutani ʒi. f. haustus; adde tinctur.
 Opii gutt. xx. haustui nocturno.

Pilulæ Sagapeni.

- ℞ Sagapen. ʒi.
 Tinctur. myrrh. q. s. ut f. pil. iij. hor. som. sum. cum
 haust. supradict. & adde pil. pro re nata, rhabarb.
 gr. v. vel aloes gr. ij. Persistat in usu pilularum &
 haustum per dies triginta.

Sal polychrest. in doses of a drachm, twice or thrice a day, is greatly esteemed by some in these cases.

Valerian ʒi. pro dos. cum decoct. cort. also
Opii purificati ad gr. ij. pro dos. pro re nata,
 have done great service. But it is necessary
 to free the intestines from indigested fordes,
 and viscid mucus, and afterwards invigorate
 the system by stimulating tonics.—Hence
 vomits, and purgatives must be had recourse
 to—to answer *the first purpose*—*Ipecacuanha*
 six grains, joined with three of tartarised an-
 timony, may be given and repeated every
 hour

hour till the operation is produced ; and perhaps this medicine may be given four or five times before the end is attained, and these must be repeated every morning, for some considerable time—then twice a week, or seldomer according to the slime evacuated.—*The second*, three drams of tartarised kali, dissolved in eight ounces of water, to which should be added an ounce of cinnamon water, and the same quantity of syrup of violets, must be given in the morning.—this is esteemed in these cases, the best cathartic.—Doses of calomel, from two to ten grains may be given at bed time, and seems to answer the purpose.—These persisted in for some length of time, will clear the stomach, and other viscera ; which done, the system may be invigorated by bark, united with myrrh and steel, given in the following forms—

℞ Corticis peruv. ʒj.
 Limatur. ferri.
 Myrrh. āā ʒij.
 Syr. cort. aur. q. s. fum. Q. N. M. octavis horis,

Vel,

℞ Corticis peruv. pulv.
 Ferri rubig. āā ʒj.
 Pulv. aromat. ʒij.
 Conserv. cort. aur. ʒij.
 Syr. zinzib. q. s. ut f. elect. cuj. fum. Q. N. M. ter
 de die.

Ln

In MANIACAL cases, *acet. distillat.* given to the quantity of an ounce and an half every day, for one, two, or three months, has been attended with remarkable success; the patients being first prepared by bleeding and purging, which must be repeated as occasion requires.

Mistura Laxativa.

℞ Infus. fenæ ℥vi.

Kali tartarificati ℥℔. m. sumat cochl. ℥ij. pro re natâ.

Et, Elixir Nitrosum.

℞ Spirit. Ætheris nitrosi

Tinctur. Hellebori nigri

———— castor. āā ℥ij. m. et sumat gutt. xxx. ter vel quater in die pro re nata.

In some, *shaving the head, cold bathing, with a proper regimen, and confinement,* are very essential in the cure of this disorder: and where the patient is young and sanguine, *remember to bleed and purge frequently*; let the diet be very slender, and give anodynes at night. Though opium has by some practitioners been prohibited, still this disease has been known to give way to large doses; it is therefore worth our while to exhibit a few doses, and persist or desist according to the visible effect.

When madness happens in consequence of nervous and long intermitting fevers, *nothing*

thing will answer better than the bark, with steel, a proper air, moderate exercise, and a good restorative diet: and in order to secure against a relapse, we must endeavour to invigorate the whole system, by the use of the cold bath, and chalybeate waters.

C H A P II. X

OF THE FUROR UTERINUS.

THE Furor Uterinus is a species of madness peculiar to the female sex, arising from too great a sensibility, or irritability of the pudenda;—too great an abundance, or acrimony, of the fluids secreted in those parts;—or from mental affection—Its principal characteristic is, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous gestures and speeches. The signs at first, are melancholy, great taciturnity, though with lascivious casting about of their eyes, and a redness of the face. As the disease increases, they scold, cry, then laugh, &c.

The cure consists in removing the heat and irritation by refrigerants and evacuants, and interposing gentle anodynes. The diet should be

be cooling and light; such as whey and vegetables. Bleeding is proper, and should be repeated, especially where the pulse is quick and strong. Cooling purges are also useful; such as cryſtalli tart. with rad. jalap. ſal amar. tamarind. man. elect. e ſenâ, with nitre diſſolved in whey, &c.

Hauſtus Sedativus.

℞ Emulſ. com. ℥ij.

Kali acetat. ℥i.

Tinct. Opii gutt. x. f. hauſtus h. f. ſumendus; & repetatur mane, doſin minuendo tinct. opii cujus ſumat tantummodo guttas quinque.

The following plan has been attended with ſucceſs, in caſes of ſatyriasis. Firſt, moderate emetics were given, and then milk, ſulphur, Æthiops mineral, and cinnabar of antimony, continued for ſix months, with benzoine and ammonia in a ſmall doſe—for a long time the mode of living was very moderate, viz. three or four ounces of animal food, and a ſmall quantity of wine every day, and afterwards bark, orange peel, and vitriolated iron, with the cold bath, and moderate exerciſe, compleated the cure within two years. This plan is therefore recommended in nymphomania; and when the cauſes are conſidered, ſeems well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe—From 15 to 20 grains of camphor with nitre, and ſmall doſes of tinct.

tinct. opii, at proper intervals, have been advised, and also from two to five grains of acetated cerufs given in the same manner—as an external application, Barley-water, with a small quantity used by way of injection, and often repeated, has been considered as specific.—But matrimony is the most efficacious remedy.

C H A P. III.

OF THE HYPOCHONDRIASIS, OR HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE.

THIS distemper is likewise called *affectio hypochondriaca*, *vapours*, and *spleen*. The characteristic symptoms are—*difficulty of digestion—languor, and want of energy—dejection of mind, and apprehension of evil, more especially respecting health, without sufficient cause, with a melancholic temperament.*—It is a chronic disease, in which the patient imagines himself in danger of dying from palpitation of the heart. Eructation, borborygmi, or other disagreeable, though slight and mutable symptoms, arising without any evident cause.—Men are known to be hypo-

chondriacal, because they speak to us of multifarious mischiefs connected together by no evident principle, often only to be discovered from the relation of patients; which are delivered with a scrupulous attention to the most minute circumstances, and in the very terms of the medical art; also, because those inconveniencies which other men would despise, they attack with a thousand remedies, and often change them, wearing out physicians with their complaints, sometimes one, sometimes another. Solicitous about the event, and prognosticating most unfavourably, though their appetites are good, themselves vigorous, having the perfect exercise of all their functions, except the judgment relative to the disease. It affects the imagination, and is attended with great anxiety, melancholy, and fear; and sometimes uncommon cheerfulness, and defined a dyspepsia, or difficulty of digestion, attended with languor, uneasiness of mind and fear, from causes inadequate, in a melancholic constitution, and arises in general, from a sedentary life, with close application to study—cold and humidity, with gross and viscid diet; anxiety and protracted grief—

previous diseases; particularly intermittent fevers, removed by powerful astringents, without cleansing the intestines; also wind, tough phlegm, worms in the stomach and bowels; aliments improper in their quantity and quality, schirrous or other obstructions in the viscera of the lower belly, profuse evacuations, and violent passions:

The signs are, indolence, tremors, despondency, low-spiritedness, dread of dying, costiveness, difficulty of breathing, short cough, flatulence, pale crude urine, spasmodic pains of the head; &c.

With regard to the cure, we should endeavour first to cleanse the alimentary canal from viscid mucus, by the use of emetics and cathartics—to invigorate the system by tonics, and stimulant astringents—to answer these purposes, the regimen should consist of such food as is light and easy of digestion. Pyrmont water should be recommended to be drank in common, and exercise on horseback. Repeated vomits, such as those formed of ipecacoanha, and tartarised antimony, are very proper here, and a due attention that the body be kept soluble with stomachic purgatives, such as com-

prize rhubarb, tartarised kali, pilul. ex aloe cū myrrhâ, pulv. aloetic. and guaiac. In very obstinate costive habits, a few grains of calomel may be given at bed time, and carried off in the morning, by the succeeding draught.

℞ Infus. fennæ ℥ ij.
Kali tartar. gr. xij.
Rhœi gr. viij. m.

The cold bath, bark, chalybeates, bitters, and volatiles, seem the best remedies, together with the gums, as assafoetida, galbanum, sagapenum, and myrrh; and castor, musk, camphor, valerian, &c.

Hauftus Amarus.

℞ Infus. gentianæ comp. ℥ iß.
Tinctur. cinnamoni comp.
Vin. ferri āā ℥ i. f. haustus circa meridiem, et horâ quintâ vespertina sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Amarus Ferruginosus.

℞ Infus. gentian. c. ℥ iß.
Tincturæ cinnam. c. gutt. xxx.
Tinct. ferri muriati gutt. xxx. m. & ut supra exhibeatur.

Vel, Haustus Rhabarbari.

℞ Vini rhab.
Tinct. rhab. ana ℥ vi. m. f. haustus bis in septimanâ sumendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Martiales.

℞ Pil. gummi ℥ i.
Pilul. aloes c. myrrh. ℥ i.
Ferri vitriolati ℥ ß.
Syr. sim. q. f. f. pil. n° xvij. sumat tres h. f. persistat in usu præscriptorum per menses duos.

Vel,

Vel, Haustus Roborans.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiʒ.

Tinctur. valer. ʒij.

—— ferri muriati. gutt. xx. f. haustus ter in die.
sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Cort. angustur. ʒj.

Ferr. tartar. ʒij.

Pulv. myrrh. c. ʒvj.

— zinzib. ʒiv.

Syr. cort. aur. q. f. ut f. elect. cūjus sum. Q. N. M.
bis de die.

If *pain and flatulence, with a head-ach,*
attend; the following drops are often service-
able :

Elixir Fœtidum.

℞ Spirit. ammon. fœtid. ʒʒ.

Tincturæ opii camph. ʒij. m. sumat gutt. xl. ex
haustu aquæ Pyrmont.

In case of convulsions and spasms, prescribe
opiates, joined with fœtids, such as,

Bolus Fœtidus Anodynus.

℞ Asæ fœtid. ʒi.

Mosch. gr. vi.

Tinct opii gutt. x.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus pro re natâ sumendus.

Cold bathing is highly useful in most hy-
pochondriac cases, *proper evacuations having*
been first premised. The following tincture
is likewise of great service, if used daily, and
continued for any length of time :

Tinctura Peruviana.

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒij.

—— aurant.

Rad. gentian. āā ʒʒ. infunde in spir. vin. ten. ʒij.

c c 2

per

per vi. dies; deinde per chartam cola, etumat
cochl. i. vel. ij. mane & horâ septimâ vesperi, cum
part. æqual. aq. fontan.

The use of this should be principally in
spring and winter, accompanied with chaly-
beate waters, and regularly continued exer-
cise.

In most of these cases, myrrh, joined with
bitters, is very beneficial.

Hauftus Myrrhæ.

℞ Infusi quassiaë ʒiʒ.

Myrrhæ gr. x.

Sal. polychrest. ʒiʒ.

Tinctura cinnam. c. gutt. xxx. m. bis in dies admi-
nistretur.

If there be heat and quickness in the
pulse, bitters and steel are improper. But a
cold infusion of the bark, with elixir of vi-
triol, will be a judicious succedaneum, and
useful remedy.

C L A S S VII.

OF ASTHMATIC DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

OF THE PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

THE Peripneumonia Notha, or *bastard peripneumony*, differs from the *true peripneumony*, or inflammation in the lungs, in having neither extraordinary heat, pain, nor thirst; and by its commonly seizing the old and phlegmatic; and those of weak and lax fibres, and gross habit of body: and particularly hard drinkers. It generally appears at the close of the winter season, and is most prevalent in moist situations, and in foggy weather.

This disease is by some only esteemed a slighter degree of the true peripneumony, and differs from that, in the inflammation being milder, and the afflux of humours into the lungs more copious; whilst others esteem it a very different disease, ranking it under those of asthma, and allow for its cause *an accumulation of serum in the cellular*

cavity of the lungs, with great oppression in the air-vessels, and some degree of obstruction in the pulmonic and bronchial arterics, thereby hindering the free and regular circulation of the blood.

It comes on with a sense of heat and cold alternately ; there is a giddiness, and an acute pain in the head, when the cough is most troublesome ; frequent vomiting, sometimes with, and at other times without coughing ; turbid urine, with red sediment ; a quick difficult breathing, and a remarkable wheezing, whenever the patient coughs. A pain of the whole breast accompanies this disease ; *but there are no signs of fever, especially in gross habits.*

Thin broths, and spoon-meats, with pectoral apozems, are the most proper regimen. Mustard-whey, or decoction of madder-root, may be proper as a common drink. Bleeding, in this disorder, is seldom of any service, but on the contrary generally does harm. If comatose symptoms should appear, with a pretty full pulse, it may be necessary to use the lancet once, and that immediately ; but cupping in this case would be preferable. *Blisters applied to the back, sides, and arms ;*
and

and puking now and then, with small doses of antimon. tartarsat. vin. antimon. and oxymel. scillæ, are what we are chiefly to depend upon; and the patient ought not to drink much after the emetic, that the agitation it occasions may be stronger. Emollient opening glysters, and gentle purgatives, are also very proper, and should be repeated according to the circumstances of the case; and the following medicines may be interposed:

Pilulæ Pectorales.

- ℞ Millep. p. p. ʒiij.
 Gum. ammon. ʒiʒ.
 Flor. benz. ʒi.
 Extr. croci.
 Bals. per: sing. gr. xv,
 Oleum sulph. q. s. ut f. pilulæ granorum iv. sumat
 tres ter de die.

Haustus Salinus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
 Sal. c. c. ʒʒ.
 Succ. limon. ʒiij.
 Syr. tolutani.
 Aq. alexet. spirituos. āā ʒij. m. ut f. haustus, sextis
 horis sumendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

- ℞ Gum. ammoniac. ʒi.
 Scillar. pulv. ʒiij.
 Sapon. Venet. ʒij.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ n° lxxii. quarum sumat
 iij. mane & nocte.

Vel, Haustus Pectoralis.

- ℞ Lact. ammoniac. ʒiʒ.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ʒi.
 Sal. c. c. ʒʒ.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. ʒij.
 Syr. tolutani ʒi. m. ut f. haustus.

Tinctura opii camphorata may be taken from xx drops to ʒi. in any of the above forms, provided the expectoration be free; but if it be viscid, *avoid opiates*, and proceed with the lac ammoniac, only; together with oxymel. scillæ, millepedes, issues, and perpetual blisters; the decoction of feneka has been considered as useful—one ounce to a pint, given from ʒij to ʒ4 for a dose, and, after the patient is somewhat recovered, in order to strengthen the habit, have recourse to a dry country air, exercise, asses milk, and decoct. Peruv.

Powder of benzoin may be thrown upon a hot heater, and the fumes received into the lungs.

In case of swelled legs;

Pulvis Catharticus.

℞ Pulv. jalap.

Calomelanos præp. āā gr. x.

Zinziber. pulv. gr. v. m. ut f. pulvis, pro re nata fumendus.

Vinum Allii.

℞ Sem. sinap. ʒß.

Allii ʒiij.

Vin. alb. ℥ij. stent simul, sine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies; tum sumat ʒiv. ad libitum.

But notwithstanding all our efforts, *it seldom happens that patients thus afflicted escape.* Hence if there is a perpetual laborious wheezing,

wheezing, great anxiety, and intolerable oppression of the præcordia, together with a constant dosing, coldness of the extremities, and a livid colour of the face and hands, we must expect that death will shortly close the scene.

Issues made between the shoulders may be very useful in preventing the disease, by affording a perpetual drain to the ferous parts of the humours, and hindering an accumulation in the lungs.

CHAP. II.

OF THE ASTHMA.

THE Asthma is a disease, returning at intervals, attended with a great difficulty of breathing, and wheezing. It is commonly divided into the *humid* and *dry* asthma; according as it happens to be accompanied with expectoration, or not.

It is concisely defined in the following terms: there is a difficulty of breathing coming on at intervals, with a sense of straightness in the chest, and a sibilating noise in
respi-

respiration. In the beginning there is either a difficult cough, or none at all; towards the termination it is free, with very often a copious spitting up of mucus. It is either *spontaneous*, coming on from no manifest cause, or accompanying any other disease; or *exanthematic*, arising from a retro-pulsion of the itch, or some other acrid effusion; or *plethoric*, from a suppression of some usual sanguinary evacuation, or a spontaneous plethora.

However, it is commonly preceded by a disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression and flatulency at the stomach, and frequent eructations. After some time the cheeks become red, the eyes grow prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and is scarcely able to speak or expectorate: when he catches a little sleep, he snores vehemently; during the height of the paroxysm, he is desirous of a free cool air; he sweats about the neck and forehead; and sometimes, when he coughs, brings up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; the pulse is commonly small and weak, in the

3

progress

progreſs of the diſeaſe, a ſlight fever of no certain type comes on, with evening exacerbations; the urine is pale, and diſcharged in great plenty. After dinner, and more eſpecially after a full meal; there is commonly much flatulence in the ſtomach, with drowſineſs, and encreaſed dyſpnœa; but the violence of the fit is commonly from about midnight, till towards morning, when it is relieved by ſleep. As the paroxyſm abates, there is more or leſs of an expectoration of mucus; the urine becomes higher coloured, and lets fall a copious ſediment. But when the caſe proves fatal, the face, the hands, and arms, begin to ſwell; the countenance is pale and lurid; the legs become œdematous, and aſcites, anasarca, a dropſy of the cheſt, or a lethargy ſupervenes. A torpor of the arms is felt, preceding partial paralysis; and the diſtreſſing ſcene is cloſed by ſuffocation.

The perſons moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe, are thoſe of a ſanguine temperament, with ſmall, but numerous veſſels;—the corpulent, and plethoric: but more particularly perſons of a contracted cheſt: the intemperate, and ſuch as have been debilitated by
exceſs.

excessive hæmorrhage, or in whom any accustomed evacuations, either sanguine or ferous, have been suppressed; those also in whom herpetic eruptions have been unseasonably checked, or ulcers suddenly dried up; but particularly those who are much oppressed with flatulence; and all these more especially, at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

During the fit, venæsection is necessary, unless extreme weakness or old age should forbid it; and as soon as may be, the following clyster:

Enema Purgans Fœtidum,

- ℞ Decocti pro enemate ℥viij,
 Sal amari.
 Syrupi spinæ cervinæ āā ℥i.
 Asæ fœtidæ ℥ij.
 Olei lini ℥i℥. m.

And, should the symptoms not soon abate after the operation, blisters must be applied between the shoulders; or, instead of the clyster, we may have recourse to cathartics, taken by the mouth: then,

Bolus Pectoralis.

- ℞ Pulv. enul. camp. ℥i.
 — e myrrh. c. gr. x.
 Nuc. moschat torrefact gr. vi.
 Ol. menth. gutt. i.
 Syr. tolutani q. s. f. bolus h. s. & summò manè sum-
 mend. cum haustu sequenti:

Hauſtus

Hauftus Volatilis Balsamicus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
Sps. nuc. moschat ʒiij.
Sal c. c. ʒi.
Syr. tolutani ʒi. m.

Vel, Hauftus Cum Sagapeno.

- ℞ Gum. sagapen. pur. ʒʒ.
Aq. puleg. ʒiʒ.
Spir. nuc. moschat ʒij.
Syr. tolutani ʒi. f. hauftus manè & vesperi sumend.
& adde spir. c. c. gutt. xx. pro re natâ.

If *hysteric* or *spasmodic complaints* attend,
which are not very unusual, add: spir. am-
moniaë foetid. et tinctur. valer. volat. āā p. æ.

Vel, Bolus Balsamicus.

- ℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. ʒʒ.
Sperm. cet. ʒi.
Balsam. sulph. anisat. gutt. vi.
Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus h. f. sumendus cum hauft.
seq.

Hauftus Paregoricus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
Spir. nuc. moschat. ʒij.
Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
Tinct. opii camph. gutt. xxx. ad xl.
Syr. tolutani ʒi. m.

Vel, Elixir Balsamicum.

- ℞ Balsam. sulph. anisat.
—— Peruv. āā ʒij. m. sumat gutt. x. ad xx.
cum frustulo sachari; superbib. cochl. iij. seq.

Mistura Ammoniacalis.

- ℞ Lact. ammoniac. ʒvi.
Spf. cinamomi. ʒij. m.

Vel, Electarium Pectorale.

- ℞ Mel. pur. ʒij.
Pulv. enul. campan.
—— sem. anis.
Flor. sulphur āā ʒij. f. elect. cujus sumat q. n.
m. ter in die.

The

The following pills have been very successfully prescribed :

Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

℞ Pulp. scillæ recent.
 Gum. ammoniac. āā ʒʒ.
 Flor. benzoes ʒi.
 Balf. sulph. anifat. q. f. f. pilul. xxiv. quarum sumat iij. h. f. & mane, ut opus erit.

And,

Apozema Pectorale.

℞ Rub. tinctor. ʒi.
 Macis ʒij. coq. ex aq. distillatæ q. f. ad colatur
 ℥ij. adde,
 Tinct. cinnam. comp. ʒʒ.
 Syr. limon. ʒij. m. ut f. apozem. cujus sumat ʒiv. ter quaterve de die.

Assafoetida, gum ammoniac, tinctura opii camphorata sal. c. c. and squills, with blisters, issues, and setons, are the chief general remedies in asthmatic complaints. In the paroxysm a strong infusion of roasted coffee has been found very beneficial. And ether vitriolicus one dram, joined with 40 drops of tinct. of opium, and two ounces of water, must be given frequently till the paroxysm is relieved.

In spontaneous asthma, emetics never fail to give relief;—and in the intervals of any species are very proper to prevent a relapse; and should be occasionally had recourse to; as should also the lac ammoniaci,

niaci, with the oxymel scillæ, and vinum antimoniale; or pills may be made of ammoniacum, squills, or any other expectorants, and washed down with some wine in which some ingredient possessing similar powers have been infused. If the patient be advancing in years, and gouty, blisters to the legs, with the foetid gums and camphor, are proper to prevent a return; so are also bark, steel, &c. and the patient should be careful never to overload the stomach, or eat late suppers; and costiveness should be prevented by taking from time to time a few grains of pil. aloës c. myrrhâ, rhubarb, or the like.

The humid asthma is accounted the same with the peripneumonia notha, requiring exactly the same treatment.—But the spasmodic, or dry asthma, is different, attacking nervous, relaxed, and often young people. It requires principally the use of nervous medicines and opiates, added to those already mentioned, together with the use of the warm bath, and the vapour of warm water drawn into the lungs during the fit.

Except under some peculiar circumstances,

stances, such as ulcers, tubercles, or inflammation in the lungs; recent catarrh—catarrh of long standing, attended with expectoration of much phlegm, as in that species called humoral, plethora, general or partial dropsy of the chest; difficulty of breathing, from various causes; mal-conformation of the chest, cold bathing in an artificial salt bath, or in the sea, which is found infinitely most efficacious, has been highly recommended, by repeated experience.

The inhalation of oxygen air, has contributed much to render the other modes effectual, in performing the cure.

If this complaint should depend on some other disease, that must be paid attention to, viz. the gout; sinapisms to the feet, or blistering, are immediately requisite, and such other things as will solicit the gout to the extremities: *the remains of the ague*, occasioning irregular attacks; bark is our remedy: *retropulsed* eruptions; issues and blisters are required, to afford drains for the acrid matter; courses of sulphureous waters, and goats' whey: diet drinks, and mercurial alteratives to correct the acrimony of the fluids.

The

The regimen of asthmatic people should consist of a light diet, void of flatulency; the air should be such as the patient finds best to agree with him; the exercise moderate, but that of riding is infinitely the most preferable, and absolutely necessary: malt liquors are to be avoided.

C L A S S VIII.

OF CACHEXIES, OR HUMORAL DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

OF THE DROPSY.

THE Dropsy is a preternatural collection of water or serum in some particular part of the body; attended most frequently with swelling, thirst, difficulty of breathing, and a discharge of very little urine. Before this disorder is perfectly formed, the patient is generally said to labour under a *cachexia*; and agreeable to the parts affected it receives different denominations: when there is a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system, it is called LEUCOPHLEGMATIA, or ANASARCA, and manifests itself by a swelling on the surface of the body, not elastic, but pitting, by pressure of the finger, and rising slowly to its former fullness. It is a preternatural collection of serous fluid, in the cellular membrane, immediately under the skin, and usually appears, first in the lower extremities towards
night,

night, but disperses before the morning. The urine is diminished in quantity; thirst encreases, and becomes intense; atrophy attends, and all the fat, with the oily portion of the marrow, is carried off by the absorbents.—The fluids may be either *serous*, from a serum being retained on account of some accustomary suppressed evacuations, or from an increase of serum, on account of too much water taken into the habit: or it arises from *obstruction*, from a compression of the veins; or it is *exanthematic* after eruptions have arisen, and particularly after an erysipelas, or from a *thinness of the blood* produced by hæmorrhage, or from *debility* in patients who are weakened by long continued diseases; or many other causes. When there is a collection of watery fluids in the abdomen, it is termed an ASCITES, which is a tense, scarce elastic, but fluctuating intumescence of the abdomen, called *abdominal*, when there is a regular uniform tumor of the whole abdomen, with a sufficiently evident fluctuation, which proceeds either from obstruction of the viscera, from debility, or thinness of the blood. Or it is named *saccated*, when there is a partial

tumor of the abdomen, at least in the beginning, attended with an obscure fluctuation. Not preceded by paleness, restlessness, loss of appetite, or other symptoms of relaxation, and debility, nor attended by either much thirst, or paucity of urine—it is considered in this species as incurable, for the sac is generally formed by a collection of hydatids.

When in the scrotum, *HYDROCELE*, distinguishable by a tumor not painful, increasing by degrees, soft, fluctuating, and pellucid. The serous fluids which cause this tumor, may be contained either in the cellular tunic, as in cases of anasarca; in the hernial sac produced from the peritoneum; when either a tympany or ascites have preceded hernia:—or in the vaginal tunic of the testicle, which is the most common form of hydrocele. When in the uterus, *HYDROPS UTERI*, known by a tumor in the hypogastric region, in women, gradually increasing, resembling the form of the uterus, yielding to pressure, or fluctuating, without suppression of urine, or pregnancy. To these symptoms have been added, borborygmi, dyspnœa, uncommon

fœtor of the stools, obstructed catamenia, pain in the abdomen and loins, nocturnal pollution, rigor, febrile symptoms, softness and flaccidity of the breasts; and difficulty in either walking, or bending the body forward. When in the breast, **HYDROPS PECTORIS**, or **HYDROTHORAX**, which shews itself by a dyspnœa, pallid countenance, œdematous swelling of the feet, small quantity of urine, difficulty of lying down, sudden and spontaneous rousing from sleep, with palpitation, and water fluctuating in the chest. When in the head, **HYDROCEPHALUS**, in which there is a soft inelastic intumescence of the head, with the sutures of the cranium gaping; this though is the *hydrocephalus externus*; that called *internus* will be explained in the latter end of this chapter. *The proximate cause* of dropsies is evidently an ouzing out of lymph into the cellular membrane or cavities, in greater quantities than the absorbent system can take up;—or from a rupture of these vessels, —or from their loss of power; hence is the accumulation formed, and from hence will the more remote causes be understood. In most dropical cases the legs swell and pit

towards night, the appetite decays, the face either becomes bloated, or grows thin, emaciated, and pale, and a slow fever and thirst attend.

In all dropfies the diet should be dry and solid, liquids sparingly used; and these should consist of good old rich wines, or medicated beer, in order to strengthen the solids, and promote the renal discharges. Though it sometimes happens by indulging the patient, when urged with excessive thirst, in drinking freely of weak liquors, such as pure water, small beer, or cyder, to the quantity of four or five quarts a day, that a cure hath been brought about when all medicines have failed; and perhaps if these liquids were impregnated with some of the saline diuretics, their efficacy would be increased.

The following forms, varied as the symptoms indicate, will be found very serviceable for the general cure of this malady, assisted by frictions and proper exercise. And first, where it can be complied with without danger, vomits should be prescribed.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati gr. iv. ad vi.

Vel,

℞ Ipecacoanh. ℥i.

Vel,

Vel, Haustus Emeticus Scilliticus.

- ℞ Ipecacoanh. ʒß.
 Oxymel. scillæ ʒi.
 Aq. cinnam. ʒß. m. ut f. haustus.

Bolus Emeticus Mercurialis.

- ℞ Pulv. rad. ipec. ʒß.
 Hydrargyri vitriolati gr. v.
 Syr. simpl. q. f. fiat bolus.

Next purge.

Haustus Purgans.

- ℞ Syr. e spin. cerv. ʒi.
 Pulv. jalap. ʒi.
 — zingiber. ʒß.
 Salis tartar. ʒß.
 Aq. menth. piperitid. ʒi m. ut f. haustus.

Vel, Pulvis Purgans.

- ℞ Pulv. scammon. ʒi.
 Gum. guaiac. ʒß m. ut f. pulvis.

Vel,

- ℞ Pulveris jalap.
 ——— nitri āā gr. xxv. m.

Though in delicate subjects, whose stomach will not very well bear this, the following mixture will supply the place.

Mistura Salina cum Jalapio.

- ℞ Kali pp. ʒiß.
 Succ. limon. q. f. ad perfectam sat. deinde adjici-
 antur.
 Aquæ menth. pip. ʒv,
 Spf. juniperi ʒi.
 Tincturæ jalap ʒß.
 Syrupi rosæ ʒvi. m. sum. coch. iv, ter quaterve
 indies.

Vel, Bolus Purgans.

- ℞ Jalap. pulv. ʒi.
 Calomel gr. viij.
 Pulveris aromat. gr. vi.
 Syr. simpl, q. f. f. bolus.

D d 4

Vel,

Vel, Bolus Elaterii.

- ℞ Elater. g. β. ad gr. ij.
Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.
Sacchari ʒβ.
Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus.

Vel, Haustus cum Gambogia.

- ℞ Jalap. pulv. ʒi.
Gambog.
Zingiber pul. āā ʒβ.
Syr. simpl. ʒij.
Aq. menth. ʒi. f. haustus.

Or take from a drachm to half an ounce of expressed juice of the root of *iris luteus*, night and morning.

Then use diuretics :

Elixir Cupri.

- ℞ Limatur cupri gr. xx.
Aquæ ammoniæ ʒiβ. digere ut f. tinctura cœrulea ; cujus sumat guttas. quatuor ex hydromel. mane & vesperi, & augeatur dosis ad xxx. gutt. vacuo ventriculo.

The following has cured a confirmed ascites :

Tinctura Millepedarum.

- ℞ Milliped. ficut. & pulv. ʒij.
Coccinel. pulv.
Nuc. moschatae āā ʒi.
Aq. juniper comp.
Spir. ammoniæ composit. āā ʒi. vitro arte clauso, digere in calore arenæ per hor. xij. deinde per chartam cola, ut fiat tinctura ; cujus sumat gutt. lx. ex vini albi haustu, diebus a purgationibus liberis.

Haustus Diureticus.

- ℞ Infus. Gentianæ comp. ʒiβ.
Kali acetati. ʒβ.
Spiritus raph. c. ʒβ. m. f. haustus ter in die sumendus ; cui adde aquæ ammon. acetat. ʒiij. si opus fuerit,

Vel,

Vel, Haustus Scilliticus.

- ℞ Spiritus cinnam. ℥i.
 Acet. scillæ ʒß. ad ʒij.
 Tincturæ lavend. c.
 Syr. croc. āā ʒi. m.

Mistura Diuretica.

- ℞ Kali ʒi.
 Acet. scill. ʒiß.
 Aq. menth. pip. ʒvi.
 Vin. ant. ʒij.
 Tinct. opii ʒi.
 Syr. cort. aur. ʒß. m. fumat ʒi. subinde.

Vel, Bolus Diureticus.

- ℞ Pulv. scillæ a gr. iij. ad gr. x.
 Pulv. aromat.
 Nitr. pur. āā gr. vi.
 Confect. Damocrat ʒi.
 Syr. zingiber. q. f. f, bolus h. f. fumendus.

Cerevisia Diuretica.

- ℞ Sem. dauc. fyl. ℥i.
 Rad. Enulæ.
 Bac. junip.
 Sem. fænic. dul. āā ℥ß. m. fiat species infun.
 in cerevisiæ fortis cong. x. per decem dies dos.
 ℥ßs. bis terve de die.

And in most hydropic cases, we may very freely recommend mustard-seed, horse-radish, &c.

In persons of a robust constitution we may prescribe as follows, in an anasarca :

Pilulæ Catharticæ.

- ℞ Pil. ex colocynth. simp. ʒi.
 Gambog. gr. v.
 Calomelanos g. iij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iij. f. pil. vel bolus, horâ somni
 fumendus.

Infusio Cinerum Genistæ,

- ℞ Ciner. genist.
 Milleped. vivent, āā ʒij.

Rad.

Rad. raphan. rustic.

—— jalap.

Kali āā ʒi. infunde in vin. Rhenan. ℥iv. leni calore per xxx. horas; deinde cola pro usu; sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

A spoonful of unbruised mustard-seed may be taken morning and night; or, ʒij. to ʒfs. of *ciner. genist.* in a decoction of juniper; or *garlic*, and the *squill pills*, with some proper julep. DOVER'S POWDER, given to the quantity of ʒij. over night, for three or four nights successively, has been sometimes found very efficacious.

Scarify or blister the legs where it is necessary; and administer the following

Bolus Diureticus.

℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒi.

Gum. ammoniac. ʒß.

Pulv. scillæ siccæ. gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Where squills are given as a diuretic, that dose is by some esteemed the best which sits most easy on the stomach, without creating a lasting nausea, which very small doses of this medicine are sometimes very apt to produce, still it has been observed that *they seldom are attended with any good effect without producing nausea*, and indeed sometimes vomiting.

Bolus Scilliticus.

- ℞ Scillæ pulv. gr. v.
 Pulv. ari comp. gr. x.
 Pulv. zingiber. gr. v.
 Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus bis in die sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Cardiacus.

- ℞ Confect. aromaticæ ʒi.
 Sal. succin. g. v.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. ij. m. ut f. bolus.

Vel, Haustus Diureticus.

- ℞ Ciner. genist. ʒi.
 Vin. amar. ʒij. m. ut f. haustus.

Vel, Pulvis Emeticus.

- ℞ Antim. tartarif. gr. i.
 Antimonii calcinati ʒß. m. & sumat vespertim.

Sudorifics are also very proper.

Bolus Sudorificus.

- ℞ Pulv. castor. gr. xv.
 Sal. succini gr. v.
 — c. c. gr. vi.
 Opii gr. i.
 Syr. sim. q. f. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Ammoniacalis.

- ℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacoan. gr. iv.
 Opii purificati. gr. i.
 Ammoniac ʒi.
 Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus sumendus horâ decubitus.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Antimonialis.

- ℞ Antimonii tartarifati gr. ii.
 Opii purificati. gr. i.
 Gum guaiac. ʒi.
 Camphor. grana iv.
 Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus.

Vel, Haustus Diaphoreticus.

- ℞ Spir. raphan. c. ʒi.
 Tinct. opii gutt. xxx.
 Vin. antim. ʒi. f. haust. h. f. sumend. & repetend.
 pro re natâ.

Emetics

Emetics and cathartics, in small doses, frequently and alternately repeated, have been often given with success in an ascites; and diuretics, together with corroborants, should be always joined and used at intervals during the course of purges.

Crystals of tartar, dissolved in a large quantity of water, have been successful. An ounce to twenty, and taken during the day; it acts as a purgative and diuretic; and the digitalis purpurea has been recommended as one of the most certain diuretics in the materia medica, which may be given in form of powder or decoction.

Pulvis Digitalis Purpureæ.

- ℞ Digitalis purpureæ gr. ij.
Chel. cancrorum pp. gr. vj.
Pulveris aromatici g. iij. m. sumatur bis indies.

Infusum Digitalis Purpureæ.

- ℞ Digitalis purpureæ siccæ ʒi.
Aquæ ferventis ʒviij. stent donec refrigerint. Deinde adjiciatur,
Spir. juniperi ʒi. sumatur uncia una bis de die.

The *colchicum* is no insignificant medicine in these cases.

Haustus c. Colchico,

- ℞ Aquæ cinnamomi ʒi.
Spir. juniperi ʒiij.
Oxymellis colchici. ʒß. m. sumatur primo semel quotidie deinde bis vel ter indies.

If a dropsy happens in consequence of an obstructed

obstructed perspiration, or drinking large quantities of cold water, diaphoretics are very plainly indicated.—If from hard drinking, exercise on horseback, and the use of wine under proper restrictions, may be recommended; if from a consumptive diathesis, diuretics and corroborants will be most proper: if it happens after large hæmorrhages, or long continued fevers, purge sparingly. The chief dependence is then on bitters and chalybeates.

The following pills have been used successfully, drinking largely during their operation.

Pilulæ ex Helleboro:

℞ Extr. helleb. nig.

Myrrhæ āā. ʒi.

Card. bened. ʒx. m. & fiant pilulæ mediocres summat aatribus ad decem omni hora donec purgetur æger.

The following medicines have given great relief in the dropfy, where the legs and thighs were much swelled and water in the abdomen, even in old age, after premising an antimonial vomit:

Haustus Aloeticus Alcalinus.

℞ Vin. aloet. alkal. ʒi.

— Rhenan. ʒij.

Sacchar. alb. ʒi. m. ut f. haustus, omni vesperi sumendus.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ e Cicuta cum Mercurio.

℞ Hydrargyri. gr. iv.

Mucilag. gum. Arab. q. s. optime misceantur; et
adde extract. cicutæ gr. v. f. pilul. iij. hor. som.
& mane sumendæ.

Sometimes an ascites accompanies an anasarca, these cases are rarely cured; but we should attempt to evacuate the water by every means, taking care not to weaken the constitution, by too powerful or strong applications; and if all the medicines fail, the only chance left is to have recourse to the paracentesis, or tapping, which ought to be oftener performed than it is, and much more early in the disease; and not be deferred till the abdomen becomes greatly distended, and the viscera spoiled by long soaking in the extravasated fluids. After the waters have been evacuated, and the patient somewhat recovered, the bark, steel, frictions, and exercise in a dry country air, bid the fairest to prevent a relapse.

IN A CACHEXIA, the kali acetatum, gum. ammon. oxymel. scil. tinct. aloes comp. pil. ammon. decoct. juniper, &c. with proper evacuants, riding on horseback, and German Spa-waters, are of great use.

IN THE HYDROCELE, or dropsy of the
scrotum,

scrotum, if the water is contained in the tunica vaginalis, and the disease confined to the part. The tumor here may be opened with a trocar in the most depending part of the scrotum; and though this is not properly a radical cure, yet it sometimes proves one, and is to be preferred to any other method.

The radical cure of this disease, when the patient falls under the hands of a surgeon, has been attempted in three methods. The inner part of the cyst, or tunica vaginalis, was formerly entirely dissected away; but this painful, tedious, operation is now mostly disused, and either a large opening is made with a caustic into the part, and the cyst encouraged to slough or suppurate away; or it is opened with the knife, and the cyst filled with lint, whence is brought on an inflammation, and an adhesion produced; or a seton is made into and through the lower part of the cavity, by which means the water is let off, and effects similar to the former produced.

WHEN WATER IS CONTAINED IN THE CELLULAR MEMBRANE OF THE SCROTUM, it is to be treated as an anasarca, and scari-

fications in the skin of the legs will answer as well as upon the part.

IN A DROPSY OF THE UTERUS, use fomentations, and vapour-baths, and give attenuant and resolvent medicines, such as soap, gum. ammon. pulv. e myrrh. comp. pil. ex hydrargyro. &c. with stimulating clysters, and emetics.

THE HYDROPS PECTORIS requires perpetual blisters on the legs, and the exhibition of diuretics; purgatives are seldom of service in this case, but rather tend to weaken the body than to evacuate the water. If these prove ineffectual, the last resource recommended by authors is to puncture the thorax, which demands the assistance of a skilful and experienced operator.

THE HYDROCEPHALUS EXTERNUS, is a distemper in a manner peculiar to young children; perpetual blisters, issues, setons, cauteries, and discutient applications, are what are commonly advised externally, in this disease; and internally, small doses of calomel, rhubarb, &c. with strengthening medicines, and a carminative diet.

THE HYDROCEPHALUS INTERNUS, or *dropsy of the brain*, happens frequently to children,

children, but sometimes adults are its subjects also. Many of the symptoms are so common to worm cases, teething, and other irritating causes, that it is difficult to fix upon any which particularly characterise the disease. The most peculiar seem to be *pains in the limbs, with sickness and head-ach incessant, which, though frequent in other diseases of children, are neither so uniformly nor so constantly attendant as in this.* Another circumstance observed to be familiar, if not peculiar to this distemper, is, *that the patients are not only costive, but it is with the greatest difficulty that stools can be procured.* These are generally of a very dark greenish colour, with an oiliness, or glassy bile, rather than the slime which accompanies worms, and they are for the most part extremely offensive. In complaints arising from worms, and in dentition, spasms are more frequent than in this disorder.

This disease has been termed, by some authors, hydrocephalic fever, from the attendant symptoms; and to prevent us from having the idea of a chronic disease, which that of a dropsy gives. Besides what has

been mentioned above, this disease has some other peculiarities: the patients fall into convulsions, and expire in a few hours, when there have not been the appearance of symptoms, which usually foretel the fatal termination. Also the pulse, from being small, hard, and frequent, becomes suddenly full, soft, and slow, but intermittent; and this points out the melancholy change which is approaching; and when we find this the case, we are not to be deceived by many appearances, which are apt to flatter the unwary into a false security; for the patients feel little or no pain or distress; they are not delirious, and are free from oppression or sickness; they have no great thirst, scarce any præternatural heat; indeed they have been known to speak cheerfully, and even to eat with an appetite a few hours before the fatal convulsive attack. To this complaint children and young women are most subject.

When the hydrocephalus internus proceeds from the rupture of a lymphatic vessel in the brain, which some suppose to be the proximate cause of the disease, it cannot

not admit of a cure. If worms are the cause, anthelmintics soon relieve; if otherwise, there is very little hope.

As the symptoms are so similar to those said to be from worms, and often may not be idiopathic, but symptomatic, it will be proper to use anthelmintics, and such means as may free the bowels from an irritating cause; those medicines are calomel, rhubarb: if the stomach seems to be overloaded, give an antimonial emetic. Clysters of aloes dissolved in milk, or decoct. fem. fantonic. cum ol. tereb. gut. xxx—xl. Small doses of opium may occasionally be given. Heating medicines and warm rooms are hurtful. This treatment may be successful in the symptomatic hydrocephalus: in the idiopathic, the re-absorption of the lymph accumulated in the brain is to be attempted. Blisters applied to the head, and the use of mercury, even to the producing a ptyalism, have been recommended, and also the vapour-bath. In desperate cases, every remedy ought to be tried which seems calculated to effect the desired purpose; though the disease hitherto has almost ever eluded the power of the medical art. Be-

cause when water has actually been collected in the ventricles of the brain, and distension taken place, the absorbent vessels loose their power, whilst the exhalent pour out their contents more copiously. At a very early period before the absolute effusion of water, where sanguinary accumulation only takes place, or where a small quantity of water has been deposited, the disease may be prevented by bleeding, and copious purging, intermediately using calomel, joined with diuretics.

CHAP II.

OF THE TYMPANY.

THE Tympany is a flatulent tumor of the abdomen, and is manifested by an elastic distension of the abdomen, not readily yielding to pressure, and sounding like a drum, with costiveness, and emaciation, but no fluctuation. In the beginning are perceived hollow rumblings of wind in the bowels;—thirst, and loss of appetite, pain in the loins, and dyspnoea with frequency of pulse succeed, and atrophy. It may arise from a variety

variety of causes, and is sometimes the consequence of the unseasonable use of opiates in the dysentery, or of the bark in intermittents; sometimes by ascites, and morbid affections of the liver—at other times by biliary and renal calculi—frequently by worms; and in one instance by an hæmorrhagic effort after suppression of the catamenia, and hæmorrhoidal flux; by which means the colon becomes greatly distended with air, and forms a true *tympanites*. But it is properly of two kinds; 1st, *Intestinal*, in which there is a tumor of the abdomen, often unequal, with frequent rejection of wind, alleviating both the tension and pain. 2d, *Abdominal*, discoverable by a more evident resounding noise than in the former, a more equal tumefaction, and the emission of flatus less frequent, and not giving such evident relief. In the former we can only hope to be successful, and that by endeavouring to relieve the spasm—discharge the flatulencies by the anus, and giving the coats of the intestines proper strength, by increasing their tone. Hence must we, *in the first intention*, have recourse to antispasmodics, anodynes, and laxatives: *in the se-*

cond, to aromatic corroborants and tonics. If it be attended with febrile symptoms, bleeding may be premised. The body is to be kept regularly open with rhubarb, or some other gentle cathartic, joined with a few grains of the *spec. aromat.* All strong purging medicines, and carminatives without laxatives, are generally hurtful. An electary of camomile flowers with ginger, and a small proportion of steel, may be given as a corroborant, and the patient may wash it down with a draught of the *infus. gentian. composit.* Spirit. *ætheris nitrosi*, with *tinctura opii*, and slight doses of the *pilula ex aloë cum myrrha*, will be useful, and also a course of bitters, joined with aromatics; such as zedoary, quassia, ground-pine, orange-peel, lesser centaury, &c. Frictions of the abdomen, swathing it with a small flannel belt, and a regular course of exercise, are what are particularly serviceable in this disorder.

Fomenting with water, just above the freezing point, at the same time giving ice internally to condense the gas, or absorb it if it be fixed air, has been tried with success, in what is termed spasmodic tympany,

to which was annexed this remarkable circumstance, that in two cases, a bilious diarrhoea, producing an abundant discharge of flatulence, was ultimately the means of removing the disease.

C H A P III.

OF THE CHLOROSIS, AND OBSTRUCTION OF
THE MENSES.

THE Chlorosis has been defined by Dr. Cullen, a dyspepsy, or a desire for things not esculent, a paleness or discolouration of the skin, a soft tumefaction of the body, loss of strength, palpitation attending muscular exertion, especially in going up stairs, which is sometimes followed by a syncope, and a retention of the menses; which last symptom, he thinks, always attends a true chlorosis: where it does not, the disease should be referred to cachexy. However, the two complaints here specified, are said to be commonly attended with a plethora, a listlessness to motion, a heaviness, paleness of the complexion, pain in the back and loins, with a depravity of all the functions,

hæmorrhages at the nose, pains in the head, with a great sense of weight across the eyes; loathing of food, a quick and weak pulse, fluor albus, hectic heats, coughs, hysteric fits, florid colour at times, tension of the uterus, and turgid veins.

It may be doubted whether this obstruction is so often the cause as the consequence of other disorders, as in general the cure depends upon remedying the indisposed habit of body, whence very opposite methods of treatment are often requisite.

If a viscosity of blood be the cause, attenuants; if a plethora, bleeding in the feet will be proper. They generally arise either from a defect of fluids, or obstructions and plenitude of the uterine vessels. In the former case, active deobstruents will not prevail till the digestions are mended, and the blood is determined to the uterus in a sufficient quantity.

Hence we should first have recourse to nutritious, easily digested food; afterwards, an emetic, gently aperient medicines, and a course of aromatic bitters, with suitable exercise, in a clear fine air; then emagogues may be prescribed, as procuring a flux
of

of the menses generally completes the cure, which will be confirmed by continuing them in their natural periods.

Hauftus Emmenagogus.

℞ Vini aloës.

Ol. amygd. āā ʒvi.

Aq. puleg. ʒi.

Tinct. hellebori nigri gutt. xx. f. haust. h. f. fumend. & per tres vices repetendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Ecphrasticæ.

℞ Pil. ex aloë cum myrrha ʒi.

Ferri ammoniacalis grana tria, m. f. pil. h. f. fumendæ.

In pale cachectic habits, chalybeates may be freely used ; but by no means in the plethoric. Pediluvia, in both cases, are very proper.

Obstinate chloroses have often given way to the following treatment, when the humours have been sluggish and the vascular system torpid.

Pulvis Ferruginosus.

℞ Pulv. aromat.

Ferri ammoniacalis āā ʒʒ.

M. f. pulvis horâ somni fumendus ex cochl. i. syr. simp.

Mustard-feed, swallowed whole twice or thrice a day, to the quantity of a small spoonful, has often promoted the menses, when other means have failed.

The tinctura hellebori nigr. has been
greatly

greatly recommended, from ʒij. to ʒß. three or four times every day.

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ.

- ℞ Pil. ex aloë cum myrrhâ ʒi.
 — fœtid.
 — gummi āā ʒß.
 Calomelan. præp. g. x. f. pilulæ n° xx. capiat unam
 hora decubitus.

Bolus e Myrrha.

- ℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. ʒi.
 — castor. gr. iv.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ fumen-
 dus cum haustu sequenti:

Haustus Hellebori nigr.

- ℞ Aq. puleg. simp. ʒi.
 Tinct. helleb. nigr. gutt. xxx.
 Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus.

*In case of indigestion, and in cachectic con-
stitutions, vomits may be given, also small
doses of pilul. ex aloë cum myrrha, and ca-
lomel. Occasional venesection is of use in
those of a plethoric habit.*

Electarium Ferruginosum.

- ℞ Conserv. absinth. marit. ʒi.
 Rubig. ferri præp. ʒvi.
 Hydrarg. cum sulph. ʒß.
 Canel. alb. ʒij.
 Castor. pulv. ʒi.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. mo-
 lem ter in die cum cochlearibus duobus sequentis
 vini medicati.

Vinum Ferruginosum.

- ℞ Limatur. ferr.
 Cort. Peruv.
 Canel. alb. āā ʒij.
 Rhabarb. ʒß. digere in vin. Rhenani veter. (old
 hock) ℥iij. per dies aliquot: tum cola pro usu.

Vel,

Vel, Haustus Ferruginosus.

- ℞ Tinctur. ferri muriati gutt. xx.
Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
Spir. nuc. mosch.
Syr. aurant. āā ℥i. f. haust. bis in die sumend.

Vel, Electarium Ecphrasticum.

- ℞ Ferri vitriolati (vel vitriol. virid. vulg. ad albedinem
torrefact. et in tenuissimum pulverem redact.)
℥℥.

Pulv. crystal. tart.

— senæ.

— jalap.

— zingib. āā ℥℥.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. vi.

Syr. cort. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. molle, ad magn.
n. m. bis in die sumend. superbib. haust. infus.
salv. vel vin. tepid. cum zingiber. mist.

Bathing the feet in warm water, at the same time using tight ligatures about the thighs, has brought an immediate flow of the menses. Electricity has likewise sometimes succeeded.

The following pills and julep have been given with success in bloated habits, and obstructed menses :

Pilulæ Ephrasticæ Gummosæ.

- ℞ Pulveris aloet. cum ferro. ℥i.
Pil. gumm. ℥℥. f. pil. xvij. quarum sumat. iij. hor.
som. et mane cum cochl. iv. julep. sequent.

Julepum Diureticum.

- ℞ Spirit. junip. comp. ℥i℥.
Aq. puleg. ℥iv.
Syr. croc. ℥ij. m.

Bolus Deobstruens.

- ℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. ℥i.
Ferr. amon. gr. vi.

Extr.

Extr. fabin. gr. iv.

Syr croci q. s. fiat bolus ter de die sumendus.

The *radix rubiæ tinctorum* has been considered by some as a specific in obstructions of the catamenia, taken for some time before the expected period :

Pulvis cum Rub. Tinct.

℞ Pulv. rub. tinct. ʒss. ad ʒfs.

Chel. cancrorum pp. gr. x. m. sumat bis indies.

And it would assist the efficacy of this medicine, if a smart purge was administered as near the expected return as possible :

℞ Extracti colocynth. cum aloë gr. xx. ad ʒfs.

Calomelanos gr. v.

Pulveris helleboris nigr. gr. iv.

Syrupi croci q. s. ut fiant pilulæ vi. sumantur tres horâ decubitus, et reliquæ primò manè.

The pulvis fabinæ from gr. x. to ʒiiss. given twice a day, has been proved an efficacious remedy—but as it is very powerful in its operation, it should be given with caution, beginning with small doses, and gradually encreasing it to its extent.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE ATROPHIA, OR NERVOUS CONSUMPTION.

WHEN there is a wasting of the body with-

without a fever, cough, difficulty of breathing, and other hectic symptoms, but at the same time there is an aversion for food, and weak digestion, the disorder is called an *atrophia*, or nervous consumption.

There perhaps never is an atrophy without some fever; at least without a quicker pulse than usual: but the absence of a hectic fever almost always distinguishes this from a *tabes*. There are different species, which arise, 1st, from too copious evacuations: 2d, from deficiency of food, as the want of milk in nurses suckling young children: 3d, from corrupted nutriment: 4th, from the function of nutrition being depraved, no evacuation, or very trifling, or *cacochymia* having preceded. 5th, from viscid mucus lining the stomach, and small intestines: 6th, from poisons, 7th, from scrophulous mesenteric glands, intercepting the chyle, in its passage through the lacteals, to the thorax: 8th, from indigestion. In the beginning of this disease, the habit is œdematous, the face pale, squalid, and a loathing of all kinds of food, except that which is liquid. There is also a languor, which continually afflicts the patients

while in bed; the urine is often small in quantity, and high-coloured; sometimes pale, and copious; there is no fever, or scarce any, nor difficulty of breathing, unless that which arises from extreme debility. In the beginning of this complaint, such things are required as can restore the tone of the solids, such as stomachic and ferruginous medicines; the body should be purged every third or fourth day with rhubarb; the common drink, wine, or ale medicated with bitters, aromatics, and steel; and pills made of cascarilla, calamus aromaticus, and bark, should be administered; also volatile spirits dropt upon sugar: the mode of living should be varied, and agreeable, in a pure air, and with chearful company.

Bulus Ferruginosus.

℞ Limaturæ ferri a gr. 3. ad gr. x.
 Conservæ rosæ q. s. f. bol. ter de die sumendus.

Vel,

℞ Gum. myrrh. ʒi.
 Træ cort. peruv. ʒj. solve terendo & adde aq. distill. ʒ8.
 Ferri vitriol. ʒj.
 Nitri. ʒss. fyr. bals. ʒvj. m. & sum: cochl. larg. duo bis de die.

Riding exercise in pure air is particularly recommended—as it excites moderate perspiration—strengthens the digestive organs;
and

and shakes off the viscid mucus obstructing the absorbents of the stomach and the small intestines.

If the appetite and digestion be bad, and the legs swell, vomit with ipecacoanha, and then prescribe as follows:

Hauftus Ferrugin.

℞ Infus. gentianæ comp. ʒi.

Tinct. ferri muriati gutt. xx.

Spirit. nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani aa ʒi. f. haustus ter de die sumendus.

If it is accompanied with other complaints, and arises from that cause, they must be attended to, and such things prescribed as are useful in those cases.

If scrophulous symptoms appear, give the steel drops in a draught of the decoct. cort. Peruv.

If the wasting of the body be occasioned by the fluor albus, and large evacuations, nothing will answer better than a decoct. sarsaparil. milk, Spa-water, gentle riding on horseback, country air, and the cortex.

If it be attended with a scorbutic putrid diathesis, avoid giving opiates. Pectorals, and the scorbutic juices, the decoct. cort. and goat's whey, will in this case be the most rational treatment.

If

If *worms be the cause* of an atrophy, we must have recourse to anthelmintics.

If *asthmatic symptoms* prevail, prescribe the pil. scil. spirit. ammon. foetid. blisters, oxymel scillæ, &c.

If *hypochondriac* and *hysterical affections* are the cause, apply chalybeates, foetids, exercise, gentle vomits; and those frequently repeated.

If *the disease proceeds from a venereal taint*, which is indeed often the case, treat it with the decoct. sarsaparil. pil. hydrargyri, small doses of calomel, a solution of hydrargyri muriati; and in some cases with a milk diet and pectorals: but here, as in most confirmed consumptive cases, very little is to be expected towards its radical cure.

A constant use of gentle laxatives is requisite in most species of this complaint.

C H A P. V.

OF THE JAUNDICE.

THE Jaundice is an universal yellowness tinging the skin, chiefly observable in the whites of the eyes; owing to the bile mixing

ing itself in too great a proportion with the blood; it may be occasioned by obstructions, viscid bile, small stones, or spasms in the biliary ducts, inflammation, scirrhus, or tough plegm in the duodenum, where the ductus communis choledochus enters that intestine.

Hence from the causes arise the following species: the *calculous*, attended with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after eating, and with dejections of biliary concretions: the *spasmodic*, unattended with pain after spasmodic diseases and mental affections: the *hepatic*, where there is also no pain, but arises after diseases of the liver: that of *gravid women*, arising from pregnancy, and going off after delivery: that of *infants*, appearing not long after they are born; and that of tough phlegm without either pain, gall stones, or spasm, and relieved by a discharge of viscid mucus by stool.

Nature has made a great apparatus for the formation of bile; and its use is justly considered of infinite consequence in the animal œconomy. Many diseases depend on its viscidness, which are apparent in the lives of

the sedentary by costiveness, &c. as the contrary happens to free livers, where the salts being exalted, diarrhœas and fevers frequently attend.

The symptoms of a jaundice in general are, inactivity, lassitude, anxiety, sickness, oppression at the breast, difficult respiration, pain about the pit of the stomach, dry skin, costiveness, hard, white, or greyish stools, yellow and high-coloured urine, with tingeing things thrown into it of a yellow colour: in its progress the saliva acquires a bitterish taste, the yellow cast of the complexion becomes livid, intolerable itching succeeds, the legs swell, and the abdomen at length filling with water, destroys the patient by a dropfy; which symptoms arise from the crisis of the blood being destroyed. A Jaundice from any of the above causes, except a scirrhus liver, are capable of being perfectly cured, or relieved from time to time; whilst such as proceed from scirrhusity afford us little hope: however such things ought to be tried as seem calculated to remove or palliate it; amongst which perhaps cicuta stands the foremost.

The diet in common should be attenuating.

ing. In the beginning, especially if an inflammation of the liver be suspected, bleed, and then purge with the following :

Haustus Purgans.

- ℞ Infus. fen. ʒijß.
Tinctur. fen.
Vini rhab. āā ʒiij. m.

Vel, Haustus cum Taraxico.

- ℞ Taraxaci c radicibus. ʒiv.
Uvarum passarum deacin. ʒiij.
Coq. in aquæ distillatæ ʒxii. ad ʒvi.
Deinde colantur.

- ℞ Decocti supra præscr. ʒiij.

Teæ senæ. ʒvi.
Tinct. lavend. c. ʒiß. m. sum. bis indies, & repetatur per tres vices successive.

Vel, Pilulæ cum Calomelan.

- ℞ Calomelanos pp. gr. v.
Conservæ rosæ rub. q. s. vel f. pilulæ duæ, horâ decubitus sumendus, & mane exhibeatur haustus purgans.

Haustus Salinus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiß.
Succ. limon. ʒß.
Kali Œi.
Aq. alexet. spirituos. ʒij.
Syr. althææ ʒi. f. haustus sextâ vel octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Bolus Diureticus.

- ℞ Sapon. optim. ʒß.
Kali acetati ʒß.
Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus sumendus ter in die cum haustu supra præscripto.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

- ℞ Sapon. optim. ʒij.
Scillæ pulv. ʒiß.
Magnet. alb.
Pulv. rhab. āā ʒß.

Syr. alth. q. f. f. pilulæ n° xl. quarum sumat tres
ter in die; superbib. ʒij. sequent. tinct. vinos.

Vinum lœteritium.

℞ Rad. curcum.
Rubia tinctur. ā ʒi.
Milleped. viv. contus. ʒß.
Canel. alb. ʒij. digere in vin. Rhœnan ℥iij. per
hor. xxiv. et cola.

Haustus Aloeticus.

℞ Vin. aloët. alkal.
Aq. puleg. āā ʒi.
Tinct. rhab. ʒi. m. fiat haustus h. som. sum.

*In case a sickness at the stomach should
harass the patient,*

Mistura Cretacea.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒvi.
Spf. nucis mosch. ʒvi.
Magnesiæ albæ ʒij.
Cretæ pp. ʒß.
Syrupi althææ ʒiij. m. sumat cochl. iij. subinde.

In cases of viscid bile, what has been above
advised will almost always be successful; but
where *bilious concretions are formed*, which
may be suspected when there are acute shoot-
ing pains in the epigastric region, and right
hypochondrium, encreasing after eating—
sometimes attended with straitned respiration,
compression of the chest, nausea, frequent
vomiting, and difficulty of walking upright
—The sickness, with incessant vomiting,
generally precedes the jaundice—which is
apt suddenly to disappear, after which bili-
ary

ary concretions, called gall-stones, are to be discovered in the stools—but add to this notwithstanding the severity of the pain, the pulse appears not to suffer any material alteration, and this by some has been considered as the pathognomic symptom of the particular cause—and where these concretions are to pass, opium and the warm bath are the two chief remedies, the opium is required in large doses, and frequently to be repeated. When the pain abates, an emetic sometimes relieves, by pushing the gall-stone back, or bringing it forward; but after two or three evacuations upwards, give an opiate. Though vomiting in this case may be useful, it must be cautiously produced, for if it procures not the passage, or retrocession of the concremented bile, it may be detrimental, if violent: the gentler emetics should only therefore be exhibited. Purgatives, by increasing the motion of the intestines; and soliciting the flow of the bile, are useful; the best are the mildest, as sea-water, neutral salts, in a weak infusion of some bitter vegetable; these may be taken for months every day, or every other day, and not hurt the stomach: but if the disease be of long standing, we shall

have reason to suspect the calculus to be large; or, when the pain attendant gives us room to suspect an inflammation existing, vomits should be prohibited altogether; nor can strong purgatives be proper; the body should only be kept gently open, and on account of the pain, fomentations applied to the epigastric region. Æthereal oil of turpentine has been considered by some as a solvent of these concretions: out of the body they certainly are, but otherwise the circumstance seems highly disputable.

If a jaundice succeeds colics, it generally goes off spontaneously in a few days, and seldom requires the application of any remedies; but should it continue, after gentle purging with infus. sen. &c. order the saline draughts with confect. aromat. ʒi, or soap and rhubarb joined with some of the antispasmodic gums; these will generally answer every purpose. If it be accompanied with violent pain about the pit of the stomach, it must be assuaged by giving repeated doses of opium.

If it be attended with a fever, bleed moderately, and prescribe a decoction of hempseed. *If it proceed from sluggish viscid bile*, frequent vomits will answer better than any other

other method, together with mercurial purges, or small doses of calomel, with a free use of kali acetatum, squills, gum ammoniac, &c.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

- ℞ Extr. colocynth. c. aloë.
 Sap. amygd. āā ʒi.
 Hydrargyri calc. gr. iij.
 Öl. jun. gutt. xij. m. fiat pilulæ xxiv. sumat iij. vel
 iv. om. nocte.

Or, small doses of calomel may be given over night, sometimes united with asafetida, repeated twice a week, and worked off the next morning with rhubarb.

- ℞ Calomel. pp. gr. iij.
 Asæ fetidæ ʒj.
 Olei carui gutt. v. m. f. pilul. vj. h. dec. sumendus.
 ℞ Pulv. Rhœi gr. xij.
 Infusi amar. purg. ʒiij. m. f. haust. mane sumendus.

Or,

- ℞ Pulv. Rabarb. ʒss.
 Kali tartarificati ʒj.
 Confect. arom. ʒj.
 Aq. menth. vulg. ʒjj. m. f. haustus 8vis. horis sumendus.

This medicine has been highly recommended.

In an inveterate jaundice, good effects have been found from ʒi. of ammonia pp. given three or four times a day: and the following has also been found successful in a very obstinate case:

Pilulæ e Calomelano.

- ℞ Calomelanos præp. gr. i.
 Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. ij.
 Conf. cynosbat, q. s. f. pil. i. h. s. f.—Sumat etiam
 ℥iv. decoct. sequentis ter die.

Decoctum Juniperi.

- ℞ Summit. juniper. ℥ij.
 Bac. juniper. contus. ℥i.
 Coque in ℔iſſ. aq. font. ad ℔i adde
 Vin. antimon. ℥ij.
 Spſ. nuc. moſch.
 Syr, alth. āā ℥i. m.

Riding on horſeback, with the uſe of mineral waters will be very proper in this caſe; particularly Harrowgate, or Bath waters, They ſhould be drank, however, at the fountain-head, and in the proper ſeaſons, viz. the ſpring, and in the beginning of ſummer; but if there be a neceſſity for their uſe, they may be drank at all times.

Madder-root, either in powder or decoction, is eſteemed ſerviceable in this diſeaſe.

If hæmorrhages attend this diſorder, be cautious how you order attenuants, aloetics, volatiles, or chalybeates. The acid and demulcent methods, with gentle evacuations, will in this caſe be the moſt proper; among which the oleum ricini, formed into an emulſion, and decoction of hemp-ſeed, are recommended,

CHAP. VI.

OF THE LEPRA ARABUM, OR THE ELEPHANTIASIS.

THE *Leprosy of the Arabians* is also known in the West Indies by the name of the *black scurvy*. It is contagious, and an African disease, and comes on gradually. The skin grows thick, rough, wrinkled, and unctuous: numerous spots appear on the body, of a yellow brown cast, which soon after turn purple, and of a copper colour. They chiefly appear on the forehead and chin. These increase, and grow thick and rough, with hard scales; a numbness succeeds in the fingers and toes; the hair falls off; the breath becomes difficult and foetid, and the voice hoarse and nasal. The lobes of the ears grow thick, the cheeks large, and the face acquires a livid hue: rest is disturbed. These symptoms increase until the parts crack with dry fissures and knots; then follow ulcers of a virulent kind, affecting the hands and feet with a fever, which closes the fatal scene.

Persons labouring under this terrible malady are much disposed to venery.

Bleeding

Bleeding and antimonial vomits seem to be proper here, especially in the beginning.

Pilulæ Alterantes.

- ℞ Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. ℥iv.
 Hydrargyri calcinati lævigat. ℥ij.
 Gum. guaiac. pulv. ℥ij.
 Ol. sassafras gutt. xx.
 Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n° lxxx. sumat iij. omni
 nocte h. s. superbib. haustum apozem. seq. tepi-
 fact.

Apozema Alterans.

- ℞ Decoct. sarsaparil. ℔i℔.
 Spirit. juniper. c. ℥iv.
 Kali acetati ℥ij. m. Sumat etiam ℥viiij. hujus
 mane in lecto cum vin. antimon. gutt. xl.

This should be continued for two or three months at least, with a due regard at the same time to a proper regimen.

Antimonials and mercurials are the chief medicines which are generally given in this disease, or combined with camphor, opium, and guaiacum.

- ℞ Calomel gr. vj. camphoræ gr. iij.
 Conserv. rosæ. q. s. f. bol. 6â quaq.
 Nocte sumendus, & die sequenti,
 ℞ Kali tartar. ℥j.
 Mannæ ℥vj.
 Tinct. card. ℥j.
 Aq. ferventis. ℥iiij. m.

Half a pint of sea-water may be drank on the intermediate days every morning.

Tincture of cantharides, and dulcified spirit of nitre, have been said to cure the disease separately.

With

With regard to diet, all fat or pickled and dried meats should be avoided, as well as pork, high fauces, butter, cheese, beer, spirits, and wine of all sorts. Use sub-acid diluents, aperient infusions, and gentle cathartics.

This disease sometimes terminates in the arthritic, or joint evil, depriving the patient of all sensation; and by degrees corrodes the tendons and vessels, so as to occasion the dropping off of the joints; and at last ulcerating, the whole body becomes highly infectious and fatal.

The *kermes mineral*, with *camphor*, may probably be of use in these cases, with a decoct. sarsaparil. At Madeira the following applications proved curative:

Applicetur empl. cantharidis nuchæ.

Electarium cum cort. Peruviano.

℞ Corticis Peruv. pulv. ʒiʒ.

Cort. rad. sassafr. pulv. ʒʒ m. capiat moles nucis moschatæ majoris bis indies.

Embrocatio Volatilis.

℞ Spir. vini tenuioris ʒviij.

Lixivii tartari. ʒi.

Spf. ammoniæ ʒij. m. hac inung. partes affectæ nocte maneq.

When the eruption has not been considerable, some have found advantage from tar-ointment—to which mercurial ointment has been added to advantage.

C H A P VII.

OF THE LEPRO GRÆCORUM.

THE *Leprosy of the Greeks* is a disease much more known in hot countries than in our parts; and is very desperate and deplorable in its effects, and not easily to be thoroughly eradicated. It appears in white, dry, fissured, scurfy scabs and eschars, and is deeper rooted in the skin than that of the Arabians. It is attended with great itching, and often destroys not only the cuticle, but even the excretory vessels and surface of the skin itself, and discharges a thickish sort of liquor, which forms itself into crusts and scales, which is the pathognomonic symptom of this most hideous disease.

The diet should be very sparing, light, and easy of digestion; the body kept lax, and frequent use made of warm baths, in which emollient herbs may be boiled.

The following, persisted in for five or six weeks, will be often effectual:

Bolus Alterans.

℞ Antim. crud. ʒss.

Conf. cochl. hort. ℥i.

Syr. simp. q. s. fiat bolus bis terve de die sum.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Antimoniales.

- ℞ Hydrargyri calcinat. gr. vi.
 Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. xxiv.
 Pil. e styrac. gr. xxv.
 Syr. papav. albi q. s. f. pil. vij. non deaurandæ;
 sumat unam omni nocte h. s.

Perhaps the following cannot be exceeded in this disease:

- ℞ Pil. Æthiop. gr. x. sumat omni nocte h. s. & omni
 alter. mane sumat ʒij. sal. polychrest. in ℥i. aq.
 fontan. solut. cum paululo syr. simplicis mist. Per-
 sistat in usu horum pro re nata.

Sea-water is also useful.

Vel, Bolus Antimonialis.

- ℞ Hydrargyri calcinat gr. i.
 Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. iij.
 Conserv. cynosbat. ʒi. f. bolus horâ somni sumend.
 superbib. haustum decoct. sarsaparillæ.

Vel, Electarium Alterans.

- ℞ Hydrargyri cum sulphure
 Antimon. levigat. āā ʒiʒ.
 Conserv. cochl. hortens. ʒi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. elect. sumat. n. m. molem ter
 in die superbib. haustum decoct. sarsaparillæ;
 vel interior. cortic. ulmi; vel aq. benedict. comp.
 ʒiv.

Vel, Pulvis Alterans.

- ℞ Sulphur. antimon. præcip. . . .
 Calomelanos āā ʒij.
 Calomelas in crassum pulverem redact. lævigetur
 super marmor. per vices addendo paulatim sulphur.
 antimon. & diurno tritu fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

Vel, Pilulæ Alterantes Guaiacinae.

- ℞ Hujus pulveris ʒʒ.
 Gum. guaic. ʒiij.
 Resin. guiac. ʒij.
 Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. massa pilularis ex cujus fing.
 drachm. formentur pil. n° xxi. sumat duas vel tres
 h. s. & mane.

This

This method, closely followed for five or six weeks, has often cured the most obstinate skin diseases; and I should, at the same time, strongly recommend the decoct. lignorum to be drank very plentifully.—The following medicated wine may likewise be of use :

Vinum Antiscorbuticum.

℞ Acetof.

Becabung.

Nastur. aquatic.

Cochl. hortens. āā m. iij.

Rad. enul. campan.

—— Râphan. rustic. āā ℥ijß.

Sem. cochlear. hortens. ℥i. vini alb. ℥iv. digere per duos dies & cola ; sumat ℥iv. bis in die.

Linimentum Saturninum.

℞ Adipis fuillæ. ℥ijß.

Cerussæ acetatæ ℥ij. m. f. lin. p. aff. appl.

The leprosy, commonly met with in England, seems to be a local disease of the cutis, and its vessels and glands; and may sometimes be owing to what the common people call a surfeit, or cold. Of nine cases in ten of the leprous patients who frequent the waters of Bath, as is found by long experience, the stagnating humours seem to have acquired various degrees of acrimony, and to give a preternatural hardness and thickness to the cutis.—Mercurials, and the remedies recommended above, with warm bathing, will contribute
greatly

greatly to cleanse and soften the cutis ; and afterwards the cortex, sea-bathing, exercise, and a milk diet, will be proper to strengthen the whole body, and restore a natural and plentiful perspiration.

Scabby eruptions on the skin, which are so frequently met with in common practice, require the same kind of treatment which hath just now been prescribed for the lepra. These sorts of cutaneous diseases are commonly called *scorbutic eruptions* ; but are carefully to be distinguished from the real *scorbutic spots*, which are not of a scabby or scurfy nature, as in these cases, but are purple, yellow, or livid spots, not raised above the surface of the skin, but greatly resemble bruise-marks, and flea-bites. A mistake here might be of very dangerous consequence ; for the true *scurvy* is a putrid disease, which requires lenient and antiseptic remedies, and where mercurials and rough medicines might prove fatal ; whereas in the cutaneous foulnesses, we are now speaking of, they are frequently of the greatest service.

In some obstinate cutaneous eruptions, the following medicated drinks have been found very useful :

Decoctum

Decoctum Scorbuticum.

℞ Summit. junip. incis. ℥ij.

Baccar. junip. contus.

Zinzib. incis āā ℥ij.

Caryoph. aromat. contus. ℥ij. coque in aq. pur. cong. ix. ad colatur cong. viij. paulo ante finem cocturæ adjiciatur caryoph. et addatus sing. cong. liquoris colati, spum sacchar (*molasses*) ℥i. tum ponatur in loco tepido, & spum. cerevis. (*yeast*) ℥℥. adject. fiat fermentatio, quâ peractâ reponatur liquor lagenis vitreis, bene clausis, ad usum; et bibat æger ℥i. quotidie horis medicis.

Cerevisia Scorbutica.

℞ Fol. cochl. hortens. ℥i.

—— nasturt. aquat.

—— becabung.

Summit abietis.

—— genistæ, āā m. x.

Rad. rapan. rustic.

Rad. lapath. acut. āā ℥i.

Aurant. incis. n° xx. m. adde cerevisiæ non lupulatae, tempore fermentationis, cong. x. & quando ad maturitatem pervenerit, sit pro potu ordinario.

To this may be occasionally added.

Rad. rhabarb.

Sem. sinap.

Canel. alb.

The unguentum c sulphure is applicable to a vast number of cutaneous eruptions, which are not suspected to be the true itch.

In very viscid habits gum guaiac. millepedes; hydrargyr. cum sulphure, and steel will be advisable.

In a variety of cases, where the skin has been over-run with a watery, itchy, spreading eruption, more particularly incident to

old people, nothing has been more effectual and a strong decoction of the juniper tops and berries long persisted in, and drank to the quantity of a quart a day. Should this fail, the pil. Æthiopic. will be worth trying.

A decoction of the inner-bark of the common elm, gathered fresh from the tree, has likewise been found of service in cutaneous foulnesses ;

Decoctum Ulmi.

℞ Cort. ulm. interior. recent. ℥iv.

Aq. font. ℔iv. coque ad colatur. ℔ij. cujus bibat.

℔ß. bis in die.

It should be continued for a length of time to answer any good purpose ; and if the efflorescence of the skin should be increased after its first taking, it is rather a circumstance in its favour.

C H A P. VIII.

OF THE SCURVY.

THE Scurvy is a putrid disease common in cold countries after living on putrid salted animal food, where there is a want at the same time of fresh vegetables. It is very fatal to seamen, and to people shut up in gar-

G g

risons

risons and besieged places, who experience the same deficiency, and also of fermented liquors, and a sound nourishing diet. It commonly begins with heaviness, weariness, and a disinclination to move or stir about; these are succeeded by *spongy putrid gums which bleed*, or ouse out blood on slight pressure, an offensive breath, a fallow and bloated countenance; hæmorrhages from the nose; difficulty of breathing, especially on motion; dejection of spirits: swelling of the legs; purple, yellow, or livid spots on the skin, particularly at the roots of the hair, not rising above the surface, greatly resembling bruise-marks, and flea-bites; tumors in various parts of the arms and legs; and a contraction in the flexor tendons of the ham; the catching of the breath on motion, with the loss of strength, dejection of spirits, and rotten gums, are held as the essential, or distinguishing symptoms of this disease.

Delicate females—old people—and young men, who have either suffered by anxiety and grief, or have been exhausted by previous diseases, such as hæmorrhages, or fever, but more especially those who are remarkable for fat. It is not confined to those who
are

are at sea; for it is frequently observed on land, in low situations, where humidity with cold prevails—here it is endemic, more especially near the sea, if the inhabitants live chiefly on fish, and salt provisions; for these are apt to induce a relaxation of the solids, and a dissolved state of the fluids; which are considered as the proximate cause of this complaint.

The cure of this disease depends entirely on the use of fresh vegetables, particularly lemons, oranges, limes, apples, citrons, scurvy-grass, cresses, endive, lettuce, purslain, dandelion, fumitory, &c. These are to be taken in such forms as will allow the patients to consume the greatest quantities. If costiveness is not prevented, nor the skin becomes soft and moist by the use of these, stewed prunes must be given, or a decoction of tamarinds with cream of tartar to keep the body open: a light decoction of the woods, and warm bathing prescribed, in order to soften the skin, and relax the pores, which greatly contribute towards the recovery of people thus afflicted. With regard to particular symptoms, mouth-waters of decoction of bark, and infusion of roses, with tincture

of myrrh must be used occasionally; *swelled and indurated limbs with stiffened joints*, must be bathed in warm vinegar, and relaxed by vapor-baths, confining the vapor to the parts by means of close blankets. *To ulcers of the legs*, lint, impregnated with bark decoction, must be applied in preference to greasy or oily applications, which are detrimental.

The method of cure in other cases, ought to be adapted to the circumstances of those who are most subject to this disease; that is, sea-faring people during long cruises, and tedious voyages: for it would be ridiculous to prescribe plenty of vegetables and fresh broths for the cure of such patients as these, where neither vegetables, nor broths, are to be had.

For the prevention of this disease at sea, some have advised *malt* to be carried abroad, and *a wort fresh made from this* to be used daily, which may likewise cure the complaint after it has appeared, of which there have been many successful experiments. Some have recommended *sour crout*, or *sour cabbage*. Others advise an allowance of *sugar*, *molasses*, and *orange or lemon-juice* to the men,
and

and others *the impregnation of the water*, which is drank, *with fixed air*. But this is an important subject not to be fixed by mere speculation, requiring more trials than has yet been made, before the most beneficial method of conducting ourselves can be absolutely determined.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE SCROPHULA.

THIS disease generally arises between the third and seventh year, yet sometimes later, even to the age of puberty, particularly in persons of a fine skin, an irritable fibre, and a relaxed habit; frequently it has attended, or followed the rickets, and in subjects who are disposed to scrophula, we see it apparently produced by small-pox.

It is not settled among authors whether or no it may be transmitted by contagion; however, if it is capable, it is not equally so with the itch, and lues venerea. When it makes its appearance, it is attended with scirrhus unequal tumors, which chiefly affect the conglobate glands, especially about the neck, and under the jaws.—In the eye it

creates inflammation ; in the eye-lids, a fore-
ness and small ulcerations ; and in the can-
thi, a fistula lachrymalis : there is a thick-
ness of the upper lip ; and chaps in the lips ;
the columna nasi tumid, and sometimes it
even ulcerates the nostrils ; the face is florid,
the skin smooth and shining, and the abdo-
men swelled. There are different species of
this disease, by some authors eight are recit-
ed, but practically they may be reduced to
four—first, the *common*, which is simple,
external, and permanent, and frequently
terminates in pulmonary consumption ; the
mesenteric, a simple internal scrophula, with
paleness of the face, want of appetite, tu-
mor of the abdomen, and unusual foetor of
the fæces, this terminates in atrophy ; *fugitive*,
or *flying*, the most simple of all, and
only arises about the neck, quickly vanish-
ing, and as speedily returning, produced,
for the most part, from a resorption from ul-
cers of the head, or a sudden stoppage of a
purulent discharge from the ears in children ;
and the *American*, joined with the yaws.

These affections generally are not attended
with pain, neither do the tumors readily sup-
purate ; but in process of time their contents

acquire acrimony sufficient to irritate and corrode the living solids, the parts affected grow red, hot and painful, and end in supuration. The matter of this abscess is thin, and mixed with a whitish, curdly substance, and *this curdly matter, together with the hard lumpy feel, which these tumors have before supuration, are the distinguishing marks of these from others.* Sometimes the humor does not shew itself externally, but settles on the interior parts, which the thickness of the upper lip indicates, and in this case, wasting, hectic fever, and death ensue. Sometimes the same kind of matter settles on the lungs, producing cough with phthisis.

In children these tumors may proceed from bad diet, which time, exercise, and a proper course of alteratives, may possibly relieve; without which care and circumspection the malady increases, and they become truly scrophulous.

The diet should be light and of easy digestion, with a due attention to the non-naturals. Exercise in moderation will be very conducive towards the re-establishment of health.—Pork, cheese, butter; all smoked and dried meats: fish, pickles, and high aromatic

matic fauces, are by no means to be allowed.

Bleeding in the beginning, under proper restrictions, may be necessary; then,

Bolus Purgans.

- ℞ Rad. jalap. pulv. gr. xv.
Calomelanos præp. gr. iij.
Ol. carui gutt. i.
Syr. rosæ q. s. f. bolus summo mane sumendus cum debito regimine.

Vel, Bolus Rhei cum Hydrargyro.

- ℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥i.
Calomelanos præp. gr. v.
Ol. carui. gutt. i.
Syr. ros. q. s. m.

Then the following :

Pulvis Spongiosus.

- ℞ Spong. ust. ℥i.
Pulv. rhab. gr. iv. f. pulvis mane & vesperi sumendus superbib. haustum feri lactis.

The cort. Peruv. and millepedes have been found very serviceable in scrophulous cases. Sea-water drinking, and immersions in the same element, have of late years much prevailed, and with some success, adhering to a course of alteratives at the same time. The use of sea-water will answer best before there are any suppuration, or symptoms of tabes; the cortex when there are running sores, and a degree of hectic fever. The sea-water should only be taken in such quantities

tities as to render it aperient, and when it creates great thirst it may be mixed with common water. When scrophulous tumors, it must be observed do suppurate, they ought never to be opened, till all the lumpy hardness is melted down; but these abscesses generally do better when left to themselves, than when opened by art.—Alga marina, or common sea-wrack, and applying the same by way of cataplasm; also liniment of fresh gall with soap liniment, are recommended as resolvers.

Electarium Scrophulosum.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.*

——— *vegetab. āā ʒij.*

Milleped. præp. ʒß.

Spong. ust.

Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ʒiij.

Conserv. lujulæ ʒvi.

Syr. alth. q. s. ut f. elect. de quo sumat n. m. molen mane & vesperi superbib. decoct. sarsaparil.

℥ß. vel aq. marinæ eandem quantitatem.

The *æthiop. antimon.* has done great things in these cases.

Madder-root has been advantageous in some cases; as has even mercurials, though reprobated by many. But it must be observed, that hitherto we know no certain remedy for the disease, and that it often baffles the most skillful treatment. The following

washes have sometimes resolved scrophulous tumors.

Lotio Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ℥ss. solve in
Aq. distillatæ ʒ β. adde
Tinct. canth. ʒiij. cubitum itura tumoribus usur-
panda.

Vel, Lotio Discutiens.

℞ Aq. ammon. acetatæ. ʒiβ.
Spir. vini r. ʒ β.
Aq. distillatæ ʒij. m.
Embroc. cochl. mag. tepid. utend. omn. noct.

Sea-water is chiefly serviceable where the obstructions of the glands of the neck and viscera are recent; also in obstructions of the liver, and in tumors of the joints in general, not suppurated. When the glands become softened by the internal use of the water, then bathing, with a course of the cortex, will prove efficacious.

The Sydenham-waters drank on the spot, where the glands were ulcerated and the habit highly diseased, have been much extolled.

Pilulæ Antimoniales.

℞ Sulph. antimon. præcip. ℥iβ.
Milleped. ʒi.
Sagapen. ℥i.
Ol. juniper. gutt. vi.
Syr. tolutani q. s. ut f. pil. n^o xxiv. quarum iv.
sumat mane & horâ somni superbib. haustum se-
quentem.

Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒij.
Tinct. lavend. c. ʒi.

Tinctur.

Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xx.

Syr. tolutani ʒi. m.

Unguentum ad Strumas.

℞ Olei oliv. .

Ceræ albæ.

Mellis opt. fing. p. æ. m. fiat unguentum ulceribus
appl.

The juice of the gladiolus luteus, or yellow water-flag, rubbed upon the part, has often an excellent effect.

Sir HANS SLOANE's liniment. opthalmic. has been known to do service in a scrophulous opthalmia.

I knew one instance where a quarter of a pint of Seville orange-juice, drank at noon, resolved glandular obstructions under the maxillæ, in one week's time, and improved the constitution in every other respect.

Extract. cicutæ seems worthy of trial in this disease, and is best given in old inveterate cases, approaching to the scirrhus, or cancerous state. Begin with small doses, and increase them with caution. It may be given as follows :

Pilulæ e Cicutæ.

℞ Extract. cicut. ʒij. f. pil. xxx. non de aur. sumat ij.
mane, meridiæ, & 4r. h. f.

This remedy appears to be most proper for adults, as I have seen bad effects from the extr. cicut. in young people.—It has however

ever been given with success, raising the dose from fifteen grains to twenty, three times a day.

The sal soda joined with rhubarb, and magnesia, has been of service given twice a day, and continued for some time.

Small doses of calomel united with rhubarb also, sufficient to keep the body gently open; and given with bark decoction twice a day, has been used with success.

Ten grains of muriated quicksilver, with ten drops of the marine acid dissolved in one ounce of antimonial wine, twenty drops of which must be given twice a day, and continued for months, though should it purge its dose must be diminished.

The terra muriata salita, given from two drops to ten, has been administered with some advantage. Still notwithstanding all the boasted powers of these various remedies, they must give place to a judicious administration of sea-water, and sea-air.

C H A P. XII.

OF THE RICKETS.

THIS disorder affects the bones of children, and causes a considerable protuberance, incurvation, or distortion of them.

It may arise from various causes, but more particularly, when proper care has not been taken with children; when they have been too tightly swathed in some parts, and too loose in others; keeping them too long in one and the same position; not keeping them clean and dry. Sometimes it may proceed from a lax habit; at others from want of proper motion.

A deficiency of bony matter in the fluids, has been assigned as a cause, which depends in some measure upon a general laxity, and debility of the moving fibres of the organs that perform the functions of digestion and assimilation—or from a deficiency of nutrimental juices, which depends upon depraved digestion, ill conditioned chyle, and obstructed lacteals—add to these an impeded supply of nervous influence to the spinal marrow, either by obstruction or compression,
pre-

preventing the nutrition of all the parts, which derive nerves from it.

It usually appears about the eighth or ninth month, and continues to the sixth or seventh year of the child's age. *The head becomes large, swelling much anteriorly, and the fontanella keeps long open; the countenance is full and florid; the joints swelled, especially about the wrists: less near the ancles.—The ribs are depressed, and grow crooked; the abdomen and hypochondria are distended; the rest of the body grows thin; attended with great debility; very often a cough and disorders of the lungs succeed; and there is, withal, a very early understanding, and the child in his motion waddles. The bones and spine of the back are variously distorted—the stools are frequent and loose—a slow fever succeeds—atrophy is confirmed, and death closes the scene.*

They who die of this disease, have the mesenteric glands enlarged and scirrhus, the liver and spleen obstructed and increased in size, the intestines are much inflated, and loaded with black and foetid matters, and the muscles, particularly of the abdomen, waste away.—The atrophy of infants, have nearly
the

the same symptoms, the same appearances after death, the same causes, and has the same indications of cure. It may be simple, unconnected with any other disease; or it has sometimes other diseases for its associate.

The rickets require nearly the same treatment as scrophula; its cure depending upon dissolving the viscidities of the juices, opening the obstructions, promoting a free circulation, and then strengthening the solids.

The regimen should be light, and properly seasoned; broth in which craw-fish are boiled is excellent, or beef tea; spiced meats are useful; rice also with wine, and a little cinnamon; the air dry and clear. Exercise and motion should be encouraged, and bandage, as well as instruments, contrived to keep the limbs in a proper situation; but we should take care that they be so formed as not to put the child in pain, or restrain it too much. It also should be kept dry and clean, and should lie rather on a hard mattrafs or bed, than a soft one.

The first passages should be first cleansed by gentle laxatives, such as rhubarb and sal polychrest, and if required a mild emetic.—

Then

Then cold bathing is of infinite use if it is found to excite a glowing warmth; it may be continued with advantage; if the child shivers in its use, it should be put between blankets till it grows warm and sweats a little; after this trial use warm water, and gradually proceed to the colder; after which we should not omit friction, and placing the child between two blankets, so as to encourage a free diaphoresis. The back should be well rubbed with spir. rorismar. spir. vin. camphor. or good old rum every night.

Vel, Linimentum Rhachiticum.

℞ Ol. palmæ ʒij.

Bals. Peru.

Ol. nuc. mosch. express. āā ʒi.

— caryoph.

— fuccin. āā gutt. xi.

Spir. ammon. ʒij. m. et inungantur partes affectæ quotidie.

Previous to the use of this liniment, if the parts are rubbed before the fire with a flannel cloth, it will become more efficacious.

A few grains of ipecacoanha may now and then be proper; and afterwards the following;

Pulvis Rachiticus.

℞ Hydrargyri e sulphure.

Rhab. pulv. āā. gr. v.

Pulveris aromat. gr. ij. f. pulvis ter in septimana repetendus.

Chaly-

Chalybeates are very serviceable :

℞ Vin. ferri gutt. xx. ad lx. ex coch. ij. decoct. cort.
Peruv. bis in die.

Vel,

℞ Tinct. Ferri muriati gutt. v. to xx. e coch. i. infus.
amar. simp. circa meridiem et vesperi.

Millepedes may be of service; a decoction of the bark, with red wine, in moderation, after dinner, is also very proper.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

℞ Pulv. cort. per. ʒʒ.
Infunde in aq. distillatæ ℥ʒ. per tres dies & cola.

℞ Hujus colaturæ ʒi.
Syr. e cort. aur. ʒʒ. m. fiat haustus ter de die sum.

If this infusion make the patient costive, add to it a proper quantity of rhubarb, soluble tartar, or solutive syrup of roses.

Bark and steel are excellent tonics, and invigorators of the system; but if there is any feverish disposition, the *acidum vitriolicum* may be used instead of steel. *Soda* or *kali* has been strongly recommended in this complaint, with *cort. Peruvianus* or *madder* in decoction; as has also the *osmund-royal*, or *flowering fern*, given either in decoction, powder, or extract.

Sydenham depended upon the following cathartic—

H h

℞ Tama-

℞ Tamarind. ℥j. fol. fennæ ℥iv. Rhæi. ℥iij. coq. in aq. distill. q. s. ad ℥vj.—& dissolvantur mannæ & syrapi rosæ āā ℥ij. m. sum. cochl. j. vel ij. plus vel minus pro ætate infantes.

The ens veneris of Boyle, i. e. the ferum ammoniacale, in doses of two grains given in wine every night for three weeks, has cured numbers, without the assistance of any other internal, or external remedy; it may be given from two or three grains, to ten or twelve; or in some cases, to twenty or thirty.

Equal parts of iron filings, cinnamon, and sugar, is an approved medicine; to which if a little rhubarb is added, it will be rendered more efficacious; and to prevent the rickets, nothing contributes so much as early cold bathing.

C H A P. XIII.

OF THE LUES VENEREA.

THE Lues Venerea is a contagious disease coming on after impure coition, and affections of the genitals, as chancres and buboes, and ulcers of the tonsils, and commonly makes its appearance with scabby crup-

eruptions. These kinds of eruptions are generally of a tawny yellow hue, and not attended with much itching, and the skin underneath is of a reddish brown, or copper colour. They chiefly occupy the roots of the hair about the forehead and temples, with blotches on the surface of the body; they are at first small in clusters, running into scabs and scabby ulcers. Nocturnal pains affect the shins, bones of the arms and head; then nodes appear on the skull and tibiæ, which are very painful; and the bones at length become rotten and carious; if the throat continues ulcerous, the disease creeps towards the nose, which these ulcers sometimes destroy. It will be necessary to distinguish these venereal ulcers from scorbutic ones, which may be done, for the most part, by observing *that venereal ulcers frequently spread to the nose*—scorbutic ones never; *venereal ulcers are callous in their edges*, scorbutic ones not so;—*venereal ulcers are circumscribed and commonly circular*; at least *they are confined to certain places*; scorbutic ones are of a more irregular figure, spread wider, and frequently affect the whole mouth; *venereal ulcers are*

in general hollow, and commonly covered at the bottom with a yellowish or white slough; but scorbutic ones are apt to grow up in loose fungi; venereal ulcers are red in their circumference, but scorbutic ones are always livid; venereal ulcers frequently rot the subjacent bones, scorbutic ones seldom or ever; venereal ulcers are generally combined with other symptoms which are known to be venereal, scorbutic ones with the distinguishing signs of the scurvy.

Sometimes the lues is attended with chops in the inside of the lips, palms of the hands, and behind the ears; and deafness: at other times the eyes are painful, red, and itch.—Various, in short, are the symptoms under which these miserable patients languish.

Salivation is the radical cure of this confirmed state, bleeding being first premised, especially in plethoric persons, and the most effectual way of raising it seems to be by unction.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati ℥i.

Adipis suillæ ℥ij. m. ut f. unguentum.

Of this let the patient rub in ℥ij. every night with his own hands, from the ancles upwards to the knees, then all round the joints,

joints, and so on successively to the thighs, all which parts are to be covered with flannel drawers and worsted stockings. But there is no necessity for this progress if a salivation is to be raised, it is done by rubbing from half a dram to two drams on the inside of the thighs, above the knee, every night, or every other night, till a spitting comes on, which, should it be tardy in doing, the quantity of the ointment may be increased, or mercurials given at the same time internally in moderate doses, so that the salivation may be raised slowly and gradually; for this is much more efficacious than producing the effect too rapidly. And when the mouth begins to be sore and swell, lessen the quantity of the ointment used, and apply it once in twenty-four hours.

It happens sometimes that, to raise the spitting, it will require more than one ounce of the hydrargyrum purificatum. Examine the mouth carefully, by which means you will be better enabled to determine concerning the force of the mercury already used; and it is certainly more eligible to effect a spitting without occasioning

the head to swell, if it can possibly be done. If no symptoms of a salivation appear after some few days, vomit with hydrargyrum vitriolatum gr. v. and give very plentifully of warm gruels, whey, or chicken-broth.

In case of diarrhœa prescribe the following:

Bolus e Scordio.

℞ Elect. e scordio ʒi.

Pulv. e cretâ comp. f. o. ʒß. f. bolus sumend. statim & repetendus ut opus fuerit, cum cochl. iv. julep. seq.

Julepum Japonicum.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ʒvi.

Spf. cinn. ʒi.

Tinctur. catechu ʒiij. m.

Order the patient the decoct. corn. cervi for common drink. If the looseness be attended with a violent pain and griping,

Enema Opiatum.

℞ Decoct. corn. cervi ʒviiij.

Opii purificati grana duo f. enema.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

℞ Juscul. vervecin. ℥ß.

Confect. fracaft.

Theriac. Andromach. āā ʒiij. m. f. enema.

Order at the same time some red wine with spices.

Should the salivation be too suddenly raised, and endanger the patient, bleed largely,

largely, and throw up brisk carthartic clysters repeatedly.

If the salivation is too violent, or continues too long, it is often found difficult to abate or remove: however, the best mode is, if the season be cold, to keep the patient in a room moderately warm, and exhibit a gentle purge, if the strength of the patient's constitution will permit.

Hauftus cum Senâ.

℞ Infus. senæ ℥ij.

Tinctur. senæ ℥iij.

Kali acetati ʒß.

Syr. ros. ʒi. f. haustus summo mane sumendus, & pro re natâ cum regimine repetendus.

Then for four or five days every evening he should be put into a warm bath, rubbing his body at the same time with a flesh-brush, or flannel gloves, and when he comes out be dressed in flannel cloaths: if inflammatory symptoms occur, bleeding will be necessary: he should be confined to a low diet, to drink barley-water, or some other mucilaginous liquid; but should his strength be much reduced, a nourishing diet, with the use of wine, an infusion of bark, or quassia wood in wine or cinnamon-water, with some preparation of iron, and

a free country air, are certainly proper; and should the air be dry, he should go a little abroad, unless at the same time it be very cold.

Sulphurated kali is found to be highly efficacious, in checking the salivation, and it seldom fails considerably to abate it in the space of 24, or 48 hours.

When the salival ducts are very relaxed, the mouth not very painful, and the spitting continues undiminished, an astringent gargle may be proper, used with caution: common sulphur has now and then a good effect, and sulphur of antimony. In obstinate ptyalism, a blister, seton, or issue in the neck, together with the use of purified sulphur and camphor, and the volatile liniment applied to the throat, sometimes prove serviceable; and in desperate cases we might try the effect of pouring cold water over the head and face, letting the patient in the mean time sit with the rest of the body immersed in a warm bath.

To raise a salivation by calomel, give five grains in a bolus at night, and repeat it every other night till the patient has taken about one drachm; then stop, and proceed with caution,

caution. Nothing requires more attention than the exhibition of mercury; since men, differing greatly in their constitutions, will be variously affected by its use. The discharge of about two or three pints of saliva a day is a sufficient quantity; and this should be continued and kept up from three to five weeks, according to the exigency of the distemper: after which, gentle purges, and the decoct. sarsaparil, drank to the quantity of a quart a day for four weeks, will be of great service:

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.

℞ Rad. sarsaparil. ℥iv.

—gingeng. ℥ss. coque leni igne in aq. fontan.
℔iv. ad ℔ij. cola pro usu.

The following gargle will be proper to wash the mouth with:

Gargarisma cum Myrrhâ.

℞ Vin. rub. ℔ss.

Tinctur. myrrh.

Mel. commun. āā ℥ss. m.

Vel,

℞ Tinct. rosæ rubr. q. v.

Where it is not too sharp.

Vel, Gargarisma Rosaceum.

℞ Mucilag. sem. cydon. ℥iv.

Infusi rosæ rub. ℥ij. m.

But it is rarely necessary to bring on salivation,

vation, it is only requisite to throw mercury gradually into the habit, till the mouth begins to be sore. The following medicines are strongly recommended for its cure.

℞ Gum. guaiac. 3x. Serpent. Virg. ʒiij. Pimento. ʒij.
Opī ʒj. hydrargyri muriati ʒss. Sp̄s. vini rect.
℥2. digere per tres dies—cola, & exhibeantur
cochl. parv. ij^o in decoct. sarsæ ℥j. bis de die.

Vel,

℞ Hydrargyri muriat. ʒij. axungiaē porcinaē benè
lotæ ℥2. commisceantur perfectè terendo in
mortare marmoreo.

Half a dram of this ointment is to be rubbed on the soles of the feet, for three days successively, and the intermitted one day, the patient in the mean time may take extract of the gums. These frictions must be continued 'till all the symptoms vanish.

In case of an ulcerated sore throat, use the acidum muriaticum, lowered with water ʒi. to ʒij. but a more effectual application is cinnabarine fumigations, to the quantity of ʒi. of the cinnabar at a time.

When those particular tumors of the periosteum, or bones called *gummata*, *tophi*, *nodi*, or nodes, arise, many things have been recommended, though few have proved successful, as mercury, blisters, or incision,
but

but the saline mercurial preparations, together with a decoction of the woods, are most to be depended upon, particularly that of mezereon, see p. 477, and the æthiops antimonialis of Huxham: and to relieve those excruciating nocturnal pains which attend them, opium, according to circumstances, given in large doses in obstinate cases, may be tried, till a radical cure can be effected.

When *any complaints ensue from a salivation imprudently stopped, or cold caught during the use of mercury*, nothing is so effectual as a fresh course of mercury cautiously administered.

I have already said that salivation is rarely necessary, and must observe that few patients in private practice are now salivated, it being much more common to use mercury in small doses, with purgatives properly interposed, or such medicines given with it as may determine the medicine to the skin or kidneys.

Bolus Mercurialis.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinat. gr. i. ad duo.
Sulph. antimon. præcipit. grana quinque.
Opii purific. semigranum ad granum unum.
Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus omni nocte sumendus horâ somni.

Decoctum

Decoctum Mezerei cum Sarsaparilla.

℞ Rad. mezerei ʒij.

— Sarsaparil. ʒiij. coque in aq. font. ℥iv. ad
℥ij. sumat ℥ss. ter vel quater in die.

This method should be closely pursued till there appear no more symptoms of the infection; and even for a fortnight at least after they have disappeared. Warm bathing would certainly assist this method greatly.

Some give the hydrargyrum muriatum in solution, from half a grain to one grain twice a day, joined to a decoction of sarsaparilla. The way to prepare the solution is, to dissolve as much muriated quicksilver in brandy, or spir. vin. ten. as will give half a grain to an ounce of solution. Some mix the solution with the decoct. sarsaparil.— We are told of much success attending this method of curing the lues. How far the constitution may or may not suffer from it, must be determined by time and experience.

Small doses of calomel joined with rhubarb, or some of the powerful alteratives judiciously given, may be very efficacious in the lues of children.

Ulcers in the throat are cured better by
equal

equal parts of calomel and myrrh, by way of fumigation, than by cinnabar. Hydrargyrum muriatum given to gr. ℥. every day, also, tends much towards a radical extirpation of these kinds of ulcers.

Sometimes indeed venereal *nodes* and nocturnal *pains*, depending on a venereal cause, may be happily relieved by the decoct. mezer. alone.

Decoct. Mezerei.

℞ Cort. mezer. rec. ℥i.

Aq. font. cong. i℥. coque ad cong. i. sub. fin. adde glycyrrhiz. incif. ℥i. hujus bib. ℥℥. ter quaterve in die.

It must be persisted in for two or three months; if other venereal symptoms attend, mercurials must be joined with the decoction.

In order to prevent a return of the disease, the whole of the venereal virus must be eradicated; but unfortunately we have no criterion on which we can found this knowledge with certainty.—It has been therefore wisely recommended to continue the exhibition of mercurials for a fortnight or three weeks after the symptoms have ceased to appear; and then we may be pretty confident the cure is completed. It

has been, though, observed in several patients who bore the internal use of mercury very well, as long as the disease took place, that on the moment the poison was eradicated, they began to nauseate it, which proved the standard of their being radically cured.

CLASS IX.

OF FLUXES.

S E C T. I.

ALVINE FLUXES.

C H A P. I.

OF A DIARRHŒA.

A Diarrhœa is too frequent a discharge of the contents of the intestines, without violent degrees of pain or sickness. It is not a contagious disease, nor has any primary febrile affections; though by its continuance are brought on fever, loss of appetite; sometimes a nausea, weak pulse, dry skin, and a continual thirst.

It is divided into different species: the *crapulous*, in which the fæces are more liquid than natural, and voided in greater quantity: *bilious*, wherein the fæces are yellow, and voided too copiously: *mucous*, in which either from things too acrid taken into the stomach, or from cold, particularly applied to the feet, a copious evacuation
of

of mucus is occasioned: *cæliac*, wherein a milky humour like chyle is voided; *lienteric*, when our food quickly passes, without being much altered: *hepatirrhæal*, when a fero-cruentous fluid is ejected per anum, without pain.

A common diarrhœa, arises from an encreased action of the exhalants, and excretories, with a proportionate encrease of the peristaltic motion of the intestines, induced by irritability; and these may be owing to passions of the mind: poisons, cathartic medicines: suppressed perspiration, particularly from cold, applied to the feet, and in children from worms, and dentition. It also is most frequently occasioned by what is called, a surfeit, or eating something indigestible, or irritating the intestinal canal, this within proper limits may be serviceable; but if it proves violent, the patients should drink plentifully of weak veal, or mutton-broth: and should this not be effectual; if the patient is plethoric, and in the prime of life, bleed; then give an emetic of vin. ipecacoan. which should be occasionally repeated: and,

Bolus e Rheo.

- ℞ Pulv. rhabarb.
 Eleſt. e ſcordio āā ʒi.
 Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus
 ſumendus.

Vel, Hauſtus Rhabarbarinus.

- ℞ Vini rhabarb. ʒi.
 Pulv. rhabarb. ʒß.
 Tinſt. opii gutt. x. f. hauſtus h. f. ſumend.

Or a doſe of rhubarb, mixed with a grain or two of tartariſed antimony, ſhould be adminiſtered: ſhould not theſe ſucceed, and with the looſeneſs much griping ſhould come on, *ſmall doſes of ipecacuanha*, with a paregoric in the evening, will be proper: or, if the diarrhœa be occaſioned by obſtructed perſpiration, gentle ſudorifics and warm cloathing are neceſſary, and the following bolus, which are more particularly uſeful to Americans and Weſt Indians.

Bolus ex Ipecacoanha.

- ℞ Pulv. ipecacoan. gr. iv.
 ——— aromatic. gr. vi.
 Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut f. bolus manè primo deglutien-
 dus.

And when every thing acrid ſeems to be removed, aſtringents, abſorbents, and ſeda-
 tives, may be had recourſe to.

Miſtura Cretacea.

- ℞ Miſturæ cretac. ʒvi.
 Tinſt. cardamomi comp. ʒi.
 I i

Conf.

Conf. Damocrat. ʒi. f. mistura cujus sumat cochl.
: iij. larga subinde, præsertim post singulas se-
des liquidas.

Hauftus Cretaceus.

℞ Misturæ cretac. ʒiʒ.
Tinct. cardamom. comp. ʒij.
Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. vi. f. haustus sextâ quâque
horâ sumend.

Vel, Haustus cum Amylo.

℞ Amyli ʒiʒ.
Aq. cinnamom. simp. ʒx.
Tinct. opii gutt. iij.
Sacchar. ʒʒ. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumen-
dus.

Mistura Anodyna.

℞ Aq. menth. sativæ ʒvij.
Spirit. nuc. moschat. ʒi.
Sperm. cet.
Gum. Arabic.
Amyli pulv. āā ʒiʒ.
Tinct. opii gutt. quinquaginta.
Syr. papav. albi ʒʒ. f. mistur. cujus sumat cochl.
ij. post singulas sedes liquidas.

These will be extremely proper, if acid saburra appear to subsist in the primæ viæ, or any sharp acrid humor of a different nature. If the relaxed state of the vessels should require more powerful astringents, we may have recourse to decoctions of logwood, alum, &c.

The diet should be, through the course of the disease, rice-gruel, sea-biscuit, panada, gum Arabic dissolved in common drink, decoctum cornu cervi, &c.

In

In case bad digestion has occasioned this disorder, the Peruvian bark may be prescribed to advantage, the primæ viæ having been previously cleared. Riding on horse-back, when the season and strength of the patient will admit of it, is an exercise by no means to be neglected: and here, again, I must repeat the usefulness of the Tilbury-water, given as follows: take two or three lumps of triple refined sugar, and the white of a new laid egg; beat them well up together into a fine froth; then mix it with a gill-glass full of the Tilbury-water, and half a gill of fresh cows-milk made warm. Drink this twice or thrice a day.

In cases of diarrhœa, after the primæ viæ are cleared by proper aperients, which should always be the primary consideration; simarouba, has been highly spoken of, as being tonic; antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and hypnotic.

℞ Corticis simaroub. ℥ss.

Coq. in aq. distill. ℔3—ad ℔2 m. fumantur ℥iij.
vel ℥4. ter de die.

Or, should the strength be much reduced, with a quick feeble pulse, and increased irritability; the following may be had recourse to.

℞ Infus. cort. angust. ℥vj.

Træ ejusdem. ℥ss. pulver. ejusd. ℥j. tinct. opii gtt.
xx. fps. lav. C. gtt. xl. m. administrentur cochl.
4r. 4tes horis.

Great caution should be used in stopping diarrhœas, especially in full habits; as they are mostly salutary efforts of nature to throw off an offending cause, and the obstructing this course mostly brings on a fever.

In those diseases called *lientery*, and *cæliac passion*, the treatment most effectual consists of vomits, with stomachics, and warm corroborants, a due regulation of diet, and riding. Indeed, in these cases, the mode of cure is similar to that employed for those ferous fluxes, which continue very obstinate after dysentery. Besides what has been above advised, to divert the humours from the intestines, increase the cutaneous discharges, and strengthen the vessels of the intestinal tube, stronger astringents will sometimes be necessary.

Pulvis Astringens.

℞ Pulver. Gallarum.

Amyli āā ℥i.

Nucis mosch. ℥i. m. sum. a ̄i. ad ̄ij. bis terve
indies.

Logwood and cinnamon macerated in
lime-

lime-water form a powerful and grateful astringent; simple lime-water, mixed with milk, makes a proper drink, and sometimes most efficacious: exercise on horseback, sailing, or swinging, are all of them useful. *The bilious diarrhœa* often comes on and carries off the fomes of a remittent and intermittent fever; and sometimes happens in a continued one, when the stomach and bowels have not, at the commencement, been cleared by an emetic. In this, as in all intestinal fluxes, which are considered secondary, they must be regulated according to the nature of the primary disease. *In hepatirrhœa*, succeeding putrid dysentery, we must give lime-water with astringents: when it attends *the paroxysm of a malignant intermittent*, bark is our remedy: if *it proceeds from the liver*, the milder balsams, with other remedies, as advised in a tabes from an affection of the liver, are what we must depend upon,

C H A P. II.

OF THE DYSENTERY.

A Dysentery is a contagious disease, attended with febrile affections, frequent griping stools; tenesmus: the stools are chiefly mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, the natural fæces being retained, or voided in an hardened state; loss of appetite, and nausea; arising from spasmodic constriction of the colon, retaining hardened fæces.

Its immediate cause, appears to be a spasmodic constriction of the colon, brought on by local irritation; from putrid acrimony generated in the habit, or putrid infection.

Hence the cure must be attempted by taking off the spasm—clearing the intestines from putrid fordes, hardened fæces, and every species of colluvies, sheathing the intestines with mucilaginous substances; and in order to prevent a relapse, administering tonics with astringents.

It differs in its appellations, according to the appearances it affords, or with what it
is

is accompanied; as, *verminous*, when it is attended with worms; *carnous*, when small fleshy sebaceous substances are evacuated; *white*, when without blood; *intermittent*, when accompanied with an intermittent fever; and *miliary*, when with miliary eruptions. However, the two which we are here to take notice of are, that which is attended with the *inflammatory* symptoms; and that with *putrid*, the former of which is allied to the inflammatory fever, attended with great heat and thirst, violent pain in the head and loins, as well as abdomen, with a quick, hard, and full pulse.

Bleeding will be very necessary in this case; then a vomit, allowing the patient to drink freely of weak beef, or chicken broth, to encourage the operation; after which a purgative will be necessary: this may be repeated occasionally, as the symptoms require. Afterwards, the bowels to be cleared by some mild aperients; then give

Bolus Dysentericus.

℞ Pulv. rhab. tost. ℥i.
Elect. e scordio ʒʒ.
Opii. purif. gr. ʒ.
Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus post emetici operationem
deglutiendus.

Vel, Haustus Dysentericus.

℞ Misturæ cretac. ℥i℥.

Conf. Damocrat. ℥i. m. f. haust. quartâ quâque
horâ sumend.

Fresh unskimmed broth may be used for
drink, and one of the following clysters
injected.

Enema Opiatum.

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.

Opii purific. grana duo, m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

℞ Ther. Androm. ℥iij.

Lact. vaccin. recent. ℥iv. m.

Vel, Enema Peruvianum.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ℥iv.

Elect. e scordio ℥℥. m.

Vel, Enema ex Amylo.

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.

Theriac. Andromach ℥ij.

Ol. amygd. ℥i. m.

In general, it is best after a vomit and
purge, to use large doses of opium, as a
grain or more, two or three times a day,
and to make the patient abstain from all
broths and malt liquors.

Demulcents are of more use in this dis-
order than in the diarrhœa, as here it is
more necessary to sheath the bowels.

Electarium Balsamicum.

℞ Sperm. cet.

Ceræ flavæ āā ℥ij.

Pulv. e tragacanth. comp.

Elect. e scordio āā ℥i.

Syr. diacod. q. f. ut f. electarium.

Or,

Or,

A sheet of white writing paper dissolved in a pint of milk;—one ounce of mutton suet dissolved in the same menstruum. Decoction of the inner bark of elm tree, two table spoonfuls after every loose stool; or six drams of the lichen islandicus, boiled in a pint of milk; of which three ounces may be taken often.

To promote the first intentions the following have been recommended.

First, as an EMETIC.

℞ Ipecac. gr. x. antim. tart. gr. z. m.

Second, as a CATHARTIC.

℞ Pulv. rhæi. gr. xxv. calomelanos pp. gr. vq. m.
cap. mane.

Third, PAREGORIC.

℞ Ipecac. gr. vq.
Opii gr. j. m.

And as a glyster, that made of starch with opium. See page 488.

An epidemic dysentery, attended with great pain in the bowels, and large discharges of blood, has been happily treated by free and repeated venæsection, vomits, and pil. styrac. from gr. vi. ad gr. viii. omni nocte.

Nitre and antiphlogistics are highly commended

mended for the dysentery, in the West-Indies, where the fever runs high. The most judicious manner of exhibiting the nitre for the dysentery, is with small doses of the balsam. Locatelli, or elect. e scordio. Two grains of the ipecacoanha root fresh powdered, with ℥i. theriac. Andromach. has also been found a useful medicine.

When the pain and fever is removed, or greatly abated by bleeding, &c. a few doses of the vitrum antimonii ceratum, from five grains to half a scruple, given at proper distances, and with an opiate after each, have been very successfully tried.

But, perhaps, small doses of the pulv. ipecacuanh. from gr. i. ad gr. ij. would be as effectual; and the more so, as it generally tends to promote a diaphoresis, a most desirable circumstance in this disease; especially if it happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration.

The following electaries may be very useful, where the pain and foreness of the bowels are urgent:

Electarium Balsamicum.

℞ Balsam. Locatell. ℥i.
Theriac. Andromach. ℥℥.
Sperm. cet: ℥iij.

Pulv.

Pulv. e cretâ. c. cum opio ʒij.
Syr. simp. q. f. pro electario.

Vel, Electarium Balfamicum.

See page 488.

If attended with a tenesmus, order emollient fomentations, and balsamic clysters; clysters of mutton broth, without salt, may be injected to the quantity of a pint, with xxx. or xl. drops of the tinct. opii purific.

Enema cum Amylo.

℞ Gelatin. amyli. ʒvi.
Elect. e scordio ʒiij.
Ol. amygd. ʒij. m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema cum Scordio.

℞ Decoct. cornu cervi ℥ss.
Elect. e scord. ʒss.
Ovi vitellum unius; m. f. enema.

Though we have said bleeding ought to be prescribed at the commencement of the disease, it is only in the inflammatory species, and in strong plethoric habits: in those who are weakly, or where the constitution of the disease is truly putrefactive, it ought wholly to be omitted; and in this last species we shall find appearances differ from the former species: for in this, the attack begins with a continued chillness for some hours, attended with sickness, vertigo, and general

general debility; the countenance becomes pallid, and is afflicted with sharp pains in the abdomen before the flux comes on; the pulse is small, little if at all feverish: the stools, from being thin and yellowish, become viscid, slimy, and commonly tinged with blood. If it comes in streaks, we conclude the vessels of the rectum are affected; if more intimately mixed, those situated higher up. The stools have always a peculiar præternatural smell, more offensive towards the latter end than at first; but if the disease proves fatal, the foetor is cadaverous and intolerable: before every evacuation the pain increases, the stools grow frequent, even to fifteen in an hour, attended with perpetual tenesmus, forcing down the rectum, which oftentimes mortifies, and hastens the unhappy catastrophe, which otherwise might be deferred till an inflammation came on, which soon terminates in gangrene; and death. This is the progress of the most violent degree of putrefactive dysentery; but where the acrimony of the humors runs not to so high a degree, the debility, nausea, and dejection, are not so great, the stools not numerous, or at-

tended with such severe pain. The cure of this is similar to what we have before recited. Clearing the bowels with doses of rhubarb, from 15 to 20 grains, and three grains of calomel, and afterwards persisting in small doses of ipecacuanha, joined with opium, if necessary. If these do not succeed, but the distressing symptoms continue, fomentations should be used to the abdomen, and anodyne glysters made of broth; decoction of linseed or milk with starch, and tincture of opium should be thrown up the intestines. Should it be accompanied with a putrid fever, we must try, dubious as is our success, infusions of bark and snake-root in claret or port, with a few drops of tincture of opium in each dose, and let the patients eat plentifully of ripe fruit which may be in season; and impregnate the liquids which they drink with their juices.

In cases of dysentery, some think the cortex eleutheriæ a specific; and, besides what has been advanced above, where the pain continues violent, some advise semicupia, and blistering the abdomen.

To

To prevent a relapse, decoctions of angustura, or simarouba bark are strongly recommended, as prescribed in diarrhœa for the same purpose.

In old dysenteries I have known the drinking plentifully of rough cyder have an excellent effect; the same has happened from porter. All astringents are here useful.

Potus Astringens.

℞ Lign. campech. ras. ʒij. Coque ex aq. font q. f. ad colat. ℥i. & adde.

Tinct. japon. ʒi.

—— Theb. gutt. xl.

Syr. e cort. aur. ʒi. m. dosis, coch. iv. post sing. sed liq. vel quartâ quâque hor.

C H A P. IV.

OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE Cholera Morbus is a violent vomiting and looseness; from the bile regurgitating into the stomach, and descending liberally into the bowels; attended with acute sharp pains, gripings, and inflations in the upper intestines; spasms of the abdominal muscles; great thirst, heat, and anxiety; a quick and unequal pulse; cramps
of

of the thighs and legs; cold sweats; and in the last stage, a syncope, and coldness in the extremities. It is divided into two species; *spontaneous*; that which arises in a warm season, without any manifest cause; *accidental*, when the cause is acrid substances taken internally. This disease is most frequent in summer, and in the autumn; and more particularly attacks young persons and children; old people seldom; but when it does, is very formidable. It is a very bad sign, when what is discharged by a vomit has an excrementitious smell.

This disease is owing to a superabundance of acrid, and highly stimulant bile, diffused through the whole extent of the alimentary canal, bringing on an acceleration, and inversion of the peristaltic motion of the stomach and intestines, and by sympathy, producing spasmodic affections of the abdominal muscles, and those of the extremities.

The cure must therefore be attempted by carrying off the offending cause, by copious dilution: and allaying the irritability by opiates. Emetics, and cathartics, in this complaint are attended with danger.

There-

Therefore, *chicken-broth* should be freely drank to the quantity of six or eight quarts, and as fast as possible; *milk*, and *warm-water*, *new-churned butter-milk*, *decoctions of rice or barley*; or, what is preferable, an *infusion of oat-bread toasted brown, in water*; or of *oatmeal made brown like coffee*, which will lay on the stomach, and generally stops the vomiting; but should that not be the case, we must try the *saline draught*; or *columbo root*, *cataplasms of mithridate*, or of the *leaves of common mint* boiled in port or claret should be applied to the wrists, or *præcordia*; *mint tea* given to drink, or *infusions of cloves or cinnamon*.

If the patient be plethoric, *bleeding* is absolutely necessary; and in cases of severe pain, a *semicupium*, or *fomentations* of the warm spirituous kind, are apt to alleviate the symptom.

When the purging begins to abate, and the stomach is settled, an opiate may be given.

Hauftus Sedativus.

℞ Aq. cin. ℥i.

Spirit. cinnam. ℥℞.

Tinctur. opii gutt. x. vel xx. pro ratione ætatis.

Sacchar. alb. cum ol. menth. gutt. ij. contrit. vel q. s. ad gratum saporem.

Like-

Likewise clysters of broth should be injected as fast as they are returned, till the pain abates.

There is no disease in which a person seems nearer death, and yet afterwards recovers, than this. When it has continued for some time, *large doses of opium*, in a solid form, become absolutely necessary, and the patient must be directed not to swallow more than a table spoonful of any liquid at a time. The drink should also be of a generous kind.

Columbo root, from half a drachm to two drachms, every four hours, has been found of great service in this disease, as well as in the dysentery and bilious colics.

Should the vomiting and purging not return on the second day, little is necessary to be done; but on the third or fourth a *rhubarb draught* should be administered, and at night *an anodyne*: after which, the patient, returning to his usual mode of living gradually, and using riding exercise, should take some stomachic bitter, with ten or twelve drops of the diluted vitriolic acid, an hour or two before dinner every day. And thus will the cure be perfectly completed.

S E C T. II.

HÆMORRHAGES.

C H A P. I.

OF BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

HÆmorrhages at the nose may arise from a plethora, or be occasioned by a thin, sharp, acrimonious humour, lacerating the tender fibrillæ of the sanguineous vessels. *In young people* they are attended with signs of an arterial; *in old*, of venal plethora: hence the two varieties. The concomitant symptoms are, a pain or fullness of the head, frequently preceded by giddiness, sudden dimness of vision, drowsiness, itching of the nose, and flushing of the face. They happen sometimes as a critical discharge in fevers; or may be periodical: if violent, they bring on faintness, pain, and pulsation in the temples.

Young people are most liable to hæmorrhages, and they frequently end in consumptions.

The diet should be cooling and balsamic; for drink, milk and water, barley-water,

rice-gruel, and tinctur. rosæ. Claret may also be sparingly allowed.

Bleed in the arm, especially if the patient be plethoric. The strength and pulse of the patient will determine how much you may draw off; and the body should, at the same time, be kept soluble: then,

Hauftus Nitrosus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Nitr. Oss.

Syr. papav. albi ℥iij. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vinegar snuffed up the nostrils, or tinctur. rosæ with a small portion of vitriol. coërul. dissolved in it, and dopsils moistened therewith, and introduced into the nostrils, may be of service; as also cloths dipped into a solution of sal nitr. either in water or vinegar.

The powder of burnt cork, snuffed up the nose, has a powerful effect in stopping hæmorrhages. Cold things may be applied to the back of the neck or genitals.

Bolus e Succino.

℞ Pul. e succin. c. ℥i.

Nitr. Oss.

Syr. tolutani q. s. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Astringens.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. catechu ℥ij.

—— opii gutt. iv.

K k 2

Syr

Syr. simp. ʒi. f. haustus sumendus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Aluminosæ.

℞ Alum. ust pulv. ʒß.

Gum. rubr. astring. pulv. ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. pil. n^o xviiij. sumat. iij. ter in die. Vel capiat tinctur. Saturnin. guttas viginti ad quadraginta.

℞ Pil. e styrace gr. sex h. f. sumend.

We must here observe that if the hæmorrhage be of *the active kind*, which is known by the intenseness of motion of the vascular system, the antiphlogistic method must be persisted in; but if *from a debilitated state of the vessels*, or a *dissolution of the sanguinary mass*, antiseptics and corroborants ought to be our remedies, particularly bark and vitriolic acid.

But should what we have advised fail, small doses of antimonials or ipecacoanha to excite nausea and vomiting must be exhibited. After the hæmorrhage has ceased, the patient should be kept quiet, and if costive, a glyster, or the mildest eccoprotics administered.

C H A P. II.

OF VOMITING OF BLOOD.

A VOMITING of blood frequently proceeds from the same causes as those which produce nasal hæmorrhages. The discharge is often so easily brought up, that it is supposed to come from the lungs; the stomach under these circumstances is often distended, and a sense of an oppressive weight precedes the vomiting. There is no cough where the stomach alone is concerned. This is a disease much more frequent in women than men, and owes its origin commonly to obstructed catamenia. When it occurs in men, it is generally to be attributed to suppressions of hæmorrhoidal flux, or infarctions of the liver; *and indeed it is most commonly a symptomatic disease, very seldom idiopathic.*

In this complaint copious bleedings do not answer, as the pulse is apt to sink under them; therefore they must be made sparingly, and repeated according to the urgency of the case. If the pulse be strong and full, we may

k k 3

bleed,

bleed, and repeat that operation pro re nata; and give the following:

Hauftus Nitrosus.

℞ Aq. distill. ℥ij.

Nitr. pur. ℥i.

Syr. papav. albi ℥ij. m. f. haustus sumend. quartâ quâque horâ.

The body should be kept open by glysters, and small doses of rhubarb, if the stomach does not reject them; the drink should be of light broth, with chervil, ground-ivy or plaintain boiled therein, weak infusion of roses, acidulated with dilute vitriolic acid, &c.

The methods, in general should be pursued as already prescribed in bleeding of the nose.

Potus Nitrosus.

℞ Lactis Amygd. ℥iſſ.

Aq. cinnamom. ℥ij.

Nitr. ℥iij. m. pro potu ordinario.

Bolus e Succino.

℞ Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. ℥ſſ.

Camphor. gr. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sumendus pro re natâ cum infusi rosæ ℥ij. post singulos bolos.

No disorder requires greater care to avoid all strong, acrid, heating things.

CHAP. III.

OF AN HÆMOPTOE, OR SPITTING OF BLOOD.

A Pulmonic hæmorrhage happens from a rupture of the vessels of the lungs, occasioned by a plethora, weak vessels, hectic fevers, coughs, wounds, irregular living, hard drinking, a suppression of the menses, hæmorrhoids, &c.

An hæmoptoe is attended with a cough and short respiration; the blood thrown up appears pure, liquid, frothy, and florid. If the patient be consumptive, you may, in general, judge it to come from the lungs. Sometimes matter is intermixed with it, or follows after it. If it be occasioned by a bruise or fall, it will be attended with pain. It is concisely defined a flushing of the cheeks; a sense of uneasiness, or pain, and sometimes of heat in the breast; dyspnœa; titillation of the fauces; and *a cough, more or less, occasioning a rejection of florid, sometimes frothy blood*, and this is considered as the pathognomic symptom. It usually is preceded by stricture on the surface of the body, lassitude, pain in the back, flatu-

lence, and costiveness, pain or heat with oppression on the chest, irritation in the larynx, and a saltish taste in the mouth.

It may be occasioned by the too free use of spices, spirits, and the stimulus of heat; and also by a too powerful exertion of the lungs, as in coughing, singing, &c.

It is divided into five species, *plethoric*, when there has been no external violence, or preceding cough, or suppressed evacuations to occasion it.—*Violent*, when some external force has been applied.—*Phthifical*, when it comes on after a long continued cough, attended with emaciation and debility. *Calculous*, where little calculous, for the most part calcareous substances are rejected.—And *vicarious*, if it succeed the suppression of any accustomed evacuation.—It is easily distinguished from a spitting of blood from the fauces, or a vomiting of blood. *In the first case*, the blood is small in quantity, dark coloured, and without froth. *In the second*, there is an effort to vomit, whilst in this the blood is frothy, florid, and coughed up in large mouthfuls.

A slender, nourishing, and cooling regimen is necessary under this complaint; such
as

as milk, butter-milk, medicated whey, jellies, sago with milk, &c.

The same treatment is of use here as is recommended for a bleeding at the nose, to be assisted occasionally with pediluvia, and gentle purging.—Bleeding may be repeatedly allowed, provided the pulse, age, and strength of the patient will admit of it.

An oily emulsion, with the addition of a large quantity of nitre, is extremely proper in this disease.

Pulvis Arabicus.

℞ Pul. g. Arabic.

—— tragacanth. c.

—— amyli, āā ʒß.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Mastic. ʒß. m. f. pulvis sumendus ter in die cum
cochl. iv. tinctur. rosar. sine acido.

Apozema Balsamicum.

℞ Rad eryng. condit. ʒij.

Gum. Arab. ʒi.

Corn. cerv. ras.

Extract. glycyrrh.

Balsam. Tolut. āā ʒß. Coque simul in aq. calc. et
hordeat āā ʒi. ad quadrantem horæ. Coletur,
& adde fyr. balsam. ʒij. m. pro potu ordinario.

Potus Arabicus.

℞ Rad. eryng. condit.

Ras. corn. cerv. āā ʒiß.

Coq. in aq. hord. ʒiij. ad ʒij sub finem addend.

Rad glycyrrh. ʒß.

G. Arab. ʒi. adde

Colaturæ fyr. bals. Tolutani m. pro potu ordinario.

The cure here is adapted to the complaint

plaint which arises from plethora, and is of the active kind; but where the lungs are weak, and the crasis of the blood previously injured, it must be considered of the passive kind, and will require a different mode of treatment—for here we must endeavour to give strength to habit, and determine the fluids to the surface.

Hence then in these cases emetics, and cathartics may be prescribed;—and balsamic stimulants united with tonics, and astringents. Twenty drops of balsam of copaiva taken morning and evening, and the following electary for many weeks, have been successful in many cases of chronic hæmoptysis.

℞ Cort. Peruv. ʒvj.

Flor. sulph. ʒiiij.

Nitri pur. ʒj.

Sulph. antim. præc. ʒj.

Mucilag. gum. arab. q. s. ut fiat. electar. cujus
sum Q. N. M. ter in die.

In cases of necessity one scruple of alum has been administered, and occasionally repeated.

In all cases rest and silence should be enjoined, the body must be kept open by glysters, or mild aperients; and opiates occasionally administered to procure rest.

The

The general directions for treating cases attended with *bloody urine*, or an *hæmorrhoidal flux*, have been already delivered in p. 93, 94, and when treating on the Piles, &c. to which the reader is referred.

C H A P. IV.

OF AN IMMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES.

WHEN the Menfes continue too long, or come on too frequent for the strength of the patient, they are said to be immoderate; and is stiled Menorrhagia—it is of two kinds, ACTIVE, and PASSIVE.

The *active* is preceded by head-ach, vertigo, difficulty of breathing, chilliness, then flushing heat, frequency of the pulse, costiveness and thirst, with more than common pains in the back and loins—and this is occasioned by a morbid encrease of the hæmorrhagic effort of the uterine vessels.

The *passive* is attended with loss of appetite, indigestion, listlessness, a weak and frequent pulse, palpitation of the heart, want of breath, a pallid countenance, coldness

ness of the extremities, with puffy swellings of the feet, fainting, low spirits, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep—and all the usual symptoms of debility; occasioned by a præternatural laxity of the uterine vessels.

This often happens in soft and delicate women, who use liquids too freely, especially tea. It also arises in consequence of abortions, violent passions, particular medicines, or diet, &c. and sometimes attends women who are obliged to work hard, and is accompanied with pains of the back, loins, and belly, similar to those of labour.

When the active species occurs in plethoric habits, and the pulse will allow it, venæsection is useful; and, if necessary, the stomach may be cleared by the use of emetics, and the body kept open by rhubarb, sulphur, soluble tartar, and such like; the patient should live principally on milk, and vegetables, and drink cold water. A dry cool air is most agreeable. The mind should be kept at ease, the body at rest, and the hips laid higher than the head.—

In the passive species, we must endeavour

your to invigorate the system, by astringents and tonics.

Hauftus Astringens.

- ℞ Seri aluminosi ℥ij.
 Sp. cinn. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. opii gutt. iij.
 Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ fumendus; vel pro re natâ.

Or,

- ℞ Cort. Peruv. ℥j.
 Alum ℥ij.
 Conserv. ros. ℥xij.
 Syr. ejusdem. q. s. f. elect. cujus sum. Q. N. M. ter indies.

Hauftus Peruvianus Opiatus.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Tinctur. cort. Peruv. f. ℥i.
 ——— Opii gutt. ij.
 Syr. Tolutani ℥i f. haustus, ut jam dictum, fumendus.
 Applicetur spinæ dorſi emplaſtr. roborans.

Or,

- ℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j.
 Pulv. catechu.
 Limatur. ferri. āā ℥i℥.
 Syr. zinzib. q. s. ut fiat electar.

Or,

- ℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j.
 Rubiginis ferri ℥iv.
 Conserv. cort. aur. ℥ 2.
 Pulveris arom. ℥ij.
 Syr. cort. aurant. q. s. f. elect.

Of either of these the quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three or four times a day.

Astringent fomentations may very properly

perly be preferred. Cloths dipped in decoct. cort. Peruv. with the addition of a small quantity of brandy, or red wine and vinegar, will answer the purpose extremely well.

Some commend tinctur. Saturn. gutt. xx. ad l. bis vel ter in die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.—But we should be very cautious not to check this evacuation too suddenly.

The vitriol. cœrul. in the following form; has been recommended :

Pulvis Vitriolicus.

℞ Vitriol. cœrul. ʒß.

Pul. e succin. c. ʒiij. f. pulv. cujus sumat ʒß. ad gr. xv. quotidie.

This, however, requires great circumspection. The following has been advised by some eminent physicians :

Decoctum Restrings.

℞ Cort. aurant. recent. n° vij.

Coque in ℥iij. aq. fontan ad ℥ij. Colatur adde sacch. alb. ʒi. acidi vitriolici diluti gutt. lx. m. et sumat cochl. vi. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Tinctura Vitriolica.

℞ Aq. cinn. ℥iiss.

Vitriol. cœrul. ʒi. solve ut f. tinctura, cujus sumat ʒij. ad ʒfs. ter in die.

In *floodings*, decoct. cort. Peru cum tinct. opii with rest, and a nutritious diet, are generally proper.

Vel,

IMMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES. 511

Vel, Bolus Astringens.

℞ Alum ʒss.
Gum rubr. astring.
Colcoth. vitriol. āā gr. vi.
Pulveris aromat.
Rhabarb. āā gr. iv.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus ter in die sumendus,
cum haustulo tinct. rosæ r.

Small doses of cerussa acetata, or a few drops of aqua lythargyri acetata composita, joined with opiates, have been efficacious.

To confirm the cure and prevent a relapse, the body should be strengthened by proper exercise, mineral waters, a light balsamic nourishing diet; such as light broths, salop, red Port wine in moderation, and an easy chearful mind. Frictions and ligatures may likewise be conveniently tried.

When an immoderate flux of the menses, or flooding after abortion, is either attended with, or preceded by an acute pain, not inflammatory, in the lower part of the back or belly, and returns with greater violence, as the discharge comes on, opium will, in such a case, answer better than astringents; and may be given in clysters, composed of decoct. flor. sicc. rosar. cum tinct. opii ʒi.

This disease often arises from a cancerous affection of the uterus, in which case little

can

can be done. Powder of hemlock leaves may be given from five grains to ten or twelve, thrice a day.

C H A P. V.

OF ABORTION.

ABORTION, or a premature birth, most commonly happens between the second and third, and between the third and fourth months. Sometimes it may happen later.

The signs preceding *miscarriage* in general are, a flux of blood from the uterus, shiverings, pain in the loins, extending to the bottom of the belly, anxiety, nausea, palpitation of the heart, syncope, an opening and moisture of the os tincæ.

If the pulse will bear it, and the patient be young, strong and vigorous, some blood may be taken away, and she should be put to bed, and kept very still and quiet. Her diet should be light broths, and clysters of the same may be injected, if there be occasion.

Hæustus Anodynus.

℞ Infusi rosæ rubræ ℥ij.
Aq. cinnam. ℥i.

Tinct.

Tinct. opii gutt. quinque; f. haustus quartâ vel quintâ quâque horâ fumend. ut opus fuerit.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiʒ.

Spir. cinnam.

Syr. Tolutani āā ʒi.

Tinct. opii gutt. v. m.

Vel, Bolus e Succino.

℞ Pul. e succin. c.

Extract. cort. Peruv. āā ʒʒ.

Syr. Tolutani q. f. ut f. bolus quintâ q. h. fumend.

It seldom happens after any flux of blood appears, that the woman does not miscarry. Abortion often occurs from too great irritability of the system; in this case a milk and vegetable diet, together with the greatest quiet both of body and mind, are necessary.

If the waters break, desist from the use of astringents, and order the following:

Haustus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) ʒss.

Spir. puleg. ʒi.

Tinctur. opii gutt. v.

Syr. Tolutani ʒi. f. haustus pro re natâ fumendus.

Whatever tends to strengthen and invigorate the solids and fluids; such as an easy and chearful disposition, the cold bath, where it can be complied with, gentle exercise on horseback, a dry clear air, an analeptic regimen, avoiding too violent exercise and motion, and every strong passion of

the mind, bid fairest towards preventing this complaint in many cases.

CHAP. VI.

OF ACCIDENTS ATTENDING DELIVERY.

DELIVERY is always followed by a greater or less discharge of blood from the uterus, which is called the *lochia*. When there is an *immoderate flux of the lochia*, it must be restrained by the same methods which have been already described for an immoderate flux of the menses.

If there be a *suppression of the lochia*, give
 ʒi. pulv. c myrrh, c with ʒss. confect. Da-
 mocrat. tertiâ quâque horâ, vel pro re nata.
 But a morbid suppression of this discharge
 is generally attended with a fever, called
 the *puerperal fever*, a description of which
 hath been given above, see page 50, and if
 neglected, or injudiciously treated, may
 soon prove of fatal consequence. It may
 not be amiss also to remark here, that pains
 attending the puerperal fever are frequently
 mistaken for *after-pains*, or those pains after
 delivery

delivery which resemble labour-pains; or some *colic complaint*; and to this is ascribed, in some measure, the great fatality attending it. Let it, therefore, *be ever remembered*, by all those attending on child-bed-women, *that pain and great soreness of the belly, attended with fever coming on soon after delivery, unless speedily relieved, will frequently prove mortal in a few days; for the management of which see page 50—&c.*

In general, after the woman has been delivered, and the placenta safely and gently brought away, some of the following forms may be occasionally used :

Hauftus Anodynus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iſſ.
Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ʒſſ.
Confect. alkermes ʒi.
Tinctur. opii gutt. quinque; f. haustus sextâ quâque
horâ sumendus.

Vel, Haustus cum Spermate Ceti.

- ℞ Aq. puleg. ℥iſſ.
Sperm. cet. v. o. f. ʒi.
Confect. Damocrat. ʒſſ. f. haustus.

Vel, Mistura Paregorica.

- ℞ Aq. puleg. ℥vi.
Sp. nuc. mosc. ℥iſſ.
Tinctur. castor.
Tincturæ opii camp. āā ʒij.
Syr. simp. ʒiiij. f. mixtur. cujus sumat cochl. duo
pro re natâ.

Remarkably easy quick labours are as liable to the puerperal fever and other complaints, as the more lingering and difficult. Perhaps this may be owing to the same cause as the accidents following the paracentesis, and be relieved in a similar manner by the compression of tight bandages. In some places, I am assured, after such lyings in, they roll the abdomen very tight with a napkin dipt in vinegar.

A spare diet and chicken broth, with warm caudle, seem to be the most proper regimen; and from the many bad consequences of colds, fevers, and sudden deaths, which happen at this time, too much care cannot be inculcated in this point.

S E C T. III.

HUMORAL DISCHARGES.

C H A P. I.

OF THE DIABETES.

A DIABETES is a copious, frequent, chronic and quick discharge of the liquids we drink,

drink, by the urinary passages, with little or no change, being crude, thin, and aqueous, somewhat insipid, and sometimes sweetish to the taste and smell. The other signs are, great and continual thirst, hectic heat, quick and weak pulse, and wasting of the body; in some a swelling of the loins, hips, testicles, and feet.

It has been divided into two species, *mel-litus*, when the urine has the colour, smell, and taste of honey; *insipidus*, when the urine is limpid but not sweet. It has also been divided by a late writer into *aquosa*, when the urine is of a diaphanous watery colour; and *lactea*, when it is of a milky whiteness; and defined an increase of quantity of urine, rather sweet, attended with continual thirst, the skin dry, and for the most part squamous. Various are the immediate causes, assigned by authors, of this complaint. Some say, it is an affection of the liver, some attribute it to spasm of the secretory organs, others to perspiration being diminished, or the inhalation increased. The generality have thought it to arise from a laxity of the secretory organs of the kidneys; but our latest writers attribute it to a defect

of the animal, and assimilatory process, by which the aliment is converted into the nature of our body. If of long standing it almost always terminates fatally.

However, the following mode must be pursued, and in recent cases may be successful.

The regimen should be strengthening; milk, jellies, sago, salop, infus. ros. drank freely with Bristol-water—a generous diet—cool air—and constant exercise. The methods recommended for the fluor albus, in the following chapter, will, in general, also succeed here. Bark, with cinnamon, also small doses of tinctur. gent. comp. cum vino, and exercise on horseback.

Electarium Restrings.

℞ Pulv. oliban. ʒiij.
 ——— rhabarb. ʒi.
 ——— tormentill. ʒij.
 Balsam. copaiv.
 Conf. rosæ rubræ āā ʒß.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut. f. electarium cujus nuc. moschat.
 magnitudinem sumat bis in die cum cochlear. iv.
 sequentis misturæ.

Mistura Restrings.

℞ Tinctur. ros.
 Decoâ. cort. Peruv. āā ʒviiij. m.

The tinctura saturnina, from gutt. xxx. ad ʒij. may be taken thrice a day, in any convenient vehicle.

It hath been lately experienced that a solution of vitriol. coeruleus has been given very successfully to the quantity of half a grain twice a day in draughts. I have known very happy effects from the drinking the Nevil Holt waters.

Sometimes a flannel shirt succeeds, by helping perspiration, for this should by all means be supported: a tight belt wore about the loins, and a strengthening plaster, have also been useful. Perhaps nothing exceeds the following:

Pulvis Amarus.

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ℥i.

Pulveris aromat. gr. iij.

Pulv. rhab. gr. ij. ad iv. m. sumat bis vel ter die ex haustu.

Decoct. corticis, vel, flor. chamæmeli.

With the powder has been given half a pint of alum whey night and morning.

The tinct. cantharid. has been found of great service in this disease. The patient must begin with gutt. x. and increase the quantity as occasion requires. This medicine must be assisted by drinking plentifully of the emuls. commun. aq. hordeat. &c.

Elixir Cantharidum.

℞ Tinct. catechu.

—— canth. āā ℥iij. sumat. ℥i. ad ℥℥. bis terve de die.

Tonics joined with stimulants and astringents bid the fairest for performing the cure; and these should be begun in small doses, and pushed to the utmost extent gradatim, such as bark, cascarilla, and chalybeates, coupled with the cantharides in powder, or tincture; infusions of oak-bark in lime-water, alum, &c.

The following mixture has been recommended:

℞ Pulv. myrrh. ʒj. solvr. in aq. alexiteriæ ʒvij. sp. nuc. mosch. ʒiv. tinct. cort. peruv. ʒvj. sal. absinth. ʒij. ferri vitriol. gr. xvj. sacch. alb. ʒz. m. sumr. cochl. 4r. ter de die.

The flores martiales with sea-bathing have been useful.

There have been instances of cures performed by Dover's powder, or the pulvis ipecacoanhæ compositus.

Pulvis cum Ipecacoanhâ.

℞ Pulveris Doveri, vel,
Ipecacoanhæ compositi. gr. xx. horâ somni administranda & augeatur dosi gradatim.

This persisted in for three weeks, at which time a profuse sweat broke out, and continued for thirty-six hours, alleviated all the symptoms, and procured the wished-for event.

C H A P. II.

OF THE FLUOR ALBUS.

THE Fluor Albus is a flux of matter from the vagina, of different consistencies, of a pellucid or white colour; attended with general debility—loss of appetite—indigestion—faintness—palpitation of the heart—pain in the loins, and irregularity in the menstrual periods, or by its preceding, or following this discharge; if it has continued any time—under which circumstances the flux will be greenish or yellow—sharp and corroding, and often foul and foetid. It is owing either to a general relaxed state of the solids, or a dissolution of the fluids, or may be particularly local, and have its seat in the uterus, but more commonly in the vagina.

In a natural state, the exhaling vessels become blood-vessels at the menstrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly discharged, contract to their former dimension and tone. But when by immoderate menstrua, or any other cause, their elastic power is much weakened, they never fully contract,

contract, but separate the ferous part of the blood, which, by its stagnating, or by a particular state of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and consistence.

If this disease is moderate, it may be borne a long time without much inconvenience; but if it is in any violent degree, the face becomes pallid, the digestive powers are weakened, and a general bad habit produced, whence women become cachectic; in some it occasions sterility, in others a propensity to miscarry. The indications of cure are to *increase the digestive powers, invigorate the system, and restrain the preternatural discharge.*

The diet should be nourishing: milk; with isinglass boiled in it, jellies, sago, red Port wine in moderation, Pyrmont water, and moderate exercise should be recommended.

A standing posture of body long continued, violent dancing, or much walking, must be forbid.

After a gentle puke, if the stomach is foul, proceed to such methods as may invigorate and strengthen the habit and vessels of the uterus and vagina.

Bolus ex Olibano.

- ℞ Oliban. puriss. pulv. ℥i.
Cort. aurant. Hispan. pulv. gr. iv.
Syr. tolutani q. f. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus & mane
fumendus cum haustu sequenti.

Haustus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
Tinct. benzoës comp. gutt. xl.
Syr. Tolutani ℥i. m.

Vel, Haustus Balsamicus.

- ℞ Balsam copaiv. (mucilag. gum Arabic. solut.) ℥℥.
Decoct. hordei ℥i.
Spir. cinnamon. ℥iij.
Sacchar. ℥i. f. haustus bis in die fumendus; to this
may be added, træ cantharid. ℥j.

Or,

Pilulæ e Succino.

- ℞ Pulv. e succin. c. ℥ij.
—— rhab.
—— oliban. āā ℥ij.
Syr. Tolutani q. f. f. pilulæ ex sing. drachm. n^o xij.
fumat iv. horâ somni cum cochl. iv. sequentis ju-
lepi.

Mistura Cretacea.

- ℞ Misturæ Cretac. ℥vi.
Trochisc. e sulphur. ℥i℥.
Tincturæ cardamom. com. ℥i℥. m.

Powder of crabs-eyes, to the quantity of
half an ounce in the day, has been said to
have cured this disease.

- ℞ Conserv. ros. rubri. ℥j.
Rhæi ℥z. limaturæ ferri.
Galangæ āā ℥j. tinct. canth. q. f. ut fiat elect. cujus
sumr. Q. N. M. bis de die.

Haustus Roborans.

- ℞ Infus. gentian comp. ℥x.
Tinctur. cinnam. comp. ℥i℥.
Vin. chalyb. ℥i. m. f. haustus circa meridiem fu-
mendus.

Vel,

Vel, Elixir Balsamicum.

- ℞ Balsam copaiv. ʒß.
 Tinctur. catechu.
 Tinct. Benzoës comp. āā ʒi. m. sumat. gutt. lx. bis
 vel ter in die ex saccharo.

Vel, Bolus Aromaticus Martialis.

- ℞ Pulveris aromat. gr. vi.
 Ferri vitriolati gr. i. vel ij.
 Confect. Damocrat. ʒß.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo h. s. & mane sumend.

Vel, Electarium Theriacale.

- ℞ Theriac. Andromach. ʒi.
 Conserv. aurant. ʒß.
 Angelic. Hif. pulv. ʒi.
 Gum Arab. pulv. ʒij.
 Syr. Tolutani. q. s. ut f. electarium, de quo deglutiat. nuc. moschat. molem ter in die suberbib. cochl. iv. sequentis misturæ.

Mistura Styptica.

- ℞ Aq. menth. ʒiv.
 Tinctur. styptic. ʒiß.
 Sacchar. ʒij. m.

Elixir Cantharidum.

- ℞ Tinctur. cort. Peruv. simp.
 ——— cantharid.
 Balsam Guaiacin. āā ʒij. m. sumat. gutt. xxx. ex
 haustu aquæ Spadensis circa meridiem & horâ
 quintâ pomeridianâ.

Bolus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒi.
 Ferri præp. gr. vi.
 Pulveris aromat. gr. iv.
 Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. bolus circa meridiem & hora
 quintâ pomeridianâ deglutiendus superbib. haustum aquæ Spadensis, vel Pymontanæ.

In obstinate cases alum whey, made by dissolving a dram of alum in a pint of milk; sweetened with one ounce of sugar has been given, three ounces four times a day—and also

also a solution of vitriolated copper, ʒj. dissolved in ʒij. of boiling water has been used as an injection twice a day into the uterus—sea bathing is also excellent in this complaint.

When the constitution is phlegmatic, and the glands are obstructed, the following bolus may be useful.

Bolus Deobstruens.

℞ Pil. ex aloë cum myrrhâ.

Rubig. ferri. præp. āā gr. v.

Gum. guaiac ʒß.

Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv. f. bolus h. f. fumen-
dus; & mane repetendus, tum autem omiffa
confectione.

Applicetur lumbis emplastrum roborans.

Injectio Restrings.

R Infusi rosæ rubræ.

Decoct cortic. Peruv. āā p. æ. f. fctus vel injectio.

The *serum aluminosum* may be used for the same purpose, or water mixed with small proportions of vinegar. The following pills have been very effectual in the complaint :

Pilulæ Vitriolicæ.

R̄ Zinci vitr. purif. ℥i.

Rhab. pulv. gr. iv.

Tereb. Venet. q. f. f. pilul. parv. bis die fumend.
perſiſtat in uſu earum ut opus erit.

Diuretics may be used with some advantage as they contribute to lessen the ferous plethora. *Mild purges*, such as rhubarb, or
oleum

oleum ricini may be occasionally administered to prevent costiveness; the latter is preferable in gross plethoric habits.

The *extract of cicuta* has done great service in this disease.

℞ Extract. cicut. ʒij. f. pil. xxv. sumat iij. h. f. et ij. mane, augendo dos. pro re natâ.

Astringent injections have often excellent effects in this disease when all other medicines have failed. The aqua aluminis composita may be used for this purpose.

A very common symptom in this disease is, a troublesome weakness and pain in the small of the back; for this the following plaster may be used.

Emplastrum Roborans.

℞ Empl. lytharg. cum resinâ.
Thuris.
Myrrhæ sing. ʒß. lumbis applicetur.

Some practitioners have recommended, and with success, after an emetic, a course of mercurial alteratives, particularly the following:

Pilulæ alterantes Mercuriales.

℞ Hydrargyri pur. ʒij.
Terebinth. Venet. ʒij. ad hydrargyrum fixandum,
deinde adjiciantur. pulv. rhæi ʒss. Tinct. aloes. q.
s. ut fiant pilulæ mediocres, sum ij. vel tres nocte
maneq; adeo ut alvus non nimis moveatur.

After these have been persisted in for some
time,

time, then chalybeates, closing the course with bark, and cold bathing.

C H A P. III.

OF A VIRULENT GONORRHŒA.

A GONORRHŒA Virulenta is a flux of virulent matter, or rather puriform mucus, from the urethra, in consequence of an impure contact and coition with an infected person.

It generally appears in a few days, about the third or fourth after receiving the infection, with a titillation about the glans penis, and a sensation of heat, attended with a pricking pain in making water. The running is at first small in quantity, and whitish: as it increases, it appears yellow or green; nay, even bloody, according to the degree of virulence, infection and disposition or habit of the body. Hence arise inflammation, excoriation, and painful erection, swelling of the testicles, phimosis, paraphimosis, chancres, and buboes. This disease, with more propriety, is called *blenorrhagia*, because there is no flux of semen,

as the word gonorrhœa imports, but a puriform mucus, such as generally flows from inflamed surfaces, and is described *in men*, a titillation in the anterior part of the urethra, in the lacunæ Morgagni, under the frænum; a local inflammation after the second or fourth day, succeeding with heat and pain in making water; a weeping of purulent or puriform matter coming on from the urethra, the corpus cavernosum of the urethra being preternaturally swelled, attended most commonly with erections of the penis more frequent than usual, and painful. *In women*, a titillation at the external orifice of the vagina, pain, redness, and præternatural tumor succeeding after the second or fourth day, particularly near the lower part of the aperture of the labia, heat and pain of the same part coming on in making water, with a weeping of puriform matter from the passages.

Whey and small diluting drinks are to be plentifully taken, together with a vegetable diet, with demulcents and cooling laxatives—all high seasoned viands are to be prohibited. As demulcents, linseed or marsh-mallow decoction, with gum arabic or tragacanth,

gacanth, may be prescribed, or the following may be occasionally taken :

℞ Olei olivarum—gum Arabici—succ. limon. āā ʒ 4. m.

At the first onset of the disorder it may with great ease be stopped by astringent injections, but not after it has lasted one or two days.

Bathe the parts frequently with warm milk and water. Bleeding is very necessary in the beginning, from ʒvi. to ʒxij. more especially in full plethoric constitutions, where the inflammation runs high, and in proportion to the degree of virulence, and leeches may be applied near the part affected—then inject ol. amygd. recent. twice a day for the first week. Afterwards, when the virulence of the disease is gone,

Injectio Astringens.

℞ Zinci vitriolati purific ʒi.

Lapid. calaminar. gr. v.

Aq. distillat. ʒijß. m. f. injectio.

Vel, Injectio Æruginosa.

℞ Ærug. ʒi.

Ol. amygd. ʒij. m. ut f. injectio.

But we should not be too precipitate in prescribing astringent injections. Those of the sedative class are most proper, and more safe to begin with, which should be continued till the heat and pain is abated, or

totally gone off; then astringent ones will be useful, and unattended with any degree of danger.

Potio Laxativa.

- ℞ Decoct. hord. ℥ij.
Natri tartarifati ℥℔.
Syr. rosæ ℥ij. m. sumat semel vel bis in septimanâ :
vel pro re natâ.

Bolus Hydrargyri.

- ℞ Calomel. præp. gr. v.
Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus, & proximâ nocte repetendus; deinde sumat potionem catharticam sequentem cum debito regimine.

Potio Cathartica.

- ℞ Infus. senæ ℥iij.
Kali tartarifati ℥iij.
Tinctur. senæ ℥ij. m.

Repeat this twice or thrice, or as there may be occasion; then rub the glans penis and perinæum well with unguent. hydrarg. fort. yet so as not to occasion a soreness of the mouth. Persist in the use of this for about ten or twelve days; after which the following electary may complete the cure:

Electarium Balsamicum cum Rheo.

- ℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥ij.
—— e tragacanth. c. ℥iij.
Balsam. copaiv. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat. n. m.
molem bis in die.

After the simple oily injection, and a few lenient purges, the following method may also prove effectual:

Solutio

Solutio Hydrarg. Muriati.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ℥℥.
Solve in aq. font. ℔i.

Injectio Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Hujus solutionis ℥ij.
Aq. distillatæ ℥iv. m. f. injectio.

This has in a few days removed all the symptoms of a fresh infection in women.

The following is in much esteem :

Pilulæ Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati ℥i.
Mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. ad extinct. globulorum.
Adde sulph. antim. præcipit. ℥ij. f. pil. xvi. sumat
ij. h. f. & mane.

Vel,

℞ Merc. muriati gr. x. acidi muriatici gutt. x. spf.
lav. c. ℥j. m. sum. a guttis decem ad triginta
nocte maneq.

These may be taken in water-gruel, with two scruples of gum arabic—but should a purging be brought on, the dose of the tincture may be diminished, and plenty of diluting drinks must be exhibited during the course.

Injectio Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri ℥℥.
Mucilag. g. Arabic. ℥iv. m. bene & cum ℥vi. Decocti. hordeat. f. injectio bis die utend.

Some, after the running and heat of urine are a little abated, give the sublimate to the quantity of half a grain, dissolved in aq. menth ℥i. twice a day, and finish the cure

M m 2

with

with it; or order the same, with some variation of the dose, throughout all the stages of this disease. Others recommend balsam. copaiv. mixed with a little tinct. lavend. comp. to be given from the very beginning of the complaint, from gutt. lxxx. ad cxx. to be taken in a glass of water, three times a day, after meals. This, after a few days, is to be assisted with the vitriolic or æruginous injection above described.

Many again pretend to a speedy cure by giving an injection of zinc. vitr. purific. only, complying with the humour of their patients rather than with the dictates of common honesty, and dismiss their patients as sound, though they often return worse than they were before. Nay, many are often imposed upon by these evil minded men, the bane of many a good constitution, and are treated as infected, where probably there was not the least taint of infection.

The heat of urine may be mitigated by plenty of diluent liquors with gum Arabic and nitre: the chordee, by opiates taken at night, and chancres, by mercurial ointment.

After the virus is subdued, or rather the
local

local inflammation taken off, the following electary is recommended to complete the cure.

℞ Ferr. limat ʒiſſ. olibani ʒij.
 Pulv. canth. gr. x. gum. Arab. ʒij.
 Balf. copaivæ q. ſ. ut fiat elect. cujus ſum. Q. N.
 M. bis de die,

In the common virulent gonorrhœa, there is ſeldom occaſion for the uſe of any mercurials, the complaint is certainly only a local inflammation ariſing from ſtimulus, which being taken off, the cure will be completed by giving afterwards tone to the veſſels, by the uſe of proper aſtringent applications. But if mercurials are inſiſted upon, ſome of the preceding forms will answer every purpoſe.

C H A P IV.

OF A GLEET.

A GLEET, is the flux of a thin matter, ſomething like the white of eggs, from the urethra, owing to relaxation. It is diſtinguiſhed from a gonorrhœa virulenta by the colour and conſiſtence of the matter, and by the complaints that precede its appearance.

ance. It comes on generally after a virulent gonorrhœa, and is attended with little or no pain in making water.

A strengthening astringent regimen is the most proper to remove this disorder. Cold bathing, riding on horseback, and Pyrmont waters, will contribute greatly to that end. The medicines prescribed should be such as the following:

Bolus ex Olibano.

℞ Oliban. pulv.

Extract. cort. Peruv. āā ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus ter in die sumendus; superbib. haust. aq. Pyrmont. in quo instillentur gutt. xxx. tinctur. saturnin.

This method should be continued for ten days,

Vel, Electarium Siftens.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒiij.

—— rhabarb. ʒi.

—— resin. alb. ʒij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. molem bis in die cum haustu aq. Pyrmont. horis intermediis sumat guttas xl. seq. misturæ ex paululo sacchar. alb.

Elixir Siftens.

℞ Balsam. guaiacin.

—— copaiv.

Tincturæ benzoës comp. āā ʒij. m.

Vel, Pilulæ Siftentes.

℞ Pulv. rhab. ʒß.

—— e succin. comp. ʒiß.

Resin. alb. pulv. ʒi.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n° xxxvi. sumat ij. vel iij, bis die.

Vel,

Vel, Elixir Catechu.

℞ Acidi vitriol. diluti ʒij.

Tinctur. catechu ʒvi. m. sumat gutt. xl. ter in die
ex decoct. cort. vel vin. rubro.

A decoction of farfaparilla, or the decoc-
tum lignorum, is often very serviceable.

Tinctura Cœrulea.

℞ Vitriol. cœrul. ʒi.

Aq. cinnam. ℥i.

Sp̄s. cinnamom ℥ss. solve & f. tinctura.

Haustus Cœruleus.

℞ Hujus tincturæ ʒi.

Aq. menth. ʒi. f. haustus bis in die sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Rosaceus.

℞ Infusi rosæ rubræ ʒij.

Tinct. opii gutt. duas; f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ
quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Injectio Zinci vitr. pur.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒvi.

Pulv. e ceruss. comp. ʒi.

Zinci vitr. purific. gr. x. m. f. injectio.

This may be made, omitting the white ceruss, and adding more of the white vitriol, as there may be occasion. The aq. calcis may also be added to this injection. The lime-water may likewise be used very successfully, by putting ʒss. of the vitriol alb. to ʒvi. of the water. Blistering the perinæum has cured an obstinate gleet, as we are told by very great and undoubted authority.

The following is much in use: and has been very efficacious:

M m 4

Injectio

Injectio Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrarg. purificati ʒiſſ.

Solut. gum. Arab. crass. ʒiv. probe terantur in mortario donec globuli hydrargyri evanescerint; tunc adde aq. commun. ʒviij. ut f. injectio, bis in die utend. agitata phiala.

This injection will, in general, succeed in the cure of a gleet, after two or three doses of gentle physic have been premised. Local cold bathing is oftentimes very serviceable: should the disease be high seated, blisters applied to the perinæum, has greatly assisted the effect of internal remedies.

The methods above prescribed are proper, where the cause of gleet is a relaxation of the vessels of the urethra; but it is sometimes occasioned by callosity or stricture, then recourse must be had to bougies, whose size should be as large as the parts can bear, and they should be long continued.

C L A S S X.

OF TUMORS.

C H A P. I.

OF A BUBO.

A BUBO is a suppurating tumor of the conglobate glands.—When buboes become painful and inflame, if they cannot be carried off by resolution, the suppuration may be assisted by adhesive plasters, or the bread and milk poultice; and when completely matured, should be opened either by the caustic or incision. A venereal bubo in its first appearance, unaccompanied with other symptoms, may in general be carried off by bleeding, purging, and rubbing in the unguent. hydrargyri fort. But if matter be formed, encourage the suppuration by laying aside all evacuations, and apply the galbanum plaster, or cataplasma maturans warmed, twice or thrice a day, and open it in due time by caustic. After this, subsequent absorption must be prevented by keeping the ulcer clean, and the system must be guarded from general infection, and the

cure

cure complicated by the hydrargyrum muriatum, joined with the decoct. sarsaparill. administered as in cases of lues venerea.

CHAP. II.

OF A CANCER.

A Cancer is a round unequal scirrhus tumor, of a livid colour, surrounded with varicose vessels, and seated in the glandular parts of the body, running on to a foul ulcer, mali moris.

The eyes, the nose, the tongue, the palate, the cheeks, the lips, the groin, the axillæ, the uterus, and the breasts of women, are the parts most frequently infected, and those in which its ravages are most severe.

Some of these tumors are fixed, others moveable; some pale; others, again, inflamed. They sometimes remain harmless and indolent for many years; at other times they increase hastily to a large size, ulcerate, and discharge a fetid sanious ichor, and soon prove mortal.

There is, perhaps, no disorder of the whole

whole body, which more absolutely requires an easy disposition of mind, and a slender light regimen, than this. In the beginning the swelling may be retarded by the antiphlogistic regimen in its fullest extent—also electricity with the exhibition of hemlock, have done great things.—But the ferrum ammoniacale has been in England the most successful medicine—and may be given in any kind of mucilage.—Bleeding, in general, is indicated in the palliative cure, after which, some such as the following medicines may be administered :

✧ Potio Eceoprotica.

℞ Mann. optim. ℥i.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥ij.
 Spiritus nuc. moschat. ℥iij.
 Natr. tartarif. ℥ij. f. potio manè sumenda & repetenda bis in septimanâ.
 Capiat millepedarum viventium cochlear. β. manè & vesperi diebus à purgatione vacuis, cum julep. seq. cochl. iv.

Julepum Nitrosum.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vi.
 — cinn. simp.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. āā ℥ij.
 Nitr. purissimi ℥ij.
 Sal. c. c. ℥i.
 Syr. tolutan. ℥β. m.

Salt-water has been found a very efficacious alterative in many cancerous cases. The following I have known of admirable use in rendering

rendering the symptoms easy, and perhaps lessening the virus of the disease imperceptibly :

Bolus Saponaceus.

- ℞ Sapon. Venet. gr. xij.
 Kali vitriolat.
 Pulv. rhab. āā gr. vi.
 Ol. carui gutt. i.
 Syr. tolutani q. s. f. bolus horâ fomni sumendus cum
 julep. seq. cochl. ij.

Julepum Stypticum.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vi.
 Tinctur. styptic. ℥i℥.
 Syr. simp. ℥ij. m.

Vel, Haustus Salinus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥x.
 Spirit. puleg. ℥i.
 Gum. ammoniac. gr. viij.
 Kali tartarifati gr. xv.
 Syr. tolutani ℥i. f. haustus primo manè & circa
 meridiem sumendus.

The aperient bolus may be taken twice a week, or pro re nata; the draught should be continued for a month or six weeks at a time.

The following receipt comes from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in Ireland, as Mr. PLUNKET's celebrated remedy for extirpating cancerous tumors; but I must candidly confess, that I have hitherto wanted sufficient courage to give it a trial :

“ Take crows-foot which grows in low ground, one handful; dog-fennel, three
 3 sprigs,

sprigs, both well pounded; crude brimstone in powder, three middling thimbles full; white arsenic, the same quantity; all incorporated in a mortar, and made into small balls the size of a nutmeg, and dried in the sun. These balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the sore or cancer upon a piece of pig's bladder, or stripping of a calf when dropped, which must be cut to the size of the sore, and smeared with the yolk of an egg. This must be applied cautiously to the lips or nose, lest any part of it get down; nor are you to lay it on too broad on the face, or too near the heart, nor to exceed the breadth of half a crown; but elsewhere as far as the sore goes. The plaster must not be stirred till it drops off of itself, which will be in a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on."

Topical and external applications in general, are not advised by many in cancers. If they break, dressing with dry lint, and being kept quiet and easy is all that is generally done. If they are moveable, and in a proper state for extirpation, with a good habit of body, the knife is the most sure and effectual method,
and

and stands fairest to effect a cure. Water in which cabbages have been boiled is praised by some for washing the part, and a poultice of raw carrots grated, and gently-warmed, has afforded great relief to many.

The following electary will be found very useful to keep the body properly soluble, which must be carefully attended to :

Electarium Solutivum.

℞ Elect. e fennâ ʒiʒ.
 Magnes. alb.
 Flor. sulph. āā ʒij.
 Pulv. rhab. ʒij.
 Ol. carui gutt. ij.
 Syr. rosæ q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. mōlem
 horâ somni & summo mane ubi alvus sit nimium
 astricta.

It may be very worthy of observation, that extract. cicutæ has afforded great relief in many desperate cases of the cancerous kind, and bids much fairer than any external applications, however much the public may be deluded by the accounts given of them. It may be used as follows :

℞ Extract. cicutæ ʒij. f. pil. xxx. non deaurandæ ;
 sumat iij. h. s. et ij. mane : persistat in usu earum
 augendo dosin pro re nata.

Some tender habits cannot bear the cicuta without its affecting the head ; but its usefulness will fully compensate some slight inconvenience.

conveniences. We should begin with very small doses in young people.

Arsenic has been lately recommended internally, by a physician, for this dreadful malady.

Solutio Arsenica.

℞ Arsenici albi gr. iv. solve in
Aq. distil. ℥i.

℞ Hujus solut.
Lactis vac.

Syr. papav. albi sing. ℥ss. m. sumatur omni mane
duplicando dosin omni septimana.

Vel,

℞ Arsenici subtilissimi pulverisati.

Kali pp. āā gr. lxiv.

Aq. distillatæ ℥viij.—Immittantur in ampullam
Florentinam, qua in balneo arenæ posita, aqua
lentè ebulliat. donec arsenicum perfectè solutum
fuerit; deinde solutioni frigidæ adjiciantur tinct.
lavend. c. ℥ss. aquæ distill. ℥viij. plus vel mi-
nus, adeo ut solutionis mensura libra una accurata
sit, vel potius pondere uncie quindecim cum di-
midia.

Of this solution a few drops, according to the age of the patient, may be given two or three times a day; in young subjects, from two to six drops; in adults, from six to twelve may be begun with, and gradually increased. This solution has been known to be extremely efficacious in many cancerous cases, particularly those of the occult kind. Local bleeding near the part with leeches has been much recommended, where they can be properly applied;

applied; where not, more general sanguinary depletion: but this evacuation must be often repeated, as circumstances require: to which must be joined a milk and vegetable diet, avoiding all wine, and spirituous as well as fermented liquors.

But notwithstanding all our endeavours, should extirpation be impracticable, and the ulcer continue to extend its limits, even pain, and all offensive smell may be prevented by the external application of carbonic acid air.

C H A P. III.

OF WARTS AND CORNS.

WARTS may be taken off with a pair of scissars, and the roots touched with vitriol. Roman. or acidum vitriolicum; or if they be pendulous, tie an horsehair round them, or a piece of wax-thread, which being straitened will occasion their dropping off insensibly. Or the warts may be slightly touched with lunar caustic, or acidum nitrosum dilutum once every day, till they be gradually destroyed; but we must be cautious,

cautious, when they are seated on the joints or knuckles. Some prefer burnt alum, blue vitriol, with the vitriolic acid. The juice of celadine, of esula, (spurge); juice of house-leek, the gall of pike or eels, have been recommended. On the face, lips, or eyes, there are oftentimes a sort of bluish or livid warts, which have a near tendency to become cancerous. These are best left to themselves; for if they are tampered with, they are apt to degenerate into cancers. The same care is to be observed in those affecting the knuckles and joints, lest in our applications the tendons should be injured.

Corns are callous tumors on the toes, principally on the joints. They are mitigated by bathing the feet frequently in warm water, wearing easy shoes, and a little soft cotton over the parts, to prevent attrition. The following plasters may likewise be found useful :

Emplastr. anodyn. Edinburg.

Vel, Emplastrum Resolvens.

℞ Emplastr. lythargyri cum gum.

————— cum merc. āā p. æ. m.

The best mode of preventing pain from these cuticular indurations, is to bathe the feet often in warm water, cut off the surface

of these tumors, and wear some softening plaster. By this attention they will always be kept easy, and sometimes almost entirely removed; particularly if we avoid pressure, by wearing tolerably large shoes.

A radical cure, it is said, may be obtained by suffering them to grow freely without pressure; and this may be contrived by sticking plasters, accumulated in proportion as the corn grows up, if each plaster has a hole in the middle, for the corn to penetrate,

CLASS XI.

SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY.

CHAP. I.

OF BITES AND STINGS OF VENEMOUS CREATURES.

IN the *bites of the viper*, common fallad oil, first warmed, then rubbed well into the part, has been found to be a sufficient remedy.

In *all venemous bites and stings*, it will be proper to relax the skin by emollient fomentations, and cataplasms of bread, milk, and oil; and sometimes with the addition of theriaca.

The *rattle-snake bite* is said to be cured by the following method:

Take of plantain and horehound (if in the summer) the roots and branches together, a sufficient quantity; bruise them, and express the juice; of which give one large spoonful. If the patient swells, you must force it down his throat. This gene-

rally answers; but in case it should not, give another spoonful in about an hour after, which seldom or never fails. If the roots be dry, moisten them with a little water.—A leaf of tobacco steeped in rum may be applied to the wound.

Milk is counted an universal remedy against all poisons that kill by inflammation; and more especially with the addition of oil. Would not plentiful bleeding in many cases of poison from the bites of animals, be the likeliest means of abating the inflammation?

Against the stings and bites of wasps, bees, bugs, &c. oil, honey, and vinegar, are the chief applications; the application of volatile substances is also very useful, if immediately used.

The *pediculi* which infest the head, groin, and other parts of the body, may be effectually destroyed by the unguent. hydrargyri mit. or;

Lotio Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Aq. rosar. ℥iv.

Hydrargyri muriati ℥i. m. f. lotio h. s. et mane utenda.

Vel, Unguentum Calcis Hydrarg. albi.

℞ Ung. simpl. ℥ij.

Calcis hydrargyri alb. ℥i. m.

CHAP. II.

OF THE GUINEA WORM.

THE Guinea Worm is chiefly met with upon the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies, and is from one to two feet long, of a tape-like appearance, with a blackish head. Little pain is perceived till it occasions a troublesome boil or tumor in the leg or thigh, where it generally takes up its seat. As soon as the boil breaks, its head makes its appearance. These worms are produced from ova contained and swimming in the waters in hot climates.

Aloetics are by some recommended to promote their discharge from the body ; but the usual method is, to gently tie the head of the worm to a piece of lead, beat into the head of a small wire, and roll the worm gradually every day, as it advances out of the body, round this piece of lead, till the whole be entirely drawn out. A small splinter of wood, lint, silk, or cotton twisted, or a piece of linen rag, spread with sticking plaster, and rolled up, will answer just as well.

CHAP. III.

OF BURNS AND SCALDS.

BURNS, or Scalds, if they are considerable, require bleedings to prevent inflammation: and the body should be kept open: before the blisters rise, or to prevent their rising, apply the following:

Linimentum Camphoratum.

℞ Ol. lini ℥vi.

Spir. camph. ℥ij. m. et applicetur pro re nata.

Indeed we should at first attempt to prevent the effects, and take off the force of irritation. *Cold water, rectified spirits*, should be absorbed in linen, and repeatedly applied till the pain abates: after which, *camphorated spirits* may supply their place. If membranous or tendinous parts be affected, *oil* should be mixed with spirits, to prevent the parts from being crisped or contracted. *The white of eggs beat thin; a handful of common salt, dissolved in a quart of vinegar; oil of turpentine, volatile spirits*, may be had recourse to, for the above purposes. *Oil of olives, or fine linseed oil*, applied warm, is recommended; or
holding

holding the part to the fire as long as the patient can bear it.

If blisters be risen, they must be opened and dressed with the cerat. spermatis ceti, or cerat. lapidis calaminaris.

No medicine has perhaps equal effects with a wash made with aqua lythargyri acetati, or a ceratum lythargyri acetati.

BURNS IN THE FACE should be treated nearly in the same way; bleed, and lay soft paper, or rags, over the face, frequently besmeared with linseed oil fresh drawn. Where the burns are very considerable, opiates are very necessary, as they take off the pain and irritation by their sedative power.

C H A P. IV.

OF PIMPLES AND TETTERS.

PIMPLES, and Tetters, and those sebaceous concretions in the glands of the skin, resembling *grubs*, are very troublesome; the last appear commonly in the face and suppurate; though oftener in the nose than elsewhere, and are very difficult to get rid of.

Perhaps touching them with the ung. hydrargyri mitius, going to bed, may be the best way of treating them; and, in the morning, order as follows:

Lotio Kali.

℞ Spir. rorismar.
Aq. kali. āā ʒʒ.
Ol. amygd. ʒi.
Succ. limon. ʒij. m. cum sponsia imbuatur pars
affecta bis in die.

If this should be too painful and smarting,

Lotio Camphorata.

℞ Lactis amygdalæ, cum aq. rosæ præparat. ʒiv.
Spir. rorismar. ʒiij.
Camphoræ ʒʒ. m. f. lotio.

When pimples become obstinate, as they are very often apt to do, the alteratives may be attempted with great probability of success. Aq. calc. magis & minus composit. with ʒʒ. or ʒi. of the Æthiop. antimon. twice a day, or a grain of colomel made into a pill, with terebinth. e Chio, to be taken at bed-time, and now and then a draught of any of the purging waters, are highly advantageous.

The mind should be kept easy, the body open, a proper regimen be carefully observed, and wine drank in great moderation.

I once knew an accidental vomiting and

looseness, brought on by an excess in eating plumbs, entirely remove a red pimpled face in a lady, who had in vain tried various means of cure.

The *tetters* have red edges, and are spreading eruptions. The following liniment is of use to extirpate them :

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

R Liniment. alb. ℥℞.

Calcis hydrargyri alb. gr. x.

Ol. rhodii gutt. i. m.

C H A P. V.

OF RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, AND CHOPS.

RINGWORMS, if not attended with inflammation, may be touched with the following :

Lotio Hydrarg. Muriat.

R Spir. rosmar. ℥iv.

Hydrargyri muriati ℥i. m. f. lotio partibus affectis applicand.

But, in general, the less we make use of external applications, the better. Gentle alteratives and a regular course of life, promise the best success.—Above all, abstain from meat, especially pork ; also beer, ale, cheese, &c.

The

The waters of Scarborough are very happily calculated for service in most eruptive affections. Harrowgate water has been thought effectual.

Shingles are a species of crysipelas, owing to a hot humour thrown out on the surface of the body, and chiefly the waist, in form of thick set eruptions.

The person is generally sick and faint before the eruption; a symptom which universally happens in most eruptive cases antecedent to their appearance. Here gentle sudorifics are advisable.

Pulvis Contrayervæ.

℞ Pulv. contrayerv. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. gr. iv. m. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus cum cochl. iv. seq. julepi.

Julepum Alexiterium.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iij.

—alexet. spir. ℥iij.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.

Syr. Tolutani ℥ij. m.

In *chops* of the face, lips, nipples, &c. apply the ol. ceræ.

If the swelling of the lips happen in consequence of a scrophulous taint, regard must be had to the original complaint, as external forms will do but very little.

Unguentum Labiale.

℞ Cort. anchus. Diss. infunde in

Ol. amygd. ℥i. Colaturæ adde

Ceræ

Cerae alb. ʒij.

Sperm. ceti ʒi.

Ol. mac. per express. ʒss.

—lavend. gutt. ij. m. & f. unguentum labiale.

C H A P. VI.

OF THE TINEA, OR SCALD-HEAD.

THIS consists of little ulcers, at the root of the hair, which pour out an humour, that dries into a white brittle scab, or thick scales, and has an offensive smell; when it affects the face it is called *crustæa lactea*, often proceeds from bad treatment after the small-pox; though it may sometimes be an hereditary taint, &c.

Alterative medicines, such as the hydrargyrus cum sulphure, and antimonials, with aq. calc. min. comp. and issues, are, in general, the most proper. The head must be shaved, or the hair cut off, as close as can be, and the following fots made use of:

Fotus Discutiens.

℞ Fol. absinth.

—abrotan. āā ʒi. coque in aq. fontan. ℥iv: ad ℥iʒ.
adde.

Spir. camphorat.

Aq. kali āā ʒij. f. fots.

Then,

Unguentum

Unguentum Nicotianæ.

℞ Unguent. Nicotian. ℥i.

Petrol. Barbad. ℥℥.

Balsam. Peruv. ℥i. m. f. unguent. post-fotum utendum.

The unguentum e sulphur. of the London Pharmacopeia, applied for a length of time, seldom fails to cure this disease. Saturnine washes have likewise a good effect, as also an oil-skin cap, and blisters to the nape of the neck.

One grain of calomel going to rest, and repeated at due intervals; also the use of salt-water externally and internally, as an alterative, have been found very useful. Cleanliness is essentially necessary, and keeping the body moderately open; the unguentum e pice is a proper application; frequent use of the warm bath is beneficial; but if the case proves obstinate, alteratives with issues are chiefly to be depended upon for their efficacy and safety.

As soon as the hair is shaved, or cut off, it is recommended to cleanse the head with warm water and soap, or cream and honey, and, after which, the ulcers may be washed with a solution of muriated quicksilver, ten grains to a pint of water. The juice of wood
sorrel,

forrel, from its effect on scrophulous ulcers, may probably be useful; after which the charcoal poultice will probably complete the cure.

Some practitioners give hemlock internally with success, beginning with small doses, and gradually increasing till it produces vertigo, then omitting it for a few days, and again resume it.

We should be cautious not to dry up these ulcers by astringent applications, before they have been properly digested, lest more dangerous diseases should be the consequence—and should that be the case, a plaster sprinkled with cantharides should, at the first onset, be immediately applied to the head.

CHAP. VII.

OF THE SCABIES, OR ITCH.

THE common Itch appears with small pustules having watery heads, first on the wrists, and between the fingers, most frequently,—and is probably owing to animalcula in the skin, and appears in moist or dry itching pustules,

pustules, which spread from the joints, and disfigure the greatest part of the body; the disease is contagious. Children are mostly subject to the moist; thin and old people, to the dry itch. The eruption appears chiefly between the fingers, underneath the arm-pits, under the hams, and round the waist.

Where there is an inflammation, bleeding should be recommended; and, next, purge a few times with the following:

Potio Laxativa.

℞ Infus. senæ com. ℥ij.
Tinct. senæ ℥ij.
Kali tartarificati ℥i.
Syr. ros. solutiv. ℥i. m.

℞ Unguent. e sulph. ℥iv. cum quo libere inungantur partes affectæ omni nocte per septimanam integram.

Vel, Unguent. Calcis Hydrarg. Alb.

℞ Adipis suillæ ℥iv.
Calcis hydrargyri alb. ℥iss. ad ℥iiij.
Ol. lavend. gutt. ij. m. & divide in partes octo æquales, alternâ quâque nocte utend.

Vel, Ung. Sulphurat.

℞ Flor. sulph. ℥i. pulveris radícis hellebori albi. ℥ij. vel salis ammon. crudi ℥ii. adipis suillæ. ℥ij. m.

This always is attended with an offensive smell, to avoid which the following may be used.

℞ Acid. vitriol. gutt. x. Aq. rosas. gutt. xx. Axungia porcina ℥j. Essent. Limon. gutt. xv. f. Linim. bis de die utendum.

The patient may wash himself two or three

three times a day with elder flower water, acidulated with vitriolic acid, at which time also may be administered the subsequent electary :

℞ Nitri pur. 3j.
Sulphuris flor. 3vj.
Mellis desp. q. s. ut fiat.
Elect. cujus sum. Q. N. M. ter de die.

Bathing in Harrowgate water has been esteemed a very speedy cure.

Some make use of the weak quicksilver ointment, but the cure with the sulphur-ointment, is by far the safest, and most certain. The mercurial *girdle*, as it is called, should be applied with great circumspection, and may be made as follows :

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri pur. 3iij.
Succ. limon. 3ij. conquassentur. in phiala per horas duas, deinde simul in patinam effunde, & succus extrahatur. Pulveri cinereo, sive mercurio manenti, adde albuminis ovi unius dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth. ʒi. & cum virga apta agitentur in spumam, quâcum fasciam justæ formæ factam illinito, et coram lento igne sicca, ut fiat cingulum.

Washes are much less offensive than ointments.

Lotio Calcis Hydrargyris Albi.

℞ Calcis hydrargyri albi. ʒi. aq. font. ʒviij. gum Arab. ʒij. m. fiat lotio spongii ope part. affectæ bis de die appl.

The *pulv. hellebor. alb. nitr. zingiber. &c.*

may

may be occasionally joined with the sulphur-ointment: and internally we may exhibit the following:

Pulvis Sulphureus.

℞ Pulv. sulph. lot. 3℔.

Magnes. alb. ℥i.

Ol. carui gutt. i. m. ut f. pulvis horâ somni & mane fumendus, ex cochl. iv. aq. commun. vel lactis, vel feri lactis.

Vel, Bolus Alterans.

℞ Hydrargyri c. sulphure. 3i.

Nit. gr. v.

Conf. rosæ rubræ, q. s. ut f. bolus.

Vel, Bolus Antimonialis.

℞ Æthiop. antimon. 3℔.

Conf. rosæ. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Vitriolic acid often cures the itch.

Mistura Vitriolica.

℞ Acidi vitriolici 3i.

Aq. distillatæ 3v. post effervescentiam adde

Syr. rub. id ʒij. sumat 3i. ad ʒij. e poculo aquæ fonti ter de die.

C L A S S XII.

LOCAL DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

OF THE GUTTA SERENA, AND LEUCOMA.

THE Gutta Serena is a species of blindness, wherein the eyes remain fair, and seemingly unaffected; owing to some defect in the optic nerves, which may proceed from a palsy or a relaxed habit; also from an epilepsy, or old ulcers too hastily dried up, &c. It has for its principal symptoms *a suppression of light, and immobility of the pupil without any sensible opacity of the eye.* If the sound eye is shut, and the blind one opposed to the light, the pupil is in no wise contracted, sometimes it is dilated, and this is the only motion which remains, and indicates a perfect amaurosy, or gutta serena.

This disease depends upon an affection of the nerves, and is for the most part incurable, especially if it has been of any standing.—The cure may however be attempted in two ways, either by stimulating the part itself—or the system in general.

The diet should be light and attenuating; evacuations in general, are necessary; and blistering the back part of the head—or setting issues there or behind the ears, and continued for a length of time; and such things are proper as have been prescribed in the ophthalmia, particularly in a full plethoric constitution: next, have recourse to alteratives; such as millepedes, decoct. farfaparil. small doses of calomel, &c. continued for some time; though the patient must not be brought to a spitting, to prevent which gentle purges must intervene. Vapour of hot spirit of wine, or coffee, passed through a tube two or three times a day, have been successful. Some advise volatiles, chalybeates, mercurials, cephalics, and nervous medicines. Electricity has been singularly useful, by carrying a stream of electric fire through the eye, and afterwards drawing sparks from all the parts which surround it. In recent cases it promises to be most efficacious, but in those of two or three years standing it should be tried, and persevered in, as we have an instance of one being relieved by it, which had remained for the longest term above specified.

Where

Where a *rheumatism* or *relaxation* has given rise to this complaint, the bark will be of use, as also sternuatories and cephalic snuffs; though, in general, this distemper may be regarded as not easily, if at all, curable.

The following forms, however, may be tried :

Bolus Valerianæ.

℞ Pulv. valer. filv. ʒi.

Cinnab. fact. ʒß.

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus h. f. et summo manè sumend. cum coch. iv. julepi sequentis:

Julepum Calcis.

℞ Aq. calcis simp. ʒviij.

Spir. nuc. moschat. ʒiß.

Syr. aurant. ʒiij. m.

The patient may take twice a day, forty drops of the tinctur. fuligin. with a draught of rosemary tea.

THE LEUCOMA. This is a spot or speck of the cornea, where the membrane grows either white, yellowish, or loses its transparency.—Of this there are two species: *one appears prominent above the cornea*, and requires external applications for the cure; *the other is attended with no such phenomenon*, but seems diffused within the lamina of that membrane, making, as it were, a part of the eye. In this species external remedies are of no use, except in case of an attendant opthulmy, a

gentle but long continued mercurial course, with smart purgatives occasionally administered, to promote absorption, and a seton in the neck are most proper. In the former,

Pulvis Calaminaris.

- ℞ Lap. calamin. præp. ʒi.
 Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒʒ.
 Ol. sepiaë ʒi. m. ut f. pulvis subtilissimus.

Vel, Pulvis Vitriolicus.

- ℞ Sacchar. alb. ʒij.
 Zinci vitriol. purific. ʒi. m.

Vel, pulvis Vitreus.

- ℞ Vitri communis ʒʒ. teratur in mortario vitreo, ut fiat pollen. tenuissimum, tum adde,
 Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒʒ. et super marmor. simul bene lævigetur, ut fiat pulvis ocularius.

These may be blown into the eye through a quill, or a little may be taken up by a fine hair pencil, moistened with saliva, and applied immediately upon the part affected; which perhaps will be a more effectual, and less painful operation, than that of blowing through a quill.—A weak solution of the *causticum lunare*, is also recommended as effectual in removing specks from the eye; and may be applied by means of a piece of fine sponge, fixed to the end of a quill.—*Nitrated quicksilver*, or *verdigrise*, finely levigated, and mixed with three or four parts of fine sugar;—*calcined alum*, and *vitriolated zinc*

zinc purified, united with a proper proportion of *sugar*, or with *egg-shells* in fine powder; or the same formed into thin ointment with hog's lard;—or washes of a solution of *verdigrise*, *vitriolated zinc*, or *corrosive sublimate* much diluted, are recommended;—the powder or ointment to be used night and morning, and the lotions two or three times a day at the same time.

C H A P. II.

OF FRECKLES AND SUNBURN.

FRECKLES and Sunburn are frequently owing to the action of the sun, and exposing the body too much to the open air; and may sometimes happen in consequence of the jaundice. They appear chiefly on the face, neck, and hands, and are most frequent in the finest and fairest complexions. They may be removed, in a great measure, by the following applications.

Lotio Alkalina.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥iij.

Kali ʒß vel ʒi.

Ol. sassafras gutt. iij. m. et applicetur partibus affectis mane & hora somni.

o o 3

The

The juice of lemons, mixed with sugar and borax finely powdered, are likewise said to be of use in these cutaneous discolourations;—some use oxycrate;—others wash themselves with paste made of bitter almonds, or with rose-water with a little camphor;—or the gum of the cherry-tree in vinegar, or the fresh leaves; or with elder, or bean flower water; or that made from cabbage-seed.

CHAP. III.

OF BALDNESS.

THE hair sometimes falls off after fevers, and other distempers, and produces more or less of a baldness. To correct or prevent this defect, the following may be applied:

Linimentum Rorismarini.

- ℞ Spir. rorismar.
 Mellis opt. āā ʒʒ.
 Adipis suillæ ʒi.
 Ol. rhodii gutt. iv. m. ut f. linimentum quocum il-
 lidentur partes denudatæ bis quotidie.

Vel, Unguentum Peruvianum.

- ℞ Unguent. simpl. ʒʒ.
 Balsam. Peru. ʒi.
 Ol. nuc. mosch. gutt. x. m. ad eundem finem.

A quantity of *burdock-roots* may be bruised in a mortar, and then boiled in white
 wine

wine till there remains only as much as will cover them. This liquor carefully strained off is said to cure baldness, by washing the head every night with some of it warm.—*A fresh cut onion rubbed on the part till it becomes red, and itches, is likewise recommended for the same purpose:—viperinum sal; also turnip juice, and that of squills, are in these cases prescribed.*

C H A P. IV.

OF DEAFNESS.

DEAFNESS is generally an organic affection, and admits, in that case, of little alleviation;—but two species of it may be mentioned that require to be distinguished, as frequently admitting a cure. *The first* depends on the secretion of the ear being suppressed by accidental causes, as cold, &c. and is attended with a sense of heat and dryness in the part.—*The other* is a nervous affection, and arises as a consequence of the hysteria;—however it may be occasioned by any injury to the external ear, or by whatever causes an obstruction in it;

such as wax, colds, falls, the venereal disease, &c. The worst species of deafness arises after acute inflammatory diseases of the head, when the small vessels become impervious, from the inflammation of the greater ones. It is divided into two species; *organic*, when it arises from any defect in the organs transmitting sounds to the internal ear; *atonic*, when it happens without any evident defect of the same organs.

Deafness arising from the causes first specified may be relieved in the *former case*, by supplying the natural secretions by any unctuous substance introduced into the ear in cotton or wool, as :

℞ Olei amygd. ʒj.
Camph. ʒj. m. and the application of heat.

In the latter case it probably may be removed by antispasmodics and stimulants, particularly electricity and the cold-bath—though it is often incurable.

Wax, appearing in the ear, is a good sign : if it be hard, syringe with a decoction of sage and rosemary flowers, or a little soap and water made warm ; afterwards a little wool, moistened with the following, may be worn in the ears :

Mistura

Mistura Amygdalina.

℞ Ol. amygdal. ʒij.
 Spirit. lavend. c.
 Tinct. castor. āā ʒi. m.

Vel, Linimentum Fellis,

℞ Fel. bovin.
 Linim. saponis āā ʒiij. m.

A *salivation* has been known to cure deafness.

In case of any insects having got into, or bred in the ear, inject warm oil into the ear, and if this does not bring them away, extract them carefully by a proper instrument.

When it arises from relaxation of the *membrana tympani*, a little warm brandy, or rosemary water, may now and then be dropt into the ear; when from a *defluxion of humours*,

Injectio Camphorata.

℞ Aq. lythargyri acetat. gr. xxv.
 Spir. camph. gutt. l. aq. distill. ℥ss. m. f. injectio
 nocte maneque utenda.

When from an obstruction of the *Eustachian tube*, sometimes relief has been obtained by chewing a crust of bread every morning and evening; and sometimes by closing the mouth and nostrils, and making a forcible expiration, and often repeating it—this effort has frequently produced immediate relief. Sometimes when the cause has not been known *sternutatories* have been useful;

musk has also been beneficial, and *the juice of onions*, or *garlic dropt* into the ear.

C H A P. V.

OF THE ANOREXIA, OR LOSS OF APPETITE.

AN Anorexia is a want of appetite, frequently joined with a loathing of food, and is often owing originally to a relaxed state of the stomach, or to that state of the mucous glands; or those which separate the gastric juices.—Tea has a bad effect in this disorder, and indeed any other warm liquors habitually taken. And here, by the by, it may not be amiss to caution the ladies against the free use of warm wine and water at meals; by which custom they relax the stomach and glands, and thus gradually bring on terrible disorders, as well as confirm bad habits.—*A sedentary life* produces viscid phlegm; from whence proceeds a want of appetite. Indeed, every species of this disease seems to be symptomatical, and varies according to the difference only of the disease which accompanies it. However

ever it generally arises from viscid phlegm, bile, or saburra, loading the stomach, from its coats having lost their tone; or from a deficiency of gastric juice.

Under the first circumstances a vomit of ipecacoanha, and then the following course will often be effectual :

Pilulæ Laxantes.

℞ Rhabarb. pulv.
Kali pp. āā ʒiʒ.
Bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n^o xxiv. quarum sumat
iv. horâ somni, bis vel ter in septimana.

Elixir Stomachicum.

℞ Tinct. serpent.
—— Cinam. comp. āā ʒi.
Acid. vitriol dilut. ʒiʒ. m. sumat cochl. parv. ij.
duabus horis ante prandium, ex haustulo aq. Spadan.

The diet should be light; and animal food of the easiest digestion, and moderate exercise must be enforced; the drink should be Bristol waters, with a tea-spoonful or two of brandy.

And where acids abound, avoid much bread, all vegetables, and tea. The following are calculated to strengthen the tone of the stomach—though the second is more calculated as an absorbent and gentle aperient.

Hauſtus Stomachicus.

℞ Infus. gentian c. ʒiʒ.

Tinct.

Tinct. cinam. c. ʒi.

Vin. ferri. gut. l.

Syr. Tolutani ʒi. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Pulvis Magnesiæ.

℞ Magnes. alb. ʒi.

Sulphur. præcipitat. ʒß.

Ol. carui gutt. i. f. pulvis horis intermediis sumendus ex cochl. ij. seq. julepi.

Mistura Roborans.

℞ Aq. distillatæ, ʒvi.

Tinctur. styptic. ʒij. m.

℞ Tincturæ benzoës comp. gutt. xl. cum frustulo sacchar. sumend.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

℞ Pil. gummi. ʒi.

— ex aloe cum myrrhâ.

Ferri vitriolati āā ʒi.

Sapon. optim. ʒß.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. pilulæ n° xxx. quarum sumat iij. nocte & mane.

Mineral waters, such as those of Spa, Pyrmont, Tunbridge, and Islington, with the bark, dilute vitriolic acid, and exercise, are very proper in these stomachic disorders.

In case this complaint owes its origin to hard drinking,

Haustus Stomachicus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ʒiß.

Acidi vitriol. diluti. gutt. xx.

Tinct. cort. Peru. f.

Syr. aurant. āā ʒi. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Elixir Stomachicum.

℞ Tinct. aloës comp. ʒß.

Tinctur. cinnamom. comp.

Acid vitriol. diluti. āā ʒi. sumat. gutt. xl. ex infusione cort. aurant. siccât, circa meridiem & tempore vespertino.

Drinking

Drinking simple water during dinner, is useful to many, as are the warm stomachic purgatives at intervals, and a few drops of the dilute vitriolic acid, taken every morning fasting in a cup of fair water.

I have known mustard-seed of great advantage in relaxed habits, and where the appetite was in a manner gone; particularly to the studious and sedentary. It may be taken to the quantity of a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

Vel, Vinum Amarum.

℞ Rad. gentian.

— zedoar. āā ʒiʒ.

Sem. cardamom. minor. ʒʒ.

Cort. aurant. siccat. ʒʒ.

Croc. ʒi.

Vin. alb. ℥ij. stent simul sine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies. Cola, & sumat ʒij. bis in die.

If the patient be subject to costiveness you may add ʒij. rad. rhabarb. to the vinous infusion.

As a warm stimulant, the fresh roots of arum may be given in the following form:

Elect. Ari.

℞ Rad. ari recent. bene contus. & pulv. gum, arab. āā p. ij. pulv. sp. cæti p. j. syr. q. s. f. electarium cujus cap. q. n.-m. bis vel ter in die.

A continued use of this electary, first warms the stomach, and afterwards the remoter parts.

Vomit-

Vomiting with a decoction of horseradish, is of service here; but this liquor is not to be drank in too large draughts: then order as follows:

Pilulæ Gummosæ.

℞ Oliban. ʒi.

Myrrh.

Afæ. fœtid. āā ʒß.

Balsam. Peruv. q. s. f. pil. xxiv. quarum capiat iij.
mane & vesperi. & post pilulas matutinas bibat
aq. Spandanæ ℥i. partitis vicibus.

But above all other things, the Bath-waters will be of the greatest service; though temperance is the most certain way towards recovering the patient.

But when the glands which secrete the gastric juice, become relaxed, and labour under a loss of tone; emetics and cathartics will be of no use—but cordial stimulants and tonics—as opium and ether, with bitters, and aromatics, will be the best remedies to which we can have recourse.

When the fault is in the digestion, it is termed dyspepsia, which discovers itself, by loss of appetite, vomiting, flatulence, eructations, heart-burn, pain in the stomach; a greater or less number of these symptoms at least concurring at the same time, the body being for the most part costive, and without

any other disease of the stomach itself, or of any other parts; avoid all flatulent food, use exercise, and after a vomit, when necessary, take the gum pills, with chalybeates, strengthening bitters, &c. as follows:

Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

℞ *Afæ foet.* ʒij.

Aloes.

Ferri vitriolati.

Zingib. pulv. āā ʒi.

Tinct. aloes comp. q. f. ut f. pil. mediocres, quarum capiat iv. h. f. & mane.

Where the patient is hysterical, vomits will not do; but rather substitute light infusions of the bark, with rhubarb, kali, exercise on horseback, and chalybeate waters. Also,

Bolus Amarus.

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr. xx.*

Spec. aromat. gr. iij.

Rhab. gr. ij.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Where acids in these cases are prevalent in the stomach and first passages, the rubigo ferri is considered as the best chalybeate; and this, joined with bitters, and aloetic aperients occasionally, is generally efficacious.

Electarium Ferruginosum.

℞ *Rubiginis ferri* ʒiʒ.

Extract. flor. cham. ʒij.

Pulveris arom. ʒiʒ.

Conservæ

Conservæ aurant. ʒiſs.

Syrup. croci q. s. ut fiat electarium, sum. q. n. m.
bis in dies, in quovis vehiculo idoneo.

An infusion of quassia-wood, with light aromatics, is peculiarly serviceable.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE FAMES CANINA.

THE Fames Canina may be a natural misfortune. In this case the appetite requires a greater quantity of food than can be digested.—There are three species; that of *gluttons*, where there is a desire for a greater quantity of food than is natural, without any disease of the stomach: *syncopal*, when this desire, or sense of hunger, brings on swooning: *emetic*, when a large quantity of food is taken, and soon rejected by vomiting. If it be attended with vomiting, and a coldness of the extreme parts, it is dangerous.

Oils, fat meats, broths, milk, and a farinaceous diet, are most likely to be of use when the cause is not very manifest.—Opiates may, now and then, be exhibited with propriety. IF AN ACID BE IN FAULT, vomits, and then the testaceous powders, and fixed

fixed alkaline salts, should be given ; and *aloetic purges* are adviseable, *with bitters*, and such other medicines as warm and strengthen the stomach ; or *the aqua kali* and *filings of steel*. *Frequent smocking tobacco* is said to have proved beneficial to some labouring under this malady. From fainting, the patient is recovered by applying to his nose a toast dipped in wine, or letting him smell of roasted meat. Afterwards food should be given, such as cools and nourishes, but is not easily digested ; as *carrot, beet, parsnip*, with *soft, fat, and farinaceous substances*.

C H A P. VII.

OF VOMITING.

Vomiting is a disease of the stomach, frequently proceeding from a relaxation of its fibres, by hard drinking ; where that is the cause, there will be, almost always, *a pain in the soles of the feet at the same time*. It may likewise be occasioned by inflammation, worms, the colic, poisons, stone and gravel, sailing on the sea, &c.

We must refer our reader here to what has been said on dyspepsia, p. 574.

The regimen should consist of mint-tea, chicken-water, sago, burnt wine with spice; but these should be sparingly allowed, if at all, where it arises from inflammation. *If hard drinking* has brought it on, a gentle vomit and some of the following forms may be found of some efficacy :

Hauftus Stomachicus.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ʒi.
Acidi vitriolici diluti gutt. xv.
Tinct. catechu ʒij. m. ut f. haust. bis vel ter in die
sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Cardiacus.

- ℞ Pul. nuc. moschat. torrefact. ʒß.
Confect aromaticæ. ʒi.
Syr. Tolutani q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus &
mane repetend. cum cochlearibus quatuor se-
quentis julepi.

Julepum Menthæ.

- ℞ Aq. menth. piper. ʒvi.
Spirit menthæ pip. ʒiß.
Salis c. c. ʒij.
Syr. Tolutani ʒß. m.

Vel, Pulvis Amarus.

- ℞ Pulv. flor. chamamel. ʒß.
Kali pp. gr. v.
Antimon. calcin. gr. v. m. f. pulvis sumendus oc-
tavâ quâque horâ; superbib. cochl. iv. julep:
supra præscript.

Vel, Bolus Rhei.

- ℞ Pulv. rhab. ʒß.
Nuc. mosch. torrefact. gr. vi.
Confect Damocrat ʒi.
Syr. Tolutani q. s. f. bolus, hor. som. sum.

VOMITING.

Vel, Haustus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ʒi.
Conf. opiatæ ʒʒ. m. f. haust. sumendus pro re natâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Opiatæ.

℞ Opii purific. gr. ʒ. vel gr. i.
Pulveris aromat. ʒʒ.
Ol. cin. gutt. i. m. f. pil.

Saline draughts are often of very great use, *drank in the very act of effervescence*, and *tinct. benzoës comp.* either alone, or joined with dilute vitriolic acid, in the following manner :

Elixir Stomachicum.

℞ Tinct. benz. com. ʒij.
Acidi vitriol. diluti. ʒʒ. m. sumat gutt. xxx. cum saccharo.

A plaster applied to the region of the stomach in this case has been useful:

Emplastrum Anodynum.

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ʒij.
Ol. macis per express. ʒiij.
— nuc. moschat.
— menth. āā gutt. vi. m. f. emplastrum ventriculo applicandum. Vel, ejus loco applicetur emplastr. ladani cum ol. menth.

The Bath waters are of infinite advantage in these cases, when occasioned by hard drinking.—When other disorders are the cause, the cure must depend upon their removal.

In all cases of habitual vomiting, it is of great importance *not to fill the stomach*. The

food or drink should therefore be taken frequently in a small quantity.

In vomitings, where acidity prevails, nothing has been found more useful than magnesia given in veal broth, about ʒi. pro re nata; and afterwards, to strengthen the stomach, order decoct. cort. steel medicines, &c.

When vomiting is occasioned by *sea-sickness*, it is scarce ever got the better of, especially in short voyages, till the ship gets into harbour, and the patient is put on shore. In long voyages indeed, use frequently wears it off. Many things are recommended for removing it, but, I apprehend, to very little purpose. Sea-water may be drank; and the following antiemetic mixture often stops sickness and vomiting, when other things fail:

Mistura Salina.

℞ Succ. limon. recent. ʒij.
 Kali pp. ʒi.
 Aq. cinnam.
 Spirit. cinnam. āā ʒiʒ.
 Sacch. alb. ʒiiij. m. et sumat cochl. iiij. pro re nata.

C H A P. VIII.

DE PROCIDENTIA ANI, ET UTERI.

THE Procidentia Ani is a falling down of the rectum in straining, or going to stool. This happens frequently to children who cry much, or have had a diarrhœa; and to women who have had many births. *If it proceeds from costiveness*, give lenitive clysters.—In case the rectum be swelled, or inflamed, foment with warm milk, or the fœtus communis, and apply the bread and milk poultice. After which,

Fœtus Astringens.

℞ Cort. querc. ʒi.

—— granator.

Rad. bistort.

Ros. rubr. āā ʒss. coque in aq. fontan. ℥iv. ad
colaturæ ℥iiss. tum adde vin. rub. ℥ss. ut f.
fœtus.

After this keep the body soluble, and make use of a proper truss or bandage.

In case of a *procidentia uteri*, or falling down of the uterus, after it has been replaced, and the parts have recovered a little strength by rest, &c. the following injection may be made use of:

Injunctio Astringens.

℞ Cort. granator.

—— Peruv. āā ʒi. coque in
P p 3

Aq.

Aq. fontan. ℥ij. ad ℥i. colatur. adde,
 Tinct. rofar.
 Vin. rub. āā ℥ss. m. ut f. injectio.

The same may likewise be applied by way of fomentation.—If astringent injections and fomentations be not sufficient to retain the parts, pessaries must be applied, and should be worn for a considerable time; various kinds of them have been recommended, but perhaps those made of ivory, in the form of a simple ring, or sponge, are preferable to all others. These are to be assisted by the Peruvian bark, chalybeate waters, and the cold bath. Those pessaries made of sponge are the best; for they do no harm from hardness, are themselves elastic, may be easily introduced by the patient, and occasionally removed, and impregnated with any astringent liquid that may be thought most proper. But they should not remain long uncleaned, as the matter they absorb would by continuance of time, become acrid, and, by stimulating, excoriate the parts, and bring on uneasy sensations.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

OF THE

DOSES OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS.

- A**CET. scillæ gutt. x. ad ʒß.
 Acid. vitriol. dilut. gutt. ij. ad ʒi.
 Ammoniaæ pp. gr. iij. ad ʒi.
 Aquæ ammoniaæ gutt. vi. ad ʒij.
 Antimonii tartarisati gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ par ad gr. vi.
 Antimonii calcinati gr. v. ad ʒß.
 Balsam. guaiac. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 ——— sulph. anisat. gutt. ij. ad ʒi.
 Benzoës tinct. c. gutt. x. ad ʒij.
 Camphor. grana iij. ad ʒi. bis die.
 Cinnab. antimon. præp. grana ij. ad ʒß. bis die.
 Conf. aromaticæ, grana v. ad ʒß.
 ——— opiatæ, gr. vi. ad ʒß.
 ——— Damocratis grana ij. ad ʒß.
 ——— Paulinæ grana ij. ad ʒij.
 Cort. Peruvian. grana v. ad ʒij.
 Electar. e fennâ ʒi. ad ʒij.
 ——— e scammon. ʒß. ad ʒß.
 Ferri rubiginis p. gr. i. ad ʒi.
 ——— vitriolati gr. ij. ad ʒß.
 Hydargyri cum sulph. gr. v. ad ʒi.
 ——— purif. gr. xx. ad ʒij.
 ——— sulph. rubri gr. ij. ad ʒi.
 Infusi rosæ rub. ʒi. ad ʒij.
 Kali pp. gr. vi. ad ʒi.
 ——— acetati gr. vi. ad ʒij.
 ——— tartarisati ʒß ad ʒi.
 Liquor. c. c. gr. v. ad ʒij.
 Natr. vitriolati ʒij. ad ʒij.
 Oliban. pulv. grana x. ad ʒi.
 Opii purific. gran. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. ij.
 Oxymel. scillæ ʒß. ad ʒij.
 Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloë, grana ij. ad ʒi.

- Pil. ex colocynth. simplic. grana ij. ad ðij .
 — e gummi grana, x. ad. ðij .
 — ex hydrargyro grana ii. ad ði .
 — aloes cum myrrhâ gr. ij. ad ði .
 — saponac. gr. ij. ad ðß .
 — e styrace grana ij. ad ði .
 Pulv. antilyss. ðß . ad zij .
 — aloetici cum guaiaco gr. x. ad zß .
 — cum ferro gr. iij. ad zi .
 — aromat. gr. iij. ad zfs .
 — ari comp. grana vi. ad zß .
 — e Cretâ comp. cum opio grana vi. ad ðij .
 — sine opio grana x. ad zij .
 — e scammon. comp. grana ij. ad ði .
 — contrayerv. comp. grana vi. ad zi .
 — e myrrh. comp. grana iij. ad zfs .
 — e fena comp. grana iv. ad zfs .
 — e succino comp. grana ij. ad ðij .
 — e tragacanth. comp. zfs . ad zfs .
 — rhabarb. grana iij. ad zij .
 — valerian. silvest. ðfs . ad zfs .
 Sal. corn. cerv. gr. ij. ad zij .
 — succin. gr. iv. ad ði .
 — vitriol. gr. i. ad gr. vi.
 Seri aluminos. zij . ad zij .
 — scorbutic. zfs . ad ziv .
 Sem. sinap. integr. cochl. i. omni mane.
 Spec. e scord. cum opio grana v. ad ðij .
 — sine opio ðfs . ad zij .
 Spirit. aceti gutt. xx. ad zi .
 — ætheris vitriolici gutt. x. ad zifs .
 — ætheris nitrosi gutt. x. ad. zij .
 — ammon. gutt. x. ad zij .
 Spong. ust grana vi. ad ði .
 Sulph. antimon. præcipitat. grana ij. ad ði .
 — præcipitat. grana x. ad zij .
 Syrup. papav. albi, pondere, grana xx. ad zi .
 — e spin. cervin. zij . ad zij .
 Theriac. Andromach. zfs . ad zfs .
 Tinctur. aloës comp. gutt. x. ad zi .
 — myrrh. comp. gutt. vi. ad zij .
 — opii camph. gutt. vi. ad zfs .
 — lavend. c. gutt. x. ad zij .
 — cardamom. gutt. x. ad zij .
 — castor. gutt. x. ad zij .
 — guaiac. gutt. vi. ad zfs . terdie.
 — jalap. gutt. x. ad zij .

Tinctur.	fuligin.	gutt. x.	ad 3ij.
—	catechu,	gutt. xx.	ad 3ij.
—	Ferri ammoniacalis,	gutt. ij.	ad xx.
—	Ferri muriati,	gutt. ij.	ad xx.
—	hellebori nigri,	gutt. xx.	ad 3ij.
—	rhabarb.	3i.	ad 3ij.
—	Saturnin.	gutt. iv.	ad xxx.
—	serpentar.	gutt. xx.	ad 3fs.
—	cardam. comp.	3i.	ad 3ij.
—	styptic.	gutt. xx.	ad 3i.
—	opii	gutt. i.	ad 3i.
—	valerian.	3i.	ad 3fs.
—	valerian. volat.	gutt. xx.	ad 3ij.
Vin.	aloet. alkal.	3i.	ad 3fs.
—	amar.	gutt. xxx.	ad 3i.
—	antimonii	gutt. v.	ad 3fs.
—	ferri	gutt. vi.	ad 3fs.
—	croc.	gutt. x.	ad 3fs.
—	iphecacoanh.	3fs.	ad 3ij.
—	viperin.	3fs.	ad 3iv.
—	rhabarbari	3i.	ad 3ij.
—	aloes	3i.	ad 3ij.

Notwithstanding the doses of medicines are here set down which are commonly prescribed, still it must be observed, that in them there is a good deal of uncertainty; because different constitutions require different doses, before the end of the prescriber can be ascertained—small doses in some answering not any good purpose, nor indeed any purpose at all; whilst in others they will act with full power; nay, sometimes, when slightly encreased, be too violent in their operation. In prescribing therefore it should be observed as *a general rule*, particularly where very active medicines are employed, to begin with small doses, and gradually increase them to the extent the constitution will bear—by this means even arsenic may be prescribed with the greatest security, and with its fullest effect.

A

T A B L E

FOR COMPUTING THE

QUANTITY OF PURGATIVES; OPIATES; and MERCURIALS,
in the Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY.

The Quantities of *Opium*, *Quicksilver*, *Scammony*, &c. con-
tained in the following Compositions.

of OPIUM.

PULV. CRET. COMP.	43 Grains	-	-	} Contain	1 Grain.
— SUCC. COMP.	40 ditto	-	-		1 ditto.
SPEC. e SCORD. c OPIO	45 ditto.	-	-		1 ditto.
PIL. SAPON. ðfs.	-	-	-		1 ditto.
— STYRACIS	-	-	5 Grains, $\frac{4}{5}$		1 ditto.
ELECT. e SCORD. 3iij.	-	-	-		1 ditto.
CONF. PAULIN. gr. xx2.	-	-	-		1 ditto.
MITHRIDAT. 3fs.	-	-	-		1 ditto.
CONF. OPIAT. gr. 36	-	-	-		1 ditto.
TINCT. OP. CAMP. 3fs.	-	-	-		1 ditto.
THER. ANDROM. gr. 75	-	-	-	} Contain	1 ditto.
PULV. IPECAC. COMP. gr. x.	-	-	-		1 ditto.
— OPIATE.	gr. x.	-	-		1 ditto.
PILUL. OPII.	gr. v.	-	-		1 ditto.

of QUICKSILVER.

PIL. HYDRARGYRI.	Gr. 60.	-	-	-	Gr. xv.
EMPL. AMMONI. c HYD.	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole.
— LYTHARGYRI. c Hyp.	-	-	-	-	ditto.
UNG. HYDRAR. FORT.	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.
— MITIUS.	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole.
CERAT. MERCUR.	-	-	-	-	nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.
UNG. HYDRAR. NITRAT.	3j.	-	-	-	Gr. xij.
— CALCIS. HYD. ALB.	3j.	-	-	-	Gr. 4fs.
PULV. e SCAMM. c CALOM.	Gr. 4r.	-	-	-	Gr. i.

of

Of SCAMMONY, SENNA, &c.

PULV. e SCAM. COMP. Gr. 7. - - - - - Gr. 4[℥].

— e SENNA COMPOS.
contains, in 18 Gr.

Of Sena - - - - - } - - - - - Gr. 8.

Cream of Tartar } - - - - - Gr. 8.

Scammony - - } - - - - - Gr. 2.

PILUL. COLOCYNTH. SIMPL. 3℥s. }

contains

Of Coloquintida - - - } - - - - - 3℥s.

Scammony - - - } - - - - - 3℥s.

PILUL. EX COLOCYNTH' C ALOE, }

contains, in 20 Gr.

Of Aloes - - - - - } - - - - - Gr. 8.

Scammony - - - - - } - - - - - Gr. 8.

Coloquintida - - - } - - - - - Gr. 4.

ELECT. e SCAMM. 3℥s - - - - - Gr. xv.

INDEX.

A.

ABORTION . . .	512	Alum, its Use . . .	81
Aborbent Draughts . . .	91, 304	— Bolus . . .	93, 40
— Fulep . . .	139	— burnt . . .	545
— Mixture . . .	128	— Pills . . .	500
— opening Powder . . .	288	— Whey . . .	519, 523, 524
— Powders . . .	252, 572	Alaminis Aq. Comp. . .	526
Acetated Ammonia Colly-		Amber Bolus . . .	499, 502, 513
rium . . .	174	— Electary . . .	141
— Ammonia Lotion . . .	165	— Pills . . .	523
— Litharge Cata-		Ammoniacal Bark Powder . . .	76
plasm . . .	155	— Draught . . .	354
— Litharge Cream . . .	167	— Gargle . . .	183
— Embrocation . . .	157	— Iron, in Rickets . . .	466
Acid Bark Draught . . .	81	— Liniment . . .	326
— Gargle . . .	70	— sudorific Bolus . . .	411
Æruginous Injection . . .	529	— Mixtures . . .	142, 354, 397
Æthiops Antimon. . .	552	— Pills . . .	145
— Pills . . .	445	ANASARCA . . .	402
AGÜES . . .	70	ANGINA . . .	180
Air carbonic Acid . . .	544	— Tonfillariss . . .	ibid.
Alcaline Aloetic Draught . . .	413	— Pharingæ . . .	ibid.
— Lotion . . .	565	— Parotidæa . . .	181
Alexeterial Draught . . .	233	— Trachealis . . .	ibid.
— Fulep . . .	554	— Maligna . . .	65, 182
Alexipharmac Draught . . .	69	Angustura Bark . . .	494
— Fulep . . .	233	— Infusson . . .	484
Algamarina, its Use in		Animal Oil . . .	333, 335
Scrophula . . .	457	ANI PROCIDENTIA . . .	581
Almond Mixture . . .	569	Anodyne Bolus . . .	284, 291
Aloetic alkaline Draught . . .	413, 436	— Cataplasm . . .	155
— Draught . . .	253	— Cathartic Draught . . .	276
— Pills . . .	148	— Collyrium . . .	175
Alterant Apozem . . .	232, 442	— Draughts . . .	82, 110,
— Bolus . . .	444, 560	512, 513, 515	
— Electary . . .	307, 445	— fœtid Bolus . . .	387
— Pills . . .	329, 442, 445, 526	— Fomentations . . .	302, 305
— Powder . . .	154	Anodyne . . .	

Anodyne Glysters	141, 168, 291, 470, 488	Aperient Electary	542
———— Linctus	111	APOPLEXY	357
———— Liniments	161, 270, 325	APPETITE, Loss of	570
———— Mixture	482	Arabic Gum Powder	505
———— Pills	232	———— Drink	ibid.
———— Plasters	283, 579	Arnica Montana	372
———— Potion	290	Aromatic opiated Powder	269
———— saline Draught	26, 292	———— Powder	247
ANOREXIA	570	Arsenic, its Effects how	subdued 255, &c.
Anthelmintic Electary	147	———— how discovered to	have been taken 257
———— Powder	147, 148, 150	———— Solutions	543
———— with		ASCITES	403
———— Rhubarb	147	ASTHMA	393
Anticolic Bolus	272	ASTHMATIC DISEASES	389
———— Draught	268, 272	Astringent Bark Draught	94
———— Pills	263	———— Bolus	94, 511
Antimonial aperient Pills	219	———— Decoction	510
———— Bolus	445, 560	———— Draught	499, 509
———— camphorated		———— Drink	494
———— Draught	227	———— Electary	518, 523, 534
———— Chalybeate Pills	328	———— Elixir	534
———— Draught	90	———— Fomentation	581
———— Electary	233	———— Injection	529, 581
———— Glyster	359	———— Liniment	166
———— Mixture	6	———— Mixture	14, 518
———— opiated Draught	229	———— Pills	534
———— Pills	445, 458	———— Powders	17, 484
———— Powder	7	ATROPHY	428
———— saline Draught	124	Aurum Musivum Powder	329
———— sudorific Bolus	411		
———— Ceratum	490		
Antipodagric Pills	222	B.	
———— Draught	221	BALDNESS, different Ap-	
Antiscorbutic Tincture	245	plications for	566, 567
———— Wine	446	Balsamic Apozem	505
Antiseptic cooling Drink	102	———— Bark Mixture	139
Antispasmodic Draught	313	———— Bolus	292, 397
———— Liniment	234	———— Draught	139, 371, 523
———— Powder	8	———— volatile Draught	397
———— Tincture	221	———— Electary	209, 488, 490
Aperient Antimonial Pills	219	———— opening Electary	530
———— Draught	539	———— Elixir	397, 524
		———— Balsamic	

Balsamic <i>Linæus</i>	111, 349	BLOODY FLUX	436
———— <i>Glyster</i>	291	Blue Vitriol. Emetic	
———— <i>Pills</i>	138	<i>Draught</i>	367
Barbadoes Tar <i>Liniment</i>	285	———— <i>Tincture</i>	535
BASTARD PERIPNEUMO-		Boil	159
NY	389	Broom Ashes in a Decoc-	
Bath Waters, their Use in		tion of Juniper, in	
Loss of Appetite	574	Dropſy	410
Bark Ammoniack Powder	76	Broom Ash <i>Infuſion</i>	409
———— <i>Bolus</i>	333, 524	Broth <i>Glysters</i>	497
———— Chalybeate <i>Bolus</i>	77	BUBO	537
———— <i>Draughts</i> 15, 28, 61, 69,		Bulge-Water Tree	148
75, 229, 458, 465, 513, 523		BURNS	550
———— astringent <i>Draught</i>	94	Burns and Scalds, external	
———— acid <i>Draught</i>	81	Applications for	550, 551
———— Chalybeate <i>Decoction</i>	78	Burnt Cork	499
———— and Guaiacum <i>Draught</i>	177		
———— opiated <i>Draught</i>	94	C.	
———— <i>Electary</i> 75, 229, 443,		CACHEXIES	402
506, 509		Cachexia, what uſeful in	414
———— bitter <i>Electary</i>	78	Calomel <i>Pills</i>	435, 439, 440
———— tartariſed Do.	78	———— <i>Bolus</i>	234, 442
———— <i>Glyster</i>	79, 488	Calamine Powder	564
———— opiated <i>Glyster</i>	78	Camphorated Collyrium	175
———— <i>Infuſion</i>	61, 77	———— and vitrio-	
———— vinous <i>Infuſion</i>	28, 78	lated Copper Collyrium	180
———— <i>Mixture</i>	42	———— <i>Draught</i>	38, 70, 191
———— balſamic <i>Mixture</i>	139	———— Antimonial	
———— nitrous <i>Decoction</i>	112	<i>Draught</i>	227
———— <i>Pills</i>	229, 245	———— Embrocation	371
———— <i>Tincture</i>	41, 42, 387	———— <i>Injection</i>	569
———— Wine	286	———— <i>Julep</i>	229
BILE	159	———— <i>Liniment</i>	
BILIOUS CHOLIC	262, 263	158, 285, 550, 568	
BITES AND STINGS of		———— <i>Lotion</i>	552
venemous Creatures	547	———— Litharge <i>Lotion</i>	155
Bitter Bark <i>Electary</i>	78	———— Palm Oil	161
———— <i>Bolus</i>	80, 575	———— Spirit	161
———— <i>Draught</i>		———— <i>Tincture</i>	24
252, 333, 386		Canada Baſam <i>Electary</i>	209
———— Chalybeate		CANCER	538
<i>Draught</i>	81, 386	CANINE APPETITE	576
———— Stomachic		———— MADNESS	314
<i>Draught</i>	81	Cantharides <i>Elixir</i>	519, 524
———— Powder	519, 578	———— <i>Tinct.</i>	519
———— Wine	573	CARDIALGIA	250
Blister	443	CARDIALGIA from Poisons	255
		Carda-	

Cardamines Flores . . .	335	Chincough Elixir . . .	355
CARUS . . .	363	CHLOROSIS . . .	423
Cassia Draught . . .	304	CHOLERA MORBUS . . .	494
Castor Bolus . . .	324	CHOPS . . .	553
—— Julep . . .	343	CHOREA SANCTI VITI . . .	326
—— Oil Draught 276, 284		CHRONIC RHEUMATISM . . .	230
Catalepsis . . .	366	Cicuta Cataplasma . . .	154
CATALEPSY . . .	366	Cinnabar Bolus . . .	332
CATAPHORA . . .	364	CLAVUS HYSTERICUS . . .	238
Catechu Elixir . . .	535	CLONIC SPASMS . . .	322
Cathartic Apozem . . .	279	Coffee Raw Decoction of its Use . . .	293
—— Draught 153, 283, 530		Cold Water dashed on the Extremities, its Use . . .	276
—— Anodyne Draught 276		—— how used in Te- tanus . . .	311, 312
—— Pills . . .	279, 409	Colchicum Draught . . .	412
—— opiated Pills . . .	263	CHOLIC, how distinguish- ed from Nephritis . . .	267
—— Powder . . .	392, 489	—— its different Species . . .	262
—— Solution . . .	269, 275	COLICA MECONIALIS . . .	287
CATOCHÉ . . .	366	—— PICTONUM . . .	280
CATOCHUS . . .	366	COLIC OF POICTIERS . . .	280
CEPHALALGIA . . .	238	Columbo Root . . .	496, 497
CEPHALÆA . . .	238	COMA . . .	363
Cephalic Powder . . .	239	COMA SOMNOLENTA . . .	364
Cerussa. acetata . . .	511	—— VIGIL . . .	364
Chalybeate Bolus 339, 430, 524		Common Glyster . . .	288
—— Bark Bolus . . .	77	Compound Bark Draught . . .	220
—— Bark Decoction . . .	78	CONGELATIO . . .	366
—— Draught . . .	427, 431	Contrayerva Powder . . .	554
—— bitter Draught 81, 386		CONVULSIONS . . .	322
—— Electary 339, 426, 533, 575		CONVULSIVE CHOLIC . . .	280
—— Mixture . . .	430	CONSUMPTION PULMO- NARY . . .	133
—— Pills . . .	386	Cooling antiseptic Drink . . .	102
—— Antimonial Pills . . .	328	—— Powder . . .	137
—— Powder . . .	425	Capaiva Balsam . . .	506, 532
—— Wine . . .	426	Copper Elixir . . .	408
Chalk Draught . . .	252, 482	—— vitriolated . . .	524
—— Mixture 436, 481, 523		Cordial Bolus . . .	26, 411, 578
CHICKEN POX . . .	103	—— Draughts . . .	120
CHILBLAIN . . .	162	—— saline Draught . . .	265
Chilblain's Liniments, against . . .	163	—— volatile Draught . . .	240
CHILD-BED OR PUER- PERAL FEVER . . .	50	—— Mixture . . .	10
Chincough Mixture . . .	355	—— fetid Mixture . . .	27
		Corn Plasters . . .	545
		CORNS	

- CORNS** 544
 ——— radical Cure for 546
Coroborant Draught 523
Couage 148
Cough - - - - - 346
Cowitch 148
CRUSTEA LACTEA 555
Crytals of Tartar in Dropsy 412
Cuprum Ammoniacale 334
Cydes, rough 494
CYSTITIS 210

D.
Dandelion Draught 435
DEAFNESS 567
Deafness, different Applications for 568, 569, 570
DELIVERY, ACCIDENTS
 AFTER 514
Demulcent Infusion 290
 ——— *Linctus* 348
 ——— *Mucilage* 298
 ——— *Potion* 290
Dentifrice 245
DENTITION 247
Deobstruent Bolus 427, 524
Detergent Gargle
 69, 70, 128, 129
DEVONSHIRE COLIC 280
DIABETES 516
Diaphoretic Draught
 16, 24, 74, 154, 411
 ——— Sedative
 Draught 39
 ——— *Electary* 351
DIARRHŒA 479
DIARRHŒA bilious 479, 484
 ——— *Bolus, against* 15
 ——— *Draught* 15
 ——— *crapulous* 479
 ——— *hepatirrhœal*
 480, 484
 ——— *lienteric* 480
 ——— *Mixture,*
 against 14
 ——— *Mucous* 479
DIGESTION IMPAIRED 574

Digitalis Purpurea, how given 412
Discutient Anodyne Drink 165
 ——— *Embrocation* 158
 ——— *Fomentation* 155, 555
 ——— *Lotion* 458
Diuretic Ale 409
 ——— *Bolus* 409, 410, 435
 ——— *Draught* 378, 408, 411
 ——— *opiated Draught* 300
 ——— *Julep* 427
 ——— *Mixture* 409
Dover's Powder 520
 ——— *Powder in Dropsy* 410
DROPSY 402
 ——— OF THE UTERUS
 404, 416
 ——— *Breast* 405, 416
 ——— HEAD AND BRAIN
 405, 416
 ——— OF THE SCROTUM 404
DRY BELLY ACH 280
 ——— *frictions in Palsy* 372
Duke of Portland's Powder 223
Dysenteric Bolus 487
 ——— *Draught* 488
DYSENTERY 486
Dyspepsia - - - - . 574

E.
EAR-ACH 248
Eccoprotic Apozem 292
 ——— *Pills* 276
Ecphractic Electary 427
 ——— *Pills* 425
 ——— *Gummos Pills* 427
Effervescing saline Draught 42
Elaterium Bolus 408
Electricity, its Use in Palsy 371
ELEPHANTIASIS 441
Eleutheriæ Cortex 493
Elm Tree inner Bark 489
Elm Bark Decoction 449
Emetic Mercurial Bolus 407
 ——— *Draught* 8, 313
 ——— *Draught, with*
 Blue Vitriol 367
 ——— *Squill Draught* 407
 Emetic

Emetic Powder		Flannel Shirt	519
8, 313, 355, 411, 489		FLATULENT COLIC	262, 265
—— Powder strong	367, 360	FLUOR ALBUS	521
Emmenagogue Draught	425	Fætid Bolus	324
—— Pills	426	—— anodyne Bolus	387
Emollient Cataplasim	304	—— Draught	333
—— Troches	350	—— Elixir	345, 371, 387
Emprosthotos	308	—— Julep	361
EMPYEMA	199	—— Mixture	268, 311, 371
Ens Veneris in Rickets	466	—— Cordial Mixture	27
EPILEPSY	329	—— Volatile Mixture	367
EPISTHOTONOS	308	—— Pills	271, 339
ERUPTIVE FEVERS General Idea of	83	—— purging Glyster	396
Expectorating Draught	197	Fixed Air its use in Scurvy	453
—— Drink and Mixture	192	FRECKLES	565
—— Mixture	354	Freckles different applications for	566
—— Powder	351	Fresh Gall its use in Scrophula	457
F.		FUROR UTERINUS	381
FALLING SICKNESS	329	FURUNCULUS	159
FAMES CANINA	576	G.	
Farinaceous Cataplasim	222, 234	Gall Liniment	569
Ferruginous Solution	148	—— of pike or eels	545
Febrifuge Mixture	40	Gamboge Draught	408
—— Powder	8	Garlic in Dropsy	410
FEVERS	1	—— wine	392
—— how discovered at their approach	1	GASTRITIS	200
—— Simple continued	4	Glass powder	564
—— Inflammatory	4	GLEET	533
—— Five kinds specified	2	GONORRHOEA VIRULENT	527
—— NERVOUS or SLOW	18	GOUT	215
—— PUTRID MALIG-NANT	30	—— atonic—retrograde—erratic—regular—irregular—how specified	215, 216, &c.
From whence they derive their general Names	54	Gout Draught	230
FEVER APHTHOSE	126	GRAVEL and STONE	289
—— ERYSIPELATOSE	116	Guaiacum Bolus	233
—— HECTIC	129	—— Draught	229
—— MILIARY	121	—— and Bark Draught	179
FEVERS REMITTENT	54	—— Eleclary	237
FEVER SCARLET	114	—— volatile Draught	233
Qq		GUINEA-WORM	549
		Gum pills	574
		Gummos	

Gummos ecphrastic <i>pills</i>	427	Icteric <i>Wine</i>	436
GUTTA SERENA	561	INABILITIES	357
H.		Indian Pink Root	148
HÆMORRHAGES	498	ILIAC PASSION	277
Hæmorrhoidal <i>Liniment</i>	305	Infants an <i>Emetic</i> for	127
————— <i>Ointment</i>	305	INFLAMMATION of the	
HÆMORRHOIDS	302	————— BLADDER	210
HÆMOPTOE	503	————— of the BRAIN	185
HEAD ACH	237	————— of the BREASTS	164
HEART BURN	250	————— EXTERNAL	152
Hellebore black <i>Bolus</i>	426	————— of the EYES	171
————— <i>pills</i>	413	————— of the KIDNEYS	207
————— <i>white powder</i>	559	————— of the LIVER	203
HEMICRANIA	238	————— of the LUNGS	195
Hemlock 512, 526, 539, 542, 557		————— of the NIPPLES	164
————— <i>pills</i>	459	————— SUPERFICIAL	152
————— with quicksilver		————— of the PLEURA	188
————— <i>pills</i>	414	————— of the STOMACH	200
HEPATIRRHŒA	480, 484	————— of the UTERUS	211
HEPĀTITIS	203	INFLAMMATORY COLIC	273
HERNIA HUMORALIS	167	INOCULATION	96
HICCUGH	344	INTERMITTENT FEVRS	70, 72
HIP-GOUT	235	INTERNAL INFLAMMA-	
HOOPING COUGH	352	————— TIONS	185
Horehound and plantain		Ipecacoan <i>Bolus</i>	481
juice	547	————— <i>Mixture</i>	354
Houfeleek	545	ISCHURIA	295
————— <i>Liniment</i>	302	ITCH	557
HUMORAL DISEASES	402, 516	Juniper <i>Decoction</i>	440
Hydrargyrus Vitriolatus in		————— <i>Draught</i>	17
Canine Madness	319	K.	
HYDROCELE	404, 414	Kali <i>Lotion</i>	552
Hydrocephalus	405	———— purum its use	293, 294
HYDROPHOBIA	314	Kermes mineral <i>Bolus</i>	232
HYDROTHORAX	405		
Hyosciamus <i>Ointment</i>	306	L.	
HYPOCHONDRIASIS	384	Ladanum Plaster	346
HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE	384	Laxative <i>Apozem</i>	153
HYSTERIA	336	————— <i>Glyster</i>	14, 127, 156
HYSTERIC DISEASE	336	————— <i>Draught</i>	268, 530, 558
HYSTERIC COLIC	262, 271	————— <i>Julep</i>	74
HYSTERITIS	211	————— <i>Mixtures</i>	38, 60, 268
I.		————— <i>Pills</i>	571
Japonic <i>Julep</i>	470	————— <i>Powder</i>	74
JAUNDICE	432	————— <i>Solution</i>	275
		————— <i>Leadens</i>	

Leadens Bullets swallowed		Mercurial Ointment	548, 558
their use	276	Pills	531
LEPRA ARABUM	441	Mezereon Decoction	476, 477
GRÆCORUM	444	Milk	548
LEPROSY OF THE ARABIAN	441	MILK FEVER	46
OF THE GREEKS	444	Millepedes Draught	291
LETHARGY	363	Tincture	408
LEUCOMA	563	Wine	233
different applications for	564, 565	Mint Julep	578
LEUCOPHLEGMATIA	402	Tea	496
Lichen Islandicus	489	Mistletoe of the Oak	335
Lince Julep	563	Mithridate Cataplasm	496
Water	535	MIXED FEVERS	45
Lip Salve	554	The general Idea of	45
Lithargyri Aq. comp. acetat.	511	Mucilaginous Draught	202
LOCKED Jaw	312	Musk Boluses	318, 324
Logwood its use in Diarrhœa	484	Draughts	28
Lotion for the Gums	246	Julep	345
LUES VENEREA	466	Mixture	324, 354
Lunar Caustic	544	Pill	378
LUMBAGO	235	opiated Pills	286
M.		Muriatic Acid, its use in	Lues 474
Madder Powder	428	Muriated Ammonia Lotion	165
Root its use in Scrophula	457	ammonia Lotion <i>ibid.</i>	
MADNESS	374	with vinegar	161
Magnesia Mixture	128	Quicksilver, its effects how subdued	259
Male Fern	150	Quicksilver	Draught 176
Martiales Flores	520	Quicksilver	Collyrium 179
MEAZLES	107	Quicksilver	Lotion, 458, 548, 553
MECONIUM RETENTION of	287	Quicksilver	Ointment 474
MELANCHOLY	374	Quicksilver	Solutions 531, 474
MENORRHAGIA	507	Quicksilver	Solution 474
MENSES IMMODERATE	507	Steel,	465
Mercurial Bolus	150, 456, 475, 530	Mustard, its use in	Chlorosis 425
Emetic Bolus	407	feed, its use in	Dropfy 410
Purgings Bolus	53	feed, its use in	Loss of appetite 573
Injection	531, 536	Mustard,	
Liniment	553, 559		
Lotion	559		

- Mustard, its use in Palsy, 370
 ——— flower, how used
 in Sciatica, 237
 ——— *Poultice*, . 367
 Mutton Suet, . . 489
 Myrrh *Bolus*, . 339, 426
 ——— compound powder
 of 514
 ——— *Draught* . 140, 388
 ——— *Gargle* . . 473
 ——— *Mixture* . . 520
- N.
- Nephritic *potion* . . 208
 NEPHRITIS . . 207
 ——— how distinguish-
 ed from colic 267
 NERVOUS COLIC . . 280
 ——— CONSUMPTION 428
 Neville Holt waters . 519
 Nitrous acid dilute . 544
 ——— bark *Decoction* 112
 ——— *Æther Draught* 93
 ——— *Draught* 119, 190,
 227, 291, 499, 502
 ——— anodyne *Draught* 6
 ——— *drink* . 110, 502
 ——— *Electary* . . 304
 ——— *Elixir* . . 380
 ——— *Julep* . . 539
 ——— *powder* . . 350
- O.
- OBSTRUCTION OF THE
 MENSES . . 423
 Oil its use in Hydrophobia 321
 — of Eggs . . 166
 Oily *Draught* . 149, 292
 ——— volatile *Draught* 191
 ——— *Emulsion* . . 197
 ——— *Glyster* . . 283
 ——— *Linctus* 111, 190, 351, 529
 Oleosa *Mixtura* 14
 Oleum Amygdal . 529
 ——— *Ceræ* . . 554
- Olibanum *Bolus* . 522, 534
 Orange Tree Leaves . 335
 OTALGIA . . 248
 Opening balsamic *Electary* 530
 ——— *Draught* . 365
 ——— *Julep* . . 341
 ——— *Mixture* . 284, 288
 ——— *pills* . . 253
 OPHTHALMIA . . 171
 Ophthalmic *Cataplasm* 176
 ——— *Liniment* . 178
 Opiated cathartic *Pills* 263
 ——— *Draught* 270, 273, 283
 ——— antimonial *draught* 229
 ——— bark *Draught* 94
 ——— diuretic *Draught* 300
 ——— *Bolus* 141, 269, 270
 ——— *Glyster* 300, 470, 488
 ——— bark *Glyster* . 78
 ——— *Liniment* 311, 320, 325
 ——— camphor *pill* 244
 ——— mercurial *pill* 244
 ——— musk *pills* . 286
 ——— purging *pills* 279
 ——— aromatic *powder* 269
 ——— *tincture* 244, 350
 OPISTHOTONOS 308
 Opium its effects how sub-
 dued . . 260
- P.
- PAIN AT THE STOMACH 250
 PAINFUL DISEASES . 215
 PAINS OF THE BOWELS
 from poisons . 255
 PAINTER'S COLIC . 280
 Palm oil camphorated 161
 PALPITATION OF THE
 HEART . . 342
 PALSY . . 368
 Paraphimosis . . 171
 Paregoric *Draught* . 397
 ——— *Julep* . 269
 ——— *Mixture* . 515
 ——— *Powder* . 489
- PARONY-

PARONYCHIA . . .	160
Pectoral <i>Apozem</i> :	398
—— <i>Bolus</i> . . .	396
—— <i>Draught</i> 197,	391
—— <i>Electary</i> . . .	397
—— <i>Pills</i> . . .	391
PERIPNEUMONY . . .	195
Peripneumonia notha	389
PERNIO . . .	162
Peruvian <i>Ointment</i>	566
Pessaries, which the most	
eligible . . .	582
PHLEGMON . . .	152
Phimosis . . .	170
PHRENITIS . . .	185
PHTHISIS PULMONALIS	133
Pile <i>Bolus</i> . . .	304
—— <i>Electary</i> . . .	304
PILES . . .	302
PIMPLES . . .	551
Plantain, and horehound	
juice . . .	547
PLEURISY . . .	188
Plunket's Cancer Remedy	540
Poisons their effects how	
obviated 255, to	261
Preparative <i>Powder</i>	98
PRIVATIONS . . .	357
PUERPERAL, or CHILD-	
BED FEVER . . .	50
Purging <i>Bolus</i> 407,	456
—— mercurial <i>Bolus</i>	53
—— <i>Draught</i> 150,	386,
435, 439, 442, 471	
—— vinous <i>Draught</i>	232
—— <i>Electary</i> . . .	169
—— fetid <i>Glyster</i>	396
—— Mixture . . .	466
—— saline Mixture	53
407	
—— <i>Pills</i> 428,	435
—— opiated <i>Pills</i>	279
—— <i>Potion</i> 147, 183,	318
—— <i>Powders</i> . . .	407
PUTRID SORE THROAT	65
Pyrmont <i>Water</i> . . .	521

Q.

Quassia wood <i>infusion</i>	576
Quicksilver swallowed its	
use 276	
—— with Hemlock	
<i>Pills</i> 414	
—— <i>Ointment</i>	468
—— vitriolated	
<i>Bolus</i> 321	
QUINSEY . . .	180

R.

Refrigerant <i>Draught</i>	138
Remittent Fevers whence,	
and what their specific	
names . . .	55
Remittent simple <i>Fever</i>	57
Repellent <i>Collyrium</i>	176
—— <i>Liniment</i> 155,	158
Resolvent <i>Plaster</i>	205
Restringent <i>Drink</i>	137
—— <i>Injection</i>	524
—— <i>Mixture</i> 92,	94
Rheumatic <i>Bolus</i> . . .	230
RHEUMATISM . . .	225
Rhubarb <i>Bolus</i> 481,	578
—— <i>Draught</i> 386,	481
—— <i>Powder</i> . . .	288
RICKETS . . .	461
Ricket <i>Liniment</i> . . .	464
—— <i>Powder</i> . . .	464
RINGWORMS . . .	533
Rose <i>Draught</i> 15,	177, 535
—— <i>Gargle</i> . . .	28, 473
Rosemary <i>Liniment</i>	566

S.

SACCATED DROPSY.	403
Sagapenum <i>Pills</i> . . .	378
—— <i>Draught</i>	397
St. VITUS'S DANCE	326
Saline <i>Draught</i> 13, 74,	92, 391,
435, 540	
Saline	

Vitriolated Copper and camphorated <i>Collyrium</i>	180	VOMITING OF BLOOD	501
———— Quicksilver		URINE SUPPRESSION OF	295
———— <i>Bolus</i>	321	UTERI PROCIDENTIA	581
Vitriolic Acid	544	Uva Urſi Electary	294
———— <i>Bolus</i>	340		W.
———— <i>Collyriums</i>	175	Wake Robin Electary	573
———— Gargle	128, 184	Warming <i>plaster</i>	239
———— <i>Liniment</i>	558	WARTS	544
———— <i>Mixture</i>	560	Water <i>Bruff</i>	254
———— <i>Pills</i>	524	WHITES	521
———— <i>Powder</i>	510, 564	WHITLOW	160
———— <i>Tincture</i>	510	Wild Cabbage	148
Vitriolum Cœruleum	335, 519	———— Carrot seed an In- fusion of its use	293
Vitrum Antimonii ceratum	129	WINDY COLIC	262, 265
In what case given, its doses	129	Woods <i>Decoction</i> of	535
Volatile Draught	333, 349, 361 364, 370	Wood Sorrel Juice of	556
———— cordial Draught	240	WORM FEVER	145
———— oily Draught	191	WORMS	145
———— Guaiacum Draught	233	Worms <i>powder</i> against	147
———— <i>Elixir</i>	364	Wort its use in Scurvy	452
———— <i>Embrocation</i>	186, 443	Writing paper	489
———— <i>Emulsion</i>	193		X. Y. Z.
———— <i>Essence</i>	240	Yellow water Flag its use in Scrophula	459
———— <i>Julep</i>	324	Zinci Flores	334
———— <i>Mixture</i>	334	Zinc vitriolated	532
———— foetid <i>Mixture</i>	367	———— vitriol <i>Injection</i>	555
———— saline <i>Mixture</i>	349		
VOMICA	199		
VOMITING	577		

THE END.

